"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday, greater cloudiness, probably snow.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,905. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BERLIN VERSION OF PEACE PARLEY MADE TO MISLEAD

Important Pronouncements by Trotzky Omitted or Deliberately Garbled.

OVERTURES TO PEOPLE OUT

Sympathies of Russians for the Teuton Working Classes Were Expressed.

FIRM ON SELF-EXPRESSION

Peace "Without Violence to Poles, Letts, and Armenians" Insisted Upon by Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Russian account of the session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk shows a considerable variance from the German version transmitted by the Wolff Bureau Saturday. The Russian version pictures the Russian delegates as acting throughout with more than a suspicion—rather an actual conviction—that the German delegates were virtually agents of the military and annexationist groups. One passage of Trotzky's speech which the Wolff Bureau omits follows:

"The sincerity of our aspirations for peace are sufficiently proved by our attitude regarding the free right of development of Finland, Armenia, and Ukrainia. The other side has only to show an analogous attitude regarding the regions occupied by it."

Referring to an early part of Trotzky's speech, the German version speaks of a certain telegram about which it says M. Trotzky expressed regrets. The Russian version says nothing about regrets, but introduces a fiery passage asserting that the German viewpoint regarding reoccupied territory is merely that the will of the people should be replaced by the will of a privileged group.

Another Instance of Distortion.

Near the close is a passage which the German version gives thus:

"The Russian Government, however, wrote at the head of its program a world peace. The great sympathies of the Russian people for the peoples of the allies strengthen it in its desire to attain the speediest peace based on understanding among the peoples."

The Russian account says: "Our Government placed at the head of its program a world peace, but it promised the people to sign only a democratic and just peace. The sympathies of the Russian people are with the working classes of Germany and her allies. Years of war have not hardened the hearts of the Russian soldiers, who stretch forth their hands to the people on the other side."

Regarding the proposal to remove the negotiations to Stockholm, the Russian version says in part:

"The refusal of the Central Powers to transfer the conference to a neutral site is only explicable by the desire of their Governments and powerful annexationist groups to base their dealings not on reconciliation of peoples, but on the war map. But war maps disappear while peoples remain. We regarded as idle the assertions of the German press that refusal to transfer the conference was in the nature of an ultimatum. We were wrong. An ultimatum was delivered—parleys at Brest-Litovsk or none.

"The German annexationists regard the rupture of negotiations as preferable to a conciliatory settlement of the future of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and Armenia. Semi-official annexationist agitators in the central countries are trying to persuade the German people that behind the open and frank policy of Russia is a British or other stage manager. Therefore, we decided to remain at Brest-Litovsk, so that the slightest possibility of peace may not be lost; so that it may be established whether peace is possible with the Central Powers without violence to the Poles, Letts, Armenians, and all other nationalities to which the Russian revolution assures full right of development, without reservation or restriction."

Text of Wolff Bureau Report.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The report of the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official news agency, on Saturday's deliberations at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, says that at the opening of the sitting Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, announced that the Central Powers recognized the Ukraine delegation as "an independent delegation representing the Ukraine Republic," but that formal recognition of the Ukrainian Republic as an independent State would be reserved for the peace treaty.

M. Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, followed Count Czernin, say-

Continued on Page Three.

Francis Warns Russians of Danger in Separate Peace

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.—In the course of a New Year's message to the Russian people David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, says:

"The Russian people cannot too often be reminded and too deeply impressed by the fact that their hard-earned freedom is jeopardized by negotiations for a separate peace, nor that if Germany dominates Russia their liberty and the fruits of the revolution will be sacrificed."

Chu Chin Chow Opens at the Century Theatre Tonight. New York's Biggest Success.—Advt.

Hohenlohe Says Wilson Opens the Way to Peace

BERNE, Jan. 13.—Commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress, Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, who was among the German representatives at the pacifist congress held at Berne last November, writes in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung as follows:

"Every unprejudiced leader must admit that President Wilson's new message can become a way toward peace. But for that it will be necessary that the German people disengage itself from the fixed idea that America entered the war only for selfish and material interests.

"The truth is that President Wilson, in declaring war on Germany, followed the pressure of the overwhelming majority of the American people and that every American soldier sailing for Europe goes in the firm conviction that he is to fight for the threatened freedom and justice of the world."

PRESIDENTS TO ASK RAILROADS' FATE

Seventy of Them Want to Know How Long the Government Will Hold Them.

FEAR SOCIALISTS' POWER

Growth of Suffrage, Too, May Guide Congress When the War Is Over.

Seventy railroad Presidents, representing 177 railroads with ninety per cent. of the 260,000 miles of railway in the United States, met at the Grand Central Terminal yesterday and decided to make strong representations to Washington that the railroads in general, and owners of railroad securities in particular, had a right to some statement by Congress as to the period for which the railroads have been taken over for Government operation. It was said at the meeting that while the President's proclamation of Dec. 26 said that the railroads had been taken over as a war measure and while Director General McAdoo had stated as much, and while it was the general belief that this was the case, yet the Administration bill pending before Congress said that the roads should continue under Government operation until Congress should otherwise enact.

Attention was called to the changes which have taken place in the governmental machinery of other nations due to the war and the fear was expressed that the Congress upon which might fall the task of making the decision as to the action to be taken toward the railroads at the end of the war might be of a different disposition than the present Congress and the Washington Administration might be one not to be of the same mind as that headed by President Wilson. It was argued that the further enfranchisement of women, and other causes, might bring a change in the attitude of the National Legislature.

Because of this and other considerations it was voted to have the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee endeavor to have Congress declare that the railroads were taken over for the duration of the war, and that they should return to their owners at the end of the war, or as soon thereafter as practicable. It would not be straining the truth to say that the railroad Presidents took action to prevent Government war operation of the railroads from leading to Government ownership.

It was the first big meeting of railroad executives since the Government took over the railroads and a part of the gathering was turned into an experience meeting of men who told how Government operation had worked out in all sections of the country. While it was said that in some respects Government operation had increased efficiency in a number of directions, it was the general opinion that it was too soon to express a definite opinion as to whether operation by the Director General was a marked improvement over operation by the Railroads' War Board.

The meeting was called by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, and one of the matters before the Presidents was the future of the committee in view of the Government operation of the roads. The duty of the committee has been to represent the railroads in all matters dealing with relations with the Government. It was voted to have the committee continue its work and the carrying out of the decisions reached yesterday will be in its hands. Mr. Trumbull presented to the Presidents a tabulation of what the guarantees of the three-year average earning, recommended by President Wilson, would mean to the individual roads of the country. For 86 per cent. of the roads of the country it was shown they would receive a return of $866,214,884, or 5.22 per cent., a year.

The meeting was an executive one and lasted for many hours. Samuel M. Felton, Director General of War Zone Transportation, laid before the Presidents the needs in France both of men and of railroad materials. Of the two, men was said to be the more important. While the opinion was expressed that America should do all in her power to aid France and to guarantee efficient transportation for the American troops there, attention was called to the fact that the railroads in this country are a "first line of de-

Continued on Page Fifteen.

Don't Miss Freight Embargo Shoe Sale ALL AMERICAS ASSOCIATION, Inc., 31 B'way. See Evening Journal Advertisement Today.—Advt.

MOVE TO DEMAND FREE GERMANY OR A TRADE BOYCOTT

Chamber of Commerce Members Voting on a Proposed Message to Teutons.

WANT TO AVERT NEW WAR

Threat to Hamper Expected Schemes of Junkers by Withholding Raw Materials.

PRIVATE BAN CALLED FOR

Only a People's Government in Germany Can Be Trusted, Business Men Urge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Five hundred thousand American business men are voting through their commercial organizations on the question of notifying the business men of Germany that they will not re-establish trade relations with Germany unless a Government responsible to the people is given power there. The message is contained in a referendum submitted to its membership by the United States Chamber of Commerce today.

The proposed action, it was explained, involves "no thought of revenge or punishment, but is based upon the logic that only through industrial intercourse with the United States can the military party of Germany get the sinews with which to precipitate a second great world war."

The message as framed reads:

Whereas, The size of Germany's present armament and her militaristic attitude have been due to the fact that her Government is a military autocracy, not responsible to the German people; and

Whereas, The size of the German armament after the war will be the measure of the greatness of the armament forced on all nations; and

Whereas, Careful analysis of economic conditions shows that the size of Germany's future armament will fundamentally depend on her after-war receipts of raw materials and profits from her foreign trade; and

Whereas, In our opinion the American people for the purpose of preventing an excessive armament will assuredly enter an economic combination against Germany if governmental conditions in Germany make it necessary for self-defense; and

Whereas, We believe the American people will not join in discrimination against German goods after the war if the danger of excessive armament has been removed by the fact that the German Government has in reality become a responsible instrument controlled by the German people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America earnestly calls the attention of the business men of Germany to these conditions and urges them also to study this situation and to co-operate to the end that a disastrous economic war may be averted and that a lasting peace may be made more certain.

Confident of Plan's Potency.

The Chamber of Commerce authorized a statement regarding its action, saying:

"If the proposed action carries, the industrial leaders of Germany, who with the military party constitute the most powerful caste in Germany, will be bluntly told that Germany must choose a responsible Government to conclude a just peace or suffer the consequences of an outlaw after the war.

"She will be denied economic intercourse with her best customer—the United States. The message cannot fail of its purpose, as Germany cannot hope for years to come to re-establish satisfactory trade relations with Great Britain, Italy, or France.

"No single action by the United States can be calculated to go further than this proposed action of America's business men. It is more potent in its authority, perhaps, than any similar warning coming from official sources. The difference lies in the fact that Germany might doubt whether Congress would sanction a treaty with the Allies for a trade boycott on Germany, or that the people would abide by such a treaty were it made. This, on the other hand, would be direct notice to German business men that the business men of America have taken a concerted stand to close trade to Germany as long as it remains an outlaw.

"The further fact should be borne in mind that the proposal to discriminate against German trade after the war is not at variance with the President's announced policy not to continue after the war policies which would engender hatred among the nations. Quite the contrary, it might be said to constitute the second great drive to compel responsible government in Germany, the first being directed to the Constitutionalists within the Empire.

"One paragraph in the President's recent statement of war aims—a paragraph in which, by the way, while it was not understood in this country, will be appreciated in Berlin—indicates that the President's thought is along similar lines to the views expressed in the referendum. This paragraph follows:

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the

Continued on Page Eight.

VENUS PENCILS—For exacting, difficult work VENUS PERFECT pencils are a necessity—Advt.

Stockholm's Cost of Living Raised 110 Per Cent. by War

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13.—Official statistics on the cost of the necessaries of life in Stockholm during December show an increase of 17 per cent. over November and 110 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The municipality is granting a war bonus of 67 per cent. of present wages for municipal laborers.

The city's milk supply is diminishing. There has been no butter here since Jan. 3.

PRAISES BUREAU OF NAVY ORDNANCE

Congress Committee Finds It Has Equipped More Than 1,100 Vessels.

MARINES USING LEWIS GUN

Annual Outlay of $3,000,000 Now Raised to $560,000,000, Summary Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The war activities of the Navy Department, especially the preparations made by the Ordnance Bureau, under Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, are told in detail, so far as is consistent with military policy, in a statement made tonight by Representative William B. Oliver, Chairman of the special committee investigating the work done by the navy in the war. The statement is based to a great extent on the testimony given before the committee in executive session by Rear Admiral Earle and Commander Thomas A. Kearney, assistant chief of the bureau.

Representative Oliver prefaced his summary of the accomplishments of the Navy Department with the statement that the committee had been so impressed by the activities of the Ordnance Bureau that it had directed him to make a summary of what had been ascertained in the hearings, most of which were held behind closed doors.

Increase in Expenditures.

Since the war began the expenditures of the bureau have increased from $3,000,000 a year to more than $560,000,000, and the experts have been called upon to develop new materials and inventions. More than 1,100 vessels, the statement says, have been equipped with armor and armament since the fitting out of the Campana, on March 14, 1917.

While the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department refused to approve the Lewis gun, the navy's Ordnance Bureau conducted a test of this weapon in April, 1917, and as a result ordered several thousand of these guns. The second detachment of marines which left for Europe was entirely outfitted with the Lewis gun, and "recent reports from the war zone indicate that this gun is giving entire satisfaction."

Representative Oliver's summary of the important activities of the navy follows:

The importance of the readiness and adequacy of the navy's ordnance cannot be overemphasized. Upon this efficiency depends the success of our overseas operations. Guns that will shoot straight, shells that will penetrate the thickest armor, powder that is dependable, are the essential requisites of naval supremacy. Ships and men without guns and ammunition are useless.

Demands Fully Satisfied.

The bureau, so far as could be learned, has fully satisfied the demands made upon it by the vessels operating in European waters. A letter from Vice Admiral Sims compliments the work and spirit of the Ordnance Department. Other officers in the war zone, writing in similar vein, have given like testimony.

As a preliminary to its hearings, the committee visited the offices of the Bureau of Ordnance and personally examined into the organization and operation of the bureau's administrative details. The committee was most favor-

Continued on Page Six.

SHIP BOARD WILL WORK WITH ALLIES TO MOVE VESSELS

Operating Expansion Planned, with Agents Abroad and Along Atlantic Coast.

CONTROLLER IN NEW YORK

Will Render Quick Decisions to Prevent Any Tonnage from Remaining Idle.

RESULT OF PARIS MEETING

War Conference Started Co-operation—Building Ships Faster, Hurley Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Definite steps to bring about complete co-ordination of effort to obtain the highest efficiency from the shipping of America and its allies were announced tonight by the United States Shipping Board.

While no formal pooling agreement will be entered into which would control freight rates, headquarters will be opened in London, Paris, and Rome, and the experts of these nations will be in constant touch with the American officials.

A Controller of Shipping will be stationed in New York City to co-operate with the representatives of the Allies there to hasten loading and unloading and the routing of all shipping, without regard to ownership. There will be branch offices in all of the larger port cities.

There has been much delay in the past because of the division of authority, and the subject was taken up at the interallied conference in Paris. The largest problem to hasten the movement of shipping is centred in New York. It has been estimated that at least 30 per cent. added efficiency could be obtained by the allied fleets by co-ordination such as is now proposed.

Chairman Hurley also announced that the country's shipyards were speeding up faster and producing tonnage in a greater measure than ever before thought possible. Eighteen vessels requisitioned on the stocks, of 145,091 deadweight tonnage, will be completed this month, he said, and during February twenty-three ships of 182,000 tons, will be turned out. Twenty-five of the forty-one vessels are building on the Pacific Coast.

In a statement Mr. Hurley said:

"Upon the recommendation of Edward F. Carry, Director of Operations, there is to be an expansion of the operating department to meet the growing needs of the shipping situation. The expansion is one of the direct results of the interallied conference in Paris, at which conference the Shipping Board was represented by Commissioner Bainbridge Colby.

"In order that there may be complete and immediate co-operation, the Director of Operations will have a representative in London, one in Paris, and one in Rome. This will insure the maximum use and efficiency of American and allied shipping.

"So that every ship will be loaded promptly and moved without delay or confusion, the Director of Operations will have in New York a Controller of Shipping, who will be on the ground to co-operate with the War Port Board and the War Department, giving quick decisions and seeing to it that no ship remains idle unless in case of necessity. The Controller, working under Mr. Carry, will have complete charge of the New York shipping offices and the transatlantic service, and will also be in charge of the pooling plans to facilitate and expedite our shipping in connection with that of England, France, Italy, and Russia. Questions of organization and policy, as worked out by Director Carry, will be applied by the Controller on the scene of action.

"These plans call for the creation of a separate transportation branch, where all matters concerning the movement of ships will be handled; a marine branch, where crews, repairs to ships, supplies, &c., will be provided; a chartering branch, a ratemaking branch, and a claim department.

"As a further means of expediting shipping, there will be established, in addition to the branch in San Francisco, other branch offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. Experienced shipping men will be placed in charge of the various offices."

Four Admirals and 56 Other Officers Slain In Revolt of Black Sea Fleet at Sebastopol

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ODESSA, Jan. 11, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—According to details now received, the horrors of Kronstadt have been re-enacted at Sebastopol, which witnessed two day's butchery of naval officers by sailors of the Bolshevist camp. Sixty officers are reported to have been killed, the list containing the names of four Admirals and one General, the rest of the victims being lieutenants and men of lower rank.

Most of those killed were members of the committee which held an inquiry in 1912, under the old régime, into the rebellious sailors' "revolutionary union," which resulted in the conviction of seventeen, the execution of many, and the exile of the rest. Although the affair was hushed up at the time the incident was brought up against them now and they were held to have merited death. The majority of the murdered officers of higher rank were experienced sailors, in whom the fleet expressed confidence since the revolution and who well merited such confidence. All officers in one ship were taken to Malakoff Tower, famous in history, and there shot.

The population of Sebastopol is in a very nervous and excited state. Admiral Nemetz, commanding the Black Sea fleet, has resigned in consequence of the outrages.

The Russian Christmas holidays, which are just over, passed fairly quietly here. There was a good deal of firing, but no casualties.

The town of Kilia, a place of 20,000 inhabitants, at the mouth of the Danube, known as the Russian Venice, underwent a very different experience during the holidays. During the first two days of the Christmas season the town was at the mercy of plunderers, looters, and incendiaries. A considerable part of the town was razed to the ground, some few relics only remaining. The destruction was carried out chiefly by soldiers of the regiment quartered there, assisted by hooligans and the riffraff of the port, with the aid of the outsiders attracted by the prospect of looting.

That the outbreak was undoubtedly prepared for is shown by the fact that the regiment obtained a few days beforehand large quantities of petroleum and benzine for the purpose of firing the town. The population fled in terror, some into Rumania, others to the shores of the Danube or into the surrounding country in a destitute state. A number of refugees also arrived at Odessa by steamer. It is noteworthy that the perpetrators of the outrage managed to escape by the steamer Rus and landed at Odessa unmolested owing to the belated reception of the order to detain them. The headquarters of the Bolshevist organization at Kilia remained intact.

Chu Chin Chow Opens at the Century Theatre Tonight. New York's Biggest Success.—Advt.

AMPLE COAL FOR CITY'S NEEDS AWAITS FUEL ADMINISTRATORS ON JERSEY SHORE; RAILROADS REOPENING WESTERN LINES

74,150 TONS ON BARGES

Railways Promise More Fuel as Fast as It Is Taken from Piers.

STILL LAY FAMINE TO ICE

Schley Also Says Government Has Taken Many Tugs Needed in Harbor.

SAVING PLANS DISCUSSED

Garfield's Representative Here—Order as to Non-Essentials Expected Soon.

The daily reports of coal-carrying railroads made yesterday to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, showed that in the preceding twenty-four hours there had been dumped from cars at New Jersey ports 83,000 tons of coal; that there was in barges waiting to be towed 74,150 tons; that there was in cars at tidewater 199,150 tons, and that 106,200 tons would reach tidewater this morning. This, according to the railroads' report, means 462,500 tons of coal available at tidewater today. Three-fourths of this coal is for New York City.

These figures were read last night to Reeve Schley, New York County Fuel Administrator, and he was asked why the Fuel Administrators feared an acute coal crisis in the next few days. He replied that he did not contest the figures of the railroads showing that there was considerable coal at tidewater, but that nevertheless only about 20,000 to 30,000 tons a day was being brought to New York City. The Fuel Administrators intimate that this is only half enough. Mr. Schley said the figures given by the railroads as to coal dumped into barges waiting to be moved were those which reflected accurately the supply immediately available. When asked why the 74,150 tons of coal in barges was not towed to New York yesterday, Mr. Schley replied that the high winds and the ice in the harbor had made towing conditions unfavorable. Another reason, he said, why coal is not being moved faster was lack of tugs. Many railroad and private tugs have been put out of operation by breaking propellors on ice floes.

Margin of Coal at Tidewater.

Mr. Schley laid emphasis on his statement that the coal came into the possession of the Fuel Administrators only after it had been dumped into barges. It has been the contention of the railroads all along that they were not to be held responsible for getting the coal into New York City, after they had delivered it at tidewater.

The railroads' figures for the last ten days show that there has been at all times a substantial margin of coal at tidewater. The same figures have shown from day to day that more coal has been dumped into barges than the Fuel Administration figures have shown delivered to New York. With coal at tidewater, the Fuel Administrators have not succeeded in distributing the fuel in the city.

Mr. Schley said last night that improvement in towing arrangements had been made, and that he expected 20,000 tons of coal to be at New York piers this morning, with more arriving during the day.

With the ice presenting, according to both the railroads and the Fuel Administrators, the greatest barrier to a better coal supply for New York, it was suggested by a railroad President yesterday, who did not wish to be put in the public position of criticising Washington, that inasmuch as the Government exercised jurisdiction over New York Harbor, it was the Government's duty to keep the harbor free of ice. He pointed out that there were warships at American navy yards not in active use heavy enough to break the ice, and that warships were being used to clear Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River.

"It is all wrong to talk about the railroads not bringing coal to New York," he said. "The railroads' answer is that they have at all times recently had more coal at tidewater than the Fuel Administrators took away. They will keep up to all acceptances made at tidewater ports. The railroads are not putting coal into New York cellars. They are through with their duty when they haul the coal to their terminals. Neither is it the job of the railroads to keep the harbor clear of ice. If the coal situation at New York is such a danger as Washington says it is, why doesn't Washington do something practical and clear the ice from the harbor channels. It clears the channels at other times, why not when it is most needed?

Doing More Than Duty.

"Although it is not a part of the real duty of the railroads to keep the harbor clear of ice or to tow coal here, they have been doing that to the neglect of other business. I don't know how many tugs have been laid up because they tried to break ice last week, which they were never built to break. They have also towed a large amount of coal. I admit that the ordinary harbor tugs which tow coal can-

Theatrical Men Retain Jerome To Halt Efforts to Close Their Houses

The affiliated theatrical interests of New York City retained William Travers Jerome last night as counsel in opposition to the proposal to close theatres and amusement places to save coal. This morning the vaudeville and motion picture managers, together with the Shuberts and William A. Brady, will submit to Mr. Wiggin a petition in which it will be argued that the saving of coal to be effected by closing the theatres three nights a week will not compensate for the Government's loss of revenue through taxes, the throwing out of employment of many thousands of persons, and the general inconveniencing of others.

A copy of this petition was sent last night to Dr. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, and a telegram was also sent to Secretary McAdoo, in which the certainty of decreased taxes was pointed out. In addition, telegrams were sent to the New York Senators and to Congressmen from this district, asking them to urge upon the Fuel Administrator the advisability of an investigation.

Accompanying the petition to Administrator Wiggin is a detailed estimate of the actual amount of coal to be saved by running the theatres on part time. These figures, Mr. Jerome said last night, were made on the basis of 118 houses, which is the number of theatres in New York City seating 600 persons or more. Taking various matters into consideration, (as, for example, the fact that in the case of many houses the heat cannot be turned off even though the theatres are closed, owing to the fact that there are stores and offices in the same building,) it was estimated that the daily saving in coal would be 163 tons. The monetary saving, figuring coal at $9 a ton, would be $1,467.

A representative of the Shuberts called on Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night and explained the theatrical men's attitude toward the fuel situation.

REOPEN TRAFFIC TO CENTRAL WEST

Crippled Railroads, Recovering from Storm Conditions, to Resume Schedules.

WEATHER BLOCKS FREIGHT

Hampers Plans for Lessening Congestion—Smith Urges Appeals to Consignees.

Notwithstanding the paralysis of railroad traffic in Chicago and at Pittsburgh on Saturday, due to the blizzard and the continuance of the tieup yesterday, railroad men expressed the hope last night that the work to be done in "Freight Moving Week," which begins today, would at least leave the situation as good as it was when the blizzard began to interrupt traffic at the Pittsburgh and Chicago gateways. It was reported last night that some slight movement had been effected at Chicago and, in the hope that conditions there would improve, passenger schedules which were abandoned from New York and to the West on Saturday were resumed in part last night.

Emphasizing the seriousness of conditions, Mr. Smith showed a report to him from Chicago which said, "Stoppage of all traffic on all railroads in Chicago." The report said that the temperature was 12 degrees below zero in the city and from 12 to 25 degrees below outside the city. The report said that freight traffic would be suspended until today, and that all east-bound passenger traffic had been suspended until the blizzard abated. A later report said that strenuous efforts were being made to open the main freight line eastward from Chicago, and that it was hoped to accomplish it by midnight.

The slight gain at Chicago was in danger of being offset last night by the arrival of the blizzard at Buffalo, and the consequent crippling of traffic there. The fall of temperature at New York, with the increase in ice and labor troubles attending it, promised difficulties in starting the freight cleanup today. Reports made last night to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, were to the effect that in the Middle Western cities there was little prospect of getting traffic under way in any volume within twenty-four hours. Mr. Smith spent the day at Grand Central Terminal trying to get things moving in order to prevent the worst freight tieup that has threatened since this country entered the war. He said that not in twenty-five years had there been such difficult conditions to contend with.

A report from Indianapolis said that the railroads in that district were tied up by the storm and blizzard weather, with an average temperature of 19 degrees below zero. It was said that there was no indication of more moderate weather. Cincinnati reported the general situation bad, with high winds and twelve inches of snow. Columbus reported 10 degrees below zero, with freight movements four days behind and general suspension of all railroad movements. Detroit reported temperature 20 degrees below zero, with no sign of abatement of the blizzard. Cleveland reported "transportation situation serious" and poor prospect of improvement in twenty-four hours. The report from Pittsburgh said the temperature was 30 degrees below zero with conditions becoming worse. Buffalo reported considerable movement yesterday morning, but the blizzard arrived in the afternoon.

The Pennsylvania Railroad issued the following statement last night:

"Passenger train service from East-

Continued on Page Two.

GARFIELD TO CUT COAL TO NEEDS

Only Homes and Essential Industries Will Receive Supplies if Shortage Lasts.

WAIT ON BOSTON REPORT

Garfield Sends Noyes to Study Requirements of New England in Relation to This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Federal agents of the Fuel Administration in the New York district have received full authority to employ every facility at their command to move coal from the New Jersey terminals to Manhattan. Officials here said tonight, when told that there would be 262,000 tons available tomorrow morning, and that only 20,000 tons would be moved, that the unusual weather conditions alone were responsible for the fact that New York was not getting a supply sufficient to provide for all its requirements.

Director General McAdoo has urged the railroads to use their water carriers to full capacity, and has asked the Navy Department to help in breaking the ice pack in the harbor. The railroad executives also have been asked to employ all labor available for unloading cars.

Plans have been discussed for further use of the Pennsylvania tubes for the transportation of coal, but a complete suspension of that route for passenger traffic to give right of way to coal has not up to this time been considered practicable. It would call for the suspension of commutation trains, and there is a serious question as to the relief that could be given to Manhattan even by such an extreme ruling.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, is prepared to direct that drastic steps be taken to supply coal to householders, public utilities, and munition factories in preference to all other consumers. He has refused so far to issue a drastic order cutting off all supplies to theatres and other places of amusement, but that step may be taken at any time if such action is considered essential.

Dr. Garfield talked by telephone today with P. B. Noyes, head of the conservation division, whom he sent to New York to confer with officials there. He announced that he had sent Mr. Noyes on to Boston to obtain first-hand information concerning the situation in the New England States and expected him to return by Tuesday morning. Until that time, Dr. Garfield said, he would leave the conservation measures in the hands of the local officials, unless a new emergency arose. It is probable that a sweeping official order which may affect industries and amusement places throughout the eastern part of the country will be promulgated on Tuesday night or on Wednesday.

Hundreds of messages telling of coal shortage and suffering at many places in the East and Middle West were received today at the offices of the Director General of Railroads, and a report from A. H. Smith, Mr. McAdoo's assistant in the East, told of what practically amounted to a temporary paralysis of traffic. Mr. McAdoo sent this message, removing all restrictive orders, to Mr. Smith at New York and to R. H. Alston in Chicago:

"I am very much distressed at the inconvenience and suffering the blizzard has brought to the people in the West and Central West. The paralysis of railroad service is inevitable, but I should like you to use every possible means to overcome the situation and

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Chu Chin Chow Opens at the Century Theatre Tonight. New York's Biggest Success.—Advt.

not deal with the ice. Neither can the railroad tugs, if they are to be saved for ordinary service, now much needed. If the Government will attend to the ice, coal deliveries will be much larger."

The cold wave that came out of the West in the wake of the blizzard that put an embargo on Eastern freight, disorganized business, and threatened the city's meagre coal supply reached its height here yesterday, the Weather Bureau reported. The lowest temperature recorded was 5 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock in the morning and the highest was at 7:30 P. M., when the mercury got to 15. What brought real discomfort and interfered with the towing of barges was the West wind. It attained a velocity of 48 miles an hour and most of the day it hovered about 40 miles.

Following is the hourly temperature record, all above zero:

Midnight	17	1 P. M.	10
1 A. M.	13	2 P. M.	11
2 A. M.	12	3 P. M.	12
3 A. M.	10	4 P. M.	11
4 A. M.	8	5 P. M.	13
5 A. M.	8	6 P. M.	12
6 A. M.	7	7 P. M.	11
7 A. M.	5	8 P. M.	11
8 A. M.	5	9 P. M.	11
9 A. M.	5	10 P. M.	11
10 A. M.	6	11 P. M.	11
11 A. M.	7	*Midnight	11
Noon	9		

*Unofficial.

The forecast is fair and not quite so cold today. Tomorrow it will be cloudy, probably with snow at night. The wind will diminish.

Channel Broken to Newark.

The coal ports were practically free yesterday morning of virgin ice, although at South Amboy ice floes began to pile up again because of the wind sweeping them down from the upper harbor. Most of the channels broken Saturday by the Florizel were still open yesterday afternoon. The Lehigh Valley ocean-going tug Aurora, which Mr. Smith asked the Navy Department to release to him several days ago, reached New York yesterday from naval duty and was assigned to break a channel up Newark Bay to Newark. Late yesterday afternoon she reported that she had broken through to the Pennsylvania Bridge. If this channel can be kept open, the coal scarcity in Newark will be much relieved. The Aurora will be kept at ice breaking here until the Navy Department takes her away.

While the Fuel Administrators have made much of the point that New England enjoys an unfair advantage over New York in that New England has a priority order from National Fuel Administrator Garfield for 500 cars of coal a day, it was pointed out yesterday at Mr. Smith's office that much of the coal for New England does not come to New York tidewater, but goes by way of Maybrook Junction over the Poughkeepsie Bridge. Some of it goes by way of the new Hell Gate freight route from Bay Ridge.

Day's Coal Statistics.

The railroads' report yesterday showed that in the preceding twenty-four hours there was delivered into New England by all rail 370 cars, and that there was in transit to New England connections 505 cars. The amount of coal here for New England in barges waiting to be towed was 233 cars.

The cold weather and consequent difficulty of getting full crews may further hamper the coaling of ships at this port. There are 125 waiting for fuel. Twenty-four received coal on Saturday and it is expected that a like number will be coaled today. Some 40,000 tons of bituminous coal was dumped yesterday.

The railroads' daily report yesterday showed:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped	49,250	33,750	83,000
In barges	32,850	41,300	74,150
In cars	140,150	59,000	199,150

In transit within twenty-four hours at 6 A. M. yesterday, 2,124 cars with 106,200 tons, and within forty-eight hours, an additional 1,316 cars with 65,800 tons.

This showed some improvement over Saturday's report, which gave these figures: Dumped, 53,450 tons; in barges, 56,700 tons; in cars at tidewater, [illegible] tons.

Mr. Smith and officials of the Fuel Administration met yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Terminal and discussed the coal outlook with especial reference to harbor deliveries, and an effort to get to the consumers more of the coal reaching tidewater. Following the meeting State Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin said there was danger that some New York industries would close in the next twenty-four hours, not through action of the Fuel Administrators, but because they might run out of fuel. He said it was probable that the hospitals and public utilities would be kept supplied. He did not believe there would be any card system for the delivery of coal, but that it would be left to the coal dealers who were the best judges of the situation. Mr. Wiggin said he wanted it made clear that industries here would not be closed by any order of local Fuel Administrators, who have left the whole matter of non-essential industries with Washington.

P. B. Noyes, Chairman of the National Coal Conservation Committee, who is here as the personal representative of Dr. Garfield, attended the conference. He left for Boston last night to talk with Fuel Administrators there regarding the orders closing "non-essentials" that have been issued in Massachusetts. Mr. Wiggin has complained that unless non-essential closing orders were made national, the Administration would have different rules governing different communities which might result in unfairness.

Only One Way to Get Soldiers.

When Mr. Wiggin spoke of the shortage of labor he was reminded that there had been a suggestion that soldiers be used to handle coal in New York. He said that was one of the matters discussed at the conference, and that the suggestion had been made to Mr. McAdoo.

"It must be remembered that no one outside of the War Department has power to call upon the soldiers for any duty," he said. "There is no doubt that the employment of soldiers at the coal ports would be a relief and materially increase the coal supply available for this city."

Speaking of the necessity for uniform orders for the closing of non-essential industries, Mr. Schley said last night:

"We do not purpose to have New York City discriminated against nor to have New York bear the burden of the nation, just because New York is supplying 15,000 tons of bunker coal a day for allied ships. This is no reason why New York should close down its industries when other coast cities are not forced to do so. We do not think that New England needs the priority order any more than New York."

The Fuel Administrators repeated, after the meeting, their declaration of Saturday that orders for the restriction of industries must come from Washington. This proposal was not discussed in public by Mr. Noyes, who is to take the matter up with Dr. Garfield when he gets back to Washington. Neither Mr. Wiggin nor Mr. Schley believes any great good will be accomplished by shutting up the theatres. They hold that, with the country at war, it is well to have the amusement places open for the recreation of the people.

Finds Bituminous Scarce.

Frederic Gunnison, Fuel Administrator for Brooklyn, declared yesterday that the greatest difficulty in the coal situation at present was the scarcity of soft coal, and asserted that the possibility of shutting down industrial concerns in the borough had been discussed.

"The feasibility of closing down some industrial concerns for two or three days a week has been discussed," said Mr. Gunnison, "but nothing definite has been decided upon. In my judgment, better relief would come from shutting down these concerns for two or three weeks. This would also help to clear up the freight situation."

Mr. Gunnison said that coal for the use of householders still continued to arrive very slowly in Brooklyn, but that the situation was better than it had been for several weeks. With good weather Mr. Gunnison was confident that the situation would be almost normal within a short time.

Children in the higher grades of the elementary schools in Brooklyn, beginning today, are to be concentrated in the forty-four schoolhouses in the borough that have coal. The pupils of the lower grades will have a vacation until Feb. 4, the beginning of the new term. If the coal situation clears the vacation will be shortened.

Dr. Frank Hill, head of the Brooklyn Public Library, has suggested to the Board of Education that the library buildings be used for school purposes. The buildings can house 6,000 children. Mr. Hill offered the use of the buildings between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., when the regular business of the library would be suspended. After the pupils left the building they could be used for library purposes until the regular closing time in the evening.

The Society of Restauranteurs went on record yesterday as opposed to closing restaurants at 10 o'clock at night. At a special meeting held at Reisenweber's, at which John J. Cavanaugh presided, the society adopted resolutions requesting the Government not to close them at 10 o'clock and pointing out that little coal would be saved by such action. A committee was appointed with James Churchill as chairman to confer with the Fuel Administrators on the early closing plan and to point out the far-reaching effect of such an order to the restaurants.

Three hundred tons of coal in two barges came alongside the pier at Bellevue Hospital yesterday and within a few minutes Superintendent O'Hanlon had men unloading it. At the Municipal Lodging House it was said that there was coal for immediate needs.

The difficulties of harbor transportation were shown in a report made yesterday afternoon by the Captain in charge of the Police Department steamer Patrol. In response to an urgent call for help the Patrol went to the rescue of a tow of six loaded coal barges caught in an ice floe in the North River. The barges, containing coal consigned to the Federal Sugar Company at Yonkers, were in tow of the tugs Vivian and Hercules of the Cornell Towing Company. When in twenty-five feet of water, 300 feet from the Dyckman Street ferry slip, one of the barges sprung a leak, because of the pounding of the ice. The tow boats cut adrift from the other barges and endeavored to get the sinking craft to shore. While they were engaged in this work, the Hercules sprang a leak, and the other vessel had to take her to Jersey City. The leaking barge sank. The other five were rescued from the floe by the Patrol and taken in at 104th Street. Each barge contained 500 tons of soft coal.

J. P. O'Connor of the Penn Fuel Company, 1 Broadway, took strong exception last night to the suggestion made by City Chamberlain Johnson in a letter to Mayor Hylan on Saturday that the Mayor call to the attention of the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Correction the offer of the Consolidated Gas Company to supply coal for city institutions from its reserve.

"My company has the contract, with a $100,000 bond, to supply fuel to the institutions of the Department of Correction," said Mr. O'Connor, "and at no time have any of those institutions been without a full month's supply of coal. The inference contained in Mr. Johnson's letter is most unjust to my company."

DISCUSS CLUB CLOSING IN COAL SAVING PLANS

Non-essential Rooms at Least Should Not Be Heated, Members Say.

A proposal to close all clubhouses as part of the plan to save coal, so that essential industries may have additional fuel, has been suggested to the Fuel Administrators here, and many of the club members said last night that the voluntary closing of clubhouses, or at least the nonessential parts of them, such as billiard rooms, picture galleries, and card rooms, probably would be considered by the officers of the clubs without any request from the Administrators.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, said last night that he had heard of the suggestion of club members, and expressed the opinion that the voluntary action of the Boards of Governors would be a good thing for the conservation movement. He pointed out that many clubs had living quarters that would have to be kept warm, just as if the buildings were hotels, but he added that some parts of clubhouses might be closed during the fuel shortage. Mr. Wiggin is a member of several clubs, among them being the Metropolitan, the Union League, the Automobile Club of America, the Racquet and Tennis, the Century Association, and the Union Club.

Several men who are members of more than one of the best uptown clubs said last night that they favored the closing of all non-essential rooms in buildings of all kinds, but they pointed out that the dining rooms and the living quarters of members in the houses ought to be considered in the class with hotels or private houses. They said, however, that most of the members who used the clubhouses had other homes that they could use if the clubs were closed, and many of the members might go to public places or to their homes for meals ordinarily eaten at the club.

Most of the clubs have plans for the conservation of fuel by requesting all members to use as little electricity as possible, and in several clubs some rooms have been closed because of the shortage of fuel. It is estimated that there are about fifty uptown clubs that might aid in the conservation of fuel by closing parts of their houses.

"I believe in closing the clubhouse before we touch the factory or the essential industries," said one club member. "Most of us have other homes, and use the club only as a luxury. If it would work too great a hardship to close the entire house, I think all members would be willing to give up the playing of billiards or the use of other rooms not essential during the fuel shortage."

Henry Osborn Taylor, formerly Secretary of the Century Association, at 7 West Forty-third Street, said he thought it would be possible to close the picture gallery, the billiard rooms, and perhaps some other parts of the clubhouse. He said he thought the closing of the entire house would cause a great hardship to many business men who used the club not only as a restaurant, but almost as a home.

Phoenix Ingraham, a member of the House Committee of the Manhattan Club, at 32 East Twenty-sixth Street, expressed a similar opinion. He said that orders had been given for the saving of fuel as far as possible and added that some of the non-essential rooms had been closed. About twenty members of the Manhattan Club live in the house, and many members of the Metropolitan Club, at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, also live in the clubhouse.

REOPEN TRAFFIC TO CENTRAL WEST

Continued from Page One.

ern points to Chicago, which was discontinued on Saturday owing to the storms in the Middle West, will be resumed tonight with the operation of Train 19—the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago Express—which will leave New York at 8:30 P. M. for the West. Tomorrow the full schedule will be operated and tickets will be sold from New York and other Eastern cities to Chicago, subject to slight delay.

"With the restoration of passenger train service to Chicago the transportation of the mails will be resumed, but express service will continue under embargo for all points between Pittsburgh and Chicago on the Fort Wayne route until further notice.

"The trains between New York and Chicago which were annuled temporarily on account of the storm were as follows: Westbound—No. 5, Pennsylvania Limited, leaving New York at 11:04 A. M.; No. 23, Manhattan Limited, leaving New York at 5:04 P. M.; No. 7, Mercantile Express, leaving New York at 5:30 P. M. Eastbound—No. 40, Metropolitan Express, leaving Chicago at 8:45 A. M.; No. 84, Seaboard Express, leaving Chicago at 10 A. M.; No. 22, Manhattan Limited, leaving Chicago at 10:30 A. M.; No. 2, Pennsylvania Limited, leaving Chicago at 5:30 P. M.

"All of the trains which were temporarily lost in the storm between Pittsburgh and Chicago and Pittsburgh and St. Louis have now been located with the exception of No. 20, which is believed to be near Indianapolis, Ind., on the Pan Handle Route. This train, the Keystone Express, left St. Louis Saturday at 8:44 A. M. for the East."

From the reports of its agents the Pennsylvania last night made the following review of the blizzard conditions:

"Weather conditions prevailing in the last forty-eight hours in the Middle West have been of unprecedented severity in their effect upon railroad operation. From fourteen to twenty inches of snow fell in Indiana and Illinois, with temperatures ranging from zero down and the wind velocity reaching sixty miles per hour, causing impassable drifts at many points. For a time no trains were operated in or out of Chicago.

"East of Pittsburgh, where there has been little snow on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extremely low temperatures prevailed yesterday and today, together with high winds. At some points in the mountains 15 below zero was recorded, and on the Allegheny and Buffalo divisions 10 below zero. The full train service between Pittsburgh and New York, with the exception of the through passenger trains which were annulled, was operated, but with unusual delays in most cases. Between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington the full schedule was represented, with some delays to all trains. The usual local service was furnished without great delays.

"Freight movement on all points of the Pennsylvania system has been greatly hampered. On portions of the Western lines, where operation was at all possible, all efforts were centred on the movement of coal. East of Pittsburgh the movement was greatly slowed down as a consequence of low boiler pressure in locomotives, frozen switches, and congealed lubricants on car axles. Very serious wire trouble, both on telegraph and telephone, has been experienced all over the Pennsylvania Railroad system. Some divisions have been cut off completely from communication, and this has greatly added to the difficulty in maintaining train operations."

The bulletin board in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday informed hundreds of travelers that "trains are delayed owing to the severe weather." The Twentieth Century Limited, which should have arrived in Chicago Saturday, did not reach its destination until last night. The Lake Shore Limited, due to arrive here yesterday, was annulled. Train 6, due at 9:21 yesterday morning, got in at 5:25 in the afternoon.

The New York Central ran all of its trains yesterday leaving New York for Chicago. They were on much delayed schedules last night, having encountered the blizzard at Buffalo. None of the New York Central trains was run from Chicago on Saturday night.

Trains on the New Haven ran from one to three hours late coming from Boston.

Weather Handicaps Freight Moving.

Facing great handicaps due to the weather, the work of "Freight Moving Week" will start this morning, with prospects of little progress today, but the extra work will aid the situation as soon as the blizzard abates in the Middle West. There are 11,500 cars of domestic freight at New York terminals, much of which can be moved if the weather moderates slightly.

Mr. Smith has asked the railroads to have their soliciting forces canvass consignees who have cars at terminals here. Tomorrow the permit-embargo regulations go into effect. They are expected to have an important effect on the general situation aside from the delays due to the weather. Under the new plan no domestic freight in carload lots may be shipped to New York until the consignee obtains a permit from the Traffic Freight Committee, North Atlantic Ports, or from its subcommittees.

The Long Island Railroad announced last night that it had completed its plans for effective work during "Freight Moving Week."

"The Long Island Railroad," said Donald Wilson, General Freight Agent, "is prepared to lend every assistance to this nation-wide campaign to eliminate congestion, to keep the tracks open, and to get the greatest possible use of every freight car. To accomplish this goal it is essential that the carriers receive the support of shippers and consignees."

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which handles much of the freight for New York, announced last night that all division freight officers and all freight representatives of the company had been ordered to drop all other work this week and devote themselves to getting cars unloaded. The following general instructions were issued last night by Robert C. Wright, Traffic Manager of the system:

"In connection with the appeal of the Director General of Railroads to the people of the United States to observe the week beginning Jan. 14 as 'Freight Moving Week.' I wish you would immediately instruct all of our division freight officers and representatives in the field to give their entire attention and effort during this week to working with consignees for the unloading, hauling, and otherwise disposing of freight at our stations and terminals.

"I am aware, of course, that our representatives are already occupied in this direction, but I wish you to stimulate their efforts still further during this particular week with a view to doing everything in our power to produce the desired effect.

"You will, of course, work with our operating department in locating any accumulations of freight for different consignees, and I would suggest that you ask the Passenger Department for any men that it can spare to assist you in this work so that the strength of our whole force may be thrown into this endeavor."

The list of consignees who have delayed unloading freight cars contains the names of some of the most prominent business firms in this city, according to an appeal made by the Merchants' Association yesterday to its members to aid "Freight Moving Week."

"The list of delinquents as supplied the Traffic Bureau," the appeal said, "embraces a very large number of the most prominent shippers and receivers in the Metropolitan district, many of whom we know to be loyal and enthusiastic supporters of the Government, contributing alike their time and money.

"We are sure that, both as loyal Americans and citizens, they would not knowingly do anything to jeopardize the trade and welfare of New York, and we are sure they will do their part toward relieving the congestion and removing the broadcast intimations that the Port of New York should be avoided."

COLD WAVE HITS BOSTON.

Speeding Up of Shipments Improves Coal Situation.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Although Boston had escaped up to tonight the full effects of the cold wave which has been rushing eastward, a sharp drop in temperature and a high northwest wind caused much discomfort today. Yesterday, the warmest day since the middle of November, the Weather Bureau thermometer recorded a maximum of 54 degrees. By midnight the temperature had dropped to 31, and during the early hours today it hovered about 12. There was only a slight rise in the middle of the day, and tonight the downward course was resumed.

The speeding up of coal trains and the release of barges from ice-bound harbors as a result of the warm weather which prevailed for several days up to last night, have appreciably improved the fuel situation in this city, but there is no immediate prospect of permanent relief. The arrival of 10,000 tons of anthracite coal yesterday enabled dealers to cover the bottoms of their bins in preparation for the great demand assured during the next few days from householders who have had their coal doled out to them in small lots ranging from 100 pounds to half a ton. Receipts of bituminous coal are still wholly inadequate for the needs of public, business, and industrial buildings.

Some of the public schools will be reopened tomorrow after a vacation since three days before Christmas. Others will remain closed, either because of lack of coal or because the plumbing and heating systems were disabled by the freezing of pipes in the cold wave at the beginning of this month, while the buildings were unheated. The new municipal stations for the distribution of coal in small lots to the poor will be opened this week.

BLIZZARD ABATES; BLOCKADE BROKEN

Hundreds of Thousands of Volunteers Dig Paths Through Snow in the West.

WARMER, WITH CLEAR SKIES

Chicago Trains Resume Partial Operations and Food and Fuel Situation Improves.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13. — Picks and shovels, wielded by hundreds of thousand of volunteer workers and tens of thousands of municipal and railway employes, today succeeded in breaking the absolute traffic tie-up in Chicago and the Middle West which had been caused by the blizzard that swept over this region Friday and Saturday.

Men, women, and children bent willingly to the task of breaking traffic ways through the deep snow, while sunshine from a cloudless sky enabled them to make such progress that tonight railroads entering Chicago operated the first outgoing trains since yesterday afternoon, and from many cities came reports that the volunteer workers had so opened streets and roads that delivery traffic was able to pentrate the storm-swept district, thereby ameliorating conditions which had threatened fuel and food shortages.

No railway schedules were formed, but practically every road operating from here managed to send out at least one train. Reports from outlying territory indicated that a majority of the scores of trains stalled in the snow drifts yesterday gradually were proceeding toward their destinations and that by tomorrow, with the present clear weather prevailing, all lines would be open. Several through trains from the East and a few from the West arrived today, twenty-four to thirty-six hours late.

Stock Trains Rescued.

The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy closed all local freight yards, so as to release the men for work in clearing the tracks. The Chicago switch yards were opened, and scores of freight stock trains blocked on the outskirts of the city were brought in today.

Railroad officials announced that the usual number of trains could not be operated before tomorrow night. The ones sent out tonight were made up late in the afternoon and sent out whenever it was thought there was a chance for them to get through. No effort was made to arrange a schedule.

The Twentieth Century Limited from New York, due yesterday, arrived late tonight, carrying a party of New York bankers, including Otto H. Kahn, who was to have addressed a bankers' meeting in Milwaukee tonight.

In Chicago the situation, although improving, was still forbidding. It is still impossible to make deliveries of provisions in many districts. The city had been practically without milk since yesterday, and dairies reported today that only preferred deliveries to hospitals and to houses where there were children, would be made tomorrow.

Heading many of the volunteer digging brigades today were women—some clad in bloomers or overalls. In some districts the women were out at 4 o'clock in the morning. They were assisted by thousands of children. Schools will be closed this week until the streets are cleared. Releasing some 60,000 children for work in shoveling snow.

Though many apartment houses are without coal, it is thought that tomorrow night will see a danger of a serious coal famine averted. Many cars of coal were brought in from the outskirts of the city today and there is no shortage in the supply. The difficulty in making deliveries is the only danger.

Fire Warnings Issued.

City officials tonight issued another warning of the danger of fire, because of the inability of the fire wagons to get through many streets, and volunteer bucket brigades have been formed. Police today made a house-to-house canvass, warning every one to keep buckets of water handy, and seeing to the enforcement of the city ordinances regarding clearing sidewalks.

Eighteen deaths in this territory are known to have resulted from the storm. The temperature has been rising slowly throughout the district since Saturday afternoon, the wind has died down, and indications are that there will be nothing of consequence to handicap the workers immediately, according to the Weather Bureau.

SHIPPING STILL HELD UP.

More Steamships Arrive Than Are Coaled and Sent to Sea.

Although two large steamships got away from an Atlantic port last week, shipping men said yesterday that the lack of bunker coal was still holding up shipping here. The Fuel Administration is using every endeavor to fill the bunkers of the hundred or more vessels now in this harbor, but the shipping has been little improved. This is because every day brings more vessels in, and these do not carry enough coal for return trips.

The scarcity of coal has lengthened the time of a voyage. The manager of a large steamship line said that the vessels of his company require sometimes more than two weeks longer for a round trip then when they could coal here without delay. This, he said, meant a slower movement of needed goods to our allies, but as yet there had been no delay in getting food and munitions to the fighting men in France.

Within a week several vessels have arrived with bunkers empty, their furnaces having been fed for the last few mile of the trip with tables, chairs, and woodwork.

BLIZZARD STRIKES UP-STATE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Dispatches from northern New York indicate that the blizzard from the West has struck that region with full force.

Ogdensburg is practically isolated. Inbound trains are stuck in snowdrifts and in the main streets of that city the snow has reached a depth of 18 inches, with no signs of abatement tonight. The thermometer registers 20 below zero. Similar conditions are reported from Potsdam and northern Adirondack districts.

Central New York has thus far escaped the snow, though zero weather prevails.

Discontinues Eighty Trains.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Approximately eighty passenger trains were dropped at midnight by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, the purpose of which, it is announced, is the conservation of men, motive power, and fuel.

GARFIELD TO CUT COAL TO NEEDS

Continued from Page One.

restore railroad service at the earliest possible moment."

The most hopeful note in the report by Mr. Smith was that a channel had been smashed through the ice in Newark Bay and Passaic River to Newark. Of the general situation he said:

"Snow and high winds, with temperatures ranging from 10 to 25 degrees below zero, extending west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo to Chicago and south to the Ohio River, with drifts, have practically paralyzed the entire railroad operations.

"All passenger trains were abandoned, some few local movements made. Practically all switching was stopped and all freight movement east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. The temperature is 6 below to 10 above. The wires are all down and am unable to compile figures as to cars on hand above normal.

"The storm is so extensive that it will cause a material setback in our efforts. At noon today it had moderated slightly, although the cold weather is expected to continue until tomorrow, at least, everywhere. Wherever anything can be accomplished in the way of clearing for movement, the effort is being made. Along the Atlantic Coast it is clear and cold. We are doing a fair day's work and getting a fair movement into New England. Labor shortage continues.

"We have been delayed in opening up Newark Bay and Passaic River because the two tugs that were obtained from the Navy Department were not strong enough to go through the thick ice and big boats would not clear the bridge. We finally succeeded in getting the Navy Department to give us the seagoing tug Aurora, and am glad to advise that we have broken a channel through the Newark Bay and Passaic River to Newark."

There was little hope expressed in any quarter that relief of a substantial nature could be expected for the next forty-eight hours, and then only if the extreme cold weather abated. The situation is frankly admitted by members of the railroad administration to be worse than was expected last night.

While the railroad administration is prepared to go to any lengths to aid in moving coal at the Jersey terminals, although its jurisdiction does not extend to that feature of the fight, it has been unable to obtain sufficient labor even for the handling of its admitted transportation problems.

Mr. Smith's report indicated that the Navy Department might be called upon for further aid in breaking up the ice jam in the vicinity of New York Harbor and this matter will receive immediate attention by the officials here, it is understood. The Fuel Administration has given assurance that sufficient coal can be supplied for shipment to New York to prevent actual suffering if the transportation facilities and the men to unload it at terminals are provided, and there will be another drive to obtain relief in those quarters tomorrow.

Director General McAdoo had planned to concentrate efforts on a "freight moving" week, beginning tomorrow, and that campaign will not be dropped. On the other hand, the railroad administration does not attempt to deny that on the eve of this effort to clear the terminals the Government is facing the worst conditions since it took control of the railroads. In fact, the unusual weather conditions, described by many railroad men as the worst in twenty years, have practically undone for the time all that had been accomplished.

That there will have to be an introduction of extreme coal conservation measures in New York City and other large communities appeared to be inevitable tonight, and the United States Fuel Administration is simply awaiting a detailed report before taking action.

Dr. Garfield still hopes to provide sufficient coal to keep the industries essential to the war working on full time, but the developments of the last two days have made such a plan seem improbable of accomplishment. It is not believed, however, that any of them will be forced to shut down completely or that the war program of the Government will be seriously curtailed.

The latter program will be precipitated if the blizzard conditions are experienced in the East within the next two or three days as has been predicted. Dr. Garfield has stated that households will have preference no matter how far restrictions in other directions must go.

Production of bituminous coal in the first week of January returned almost to the level of early December before the severe weather began to impede operations. The average daily production was 1,847,000 tons, according to the United States Geological Survey. Production of beehive coke amounted to 515,000 tons. Losses in the anthracite industry were larger than in either soft coal or coke, the week's shipments amounting to only 27,517 cars.

General improvement in working conditions was reported from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. In Virginia, Alabama, Iowa, Arkansas, and the West Virginia Panhandle losses due to labor shortage increased.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The shipments of anthracite in December as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information amounted to 5,698,945 tons. This is said by officials to be a remarkable showing for December, when the difficulties encountered as a result of the recent unusually severe cold weather are considered. Despite handicaps the December shipments were 116,198 tons more than in December, 1916. The total shipments for 1917 amounted to 77,133,305 tons, an increase of 9,756,941 tons, or more than 14 per cent. over the amount sent to market in 1916. The 1917 figures exceed those of the previous record year (1911) by 7,179,006 tons.

Advertising Record.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,898 agate lines of advertisements, in 1916 11,525,496 lines, in 1915 9,682,562 lines, and in 1914 9,164,927 lines. The Times publishes a greater volume of Advertisements (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

EIGHT nearby transit lines bring 20,000 visitors daily to the 600 tenants of the Fifth Avenue Building. It pays to have an office in a building so accessible to so many patrons of firms of national reputation and financial prestige.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

Broadway and Fifth Avenue
at Madison Square

VICHY FRUTI

For INDIGESTION USE VICHY FRUTI

Vichy Springs Salts guaranteed by the French Gov't, with pure fruit juices. Excellent for SOUR STOMACH BILIOUSNESS HEARTBURN

Mildly laxative

Dissolve tablets in water or put tablet on tongue.

At best druggists

AEOLIAN HALL

ASSOCIATION with achievement is often a vital factor of success. So Aeolian Hall with its national prestige and list of distinguished tenants may give your business that added "punch" which makes for prosperity.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Vanderbilt 897

Window Shades

For private and public buildings. We seek competition, as only by competition can our shades be appreciated. Well made and installed by experts.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief!

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

the remarkable spread of business reading

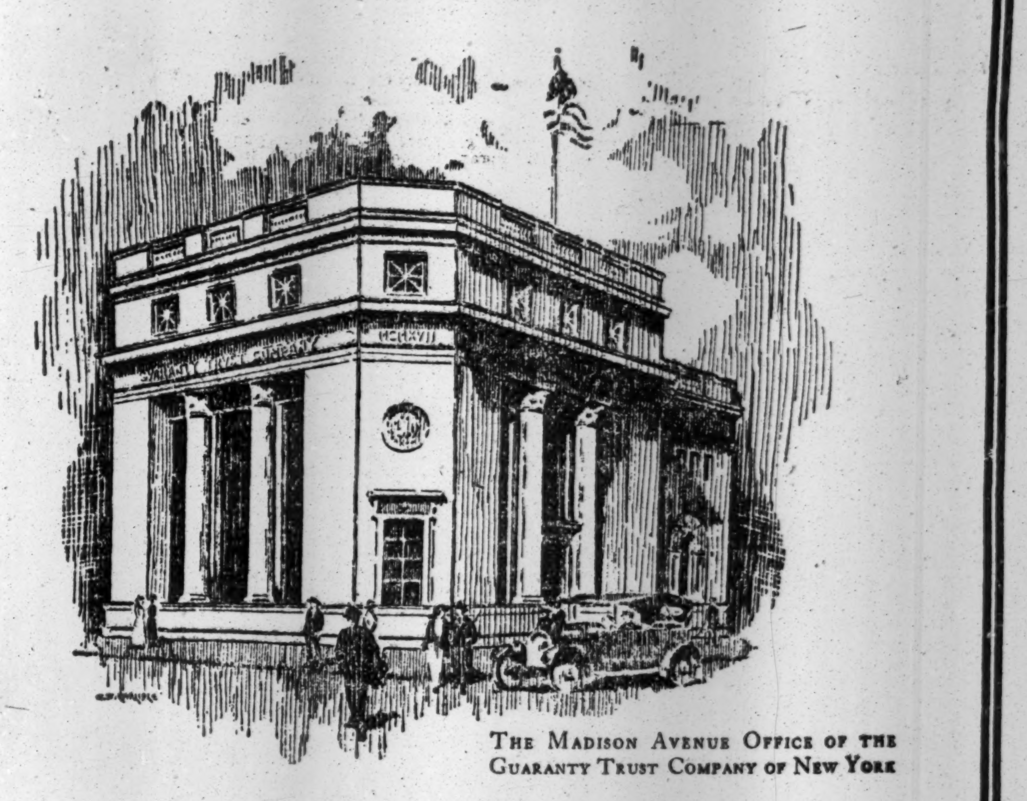
The habit of business reading has spread among Americans. Today it is estimated that not more than 10% of the better class of business men neglect utilitarian literature.

An article in *Publishers' Weekly* shows that J. P. Morgan & Company has a library of 6,000 business books; the National City Bank 20,000 volumes and 400,000 indexed pamphlets of commercial lore; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 10,000 such works. Brentano's issues a 128-page catalog of business books. The literature is so voluminous that, like law matter, it has its current digest, published at frequent intervals by the Cumulative Digest Corporation of New York. The chief topic of discussion at the recent national convention of librarians in Louisville was keeping up with the big demand for business books.

The successful business man of 1890 was "too busy" to bother with commercial reading. Now he cannot afford to slight it.

The A. W. Shaw Company is the largest publisher of this type of reading in the world. It has distributed over two million volumes. It has 41 new books in preparation, employing a small brigade of authors, investigators, statisticians, field men, and an ultra-"finicky" breed of proofreader this labor develops. The company publishes, in addition, four business magazines: SYSTEM, British SYSTEM, SYSTEM ON THE FARM, and FACTORY.

Advertising in the A. W. Shaw Company's magazines reaches men who mix brains with business



THE MADISON AVENUE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Uptown Convenience and Downtown Facilities

A checking account at either of our uptown offices brings to the depositor a two-fold advantage—convenient location, and command of the company's complete facilities, downtown as well as uptown.

CHECKS CAN BE CASHED AND DEPOSITS MADE at any of our city offices by arrangement.

THE BANKING HOURS at the uptown offices are very convenient—9 to 4 (Saturdays, 9 to 1).

INTEREST is paid on daily balances subject to check.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS at both uptown offices are open from 9 to 6 (Saturdays, 9 to 1).

Our Madison Avenue Office, recently opened, is a completely equipped and appointed banking institution. You are cordially invited to inspect it.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. — MADISON AVE. OFFICE Madison Ave. & 60th St. — LONDON OFFICE 32 Lombard St., E. C. — PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

Capital and Surplus - - - - - $50,000,000
Resources more than - - - - - $600,000,000

BOLSHEVIKI SPLIT ON WILSON SPEECH

Official Organ Hopes to Find America an Ally for Democratic Peace.

ANOTHER PAPER IS HOSTILE

Calls Him Representative of Capitalists—Address Rushed to Trotzky by Lenine.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—President Wilson's speech is printed in full in today's official Izvestia, together with the following comment:

"The conditions laid down by President Wilson represent a great victory in the great struggle for democratic peace, and we may hope to find in the American people an actual ally in that struggle."

The Bolsheviki regard President Wilson's statement as a possible actual help in their present single-handed struggle with the German diplomats, and on Lenine's personal orders the full text of the speech was immediately telegraphed to Trotzky at Brest-Litovsk. A copy was also sent by special courier.

On the other hand, Lloyd George's speech as given in big type headlines by an anti-Bolshevist paper "leaves Russia to her fate."

A significant point in the latest report from Brest is the Russian reply to the German refusal to shift the negotiations to Stockholm. This refusal was put almost in the form of an ultimatum, and many of the Bolsheviki were prepared to take it as such and to break off negotiations. Finally Trotzky played a cleverer game.

He saw the Germans wished the negotiations to be broken off on some such irrelevant question which would cloud the issue before the German people. He on the other hand is determined that if there is to be a final rupture it shall come on a point on which the German and Russian people could stand together against the German Government. He therefore took the line that the Russians were ready to fight on the question of self-definition of Poland, Courland, &c., but not on a technical issue of minor importance. In making this statement he carefully exposed the plans of the German militarists before the whole world. The negotiations, therefore, proceed, but the final rupture may be expected at any moment, if, as seems probable, the German militarists continue to impose their policy on their delegates.

Meanwhile the Germans are taking every means for stopping fraternization on the front. This means that the Bolshevist propaganda is having its effect among the German soldiers. The Germans confiscate all copies of a "faked" German paper containing a full account of the peace negotiations and other Bolshevist literature which is being distributed by the Russians. In spite of this, the German soldiers crawl across every night to obtain copies secretly.

A general meeting of the Soviet is to be held tonight to discuss the raising of a Socialist army.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson's address has been widely printed and commented on by Petrograd newspapers. The Bolshevist newspapers are divided in their opinion. Izvestia says:

"The contentions for peace advanced by President Wilson are a great victory on the way of obtaining a democratic peace. We shall hope that in the American nation we will find a real ally in the struggle for general democratic peace."

The Pravda deprecates President Wilson's address, and denounces the President as a representative of American capital. Pravda says the speech masks old formulas of war.

Delo Nargda the leading Social Revolutionist paper, says that Mr. Wilson's address shows that he has made great progress since his reply to the Pope's peace proposals. It adds:

"In their present form the American conditions may be regarded as the basis of peace negotiations, and if the Bolsheviki had not by their policy strengthened the military annexationist groups in Germany these conditions would already have been adopted as the basis of such negotiations."

"In President Wilson's speech we must note the moral victory for the peace policy of the Council of National Commissaries," says the Izvestia. "This is the first formal reply of the Allies to the proposal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that they participate in peace negotiations. In various parts of the address, where President Wilson talks of the action of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government and the Russian peace delegation, his recognition of their services in the struggle for peace is clearly seen. Every one who reads President Wilson's speech may see the friendly tone in which the American President speaks in the face of the whole world of the actions of the Russian Workmen's and Peasants' Government regarding the obtaining of peace.

"What now can the miserable compromisers say who continue to prevent a conclusion of peace. Will they continue to declare that the present Government has ended the possibility of peace, that it has sold itself to the Germans, that it has made a shameful peace, and that it has isolated Russia from the entire world? President Wilson's speech is a conscientious valuation of the actions of the Bolshevist power and a well deserved slap to the liars and calumniators of our bourgeoisie and the pretending socialistic press."

The Pravda says:

"President Wilson's confession indicates that the American Bourse found it necessary not only to reckon with the Bolshevist authority, but to make its curtsey to it. Of course this will not prevent the American Ambassador, perhaps tomorrow, from giving sanction to the participation of the American Military Mission in secret counter-revolutionary plots against the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. We do not doubt the real meaning of these compliments of the representative of the American Bourse.

"We do not believe in the friendship or nobility of feelings of the servant of American capital, who in the name of peace during three years has supplied Europe with means necessary for war and the destruction of humanity. We know that President Wilson represents the American imperial dictatorship.

"In the words of this well-known diplomatic equilibrist, there is no difficulty in finding the old motto of war to the end, of plundering under the mask of self-definition of nations and the hidden demands of contributions."

The Pravda concludes with the statement that America will not permit Great Britain and Japan to grow too strong and that President Wilson's address was designed to curtail their appetites.

SAYS AUSTRIA ALSO SOUGHT PEACE TERMS

Imprisoned Provisional Government Official Asserts Revolution Stopped Overtures.

OTHER ALLIES WILLING

Banks in Petrograd Still Closed, and Payment of Dividends and Interest to be Prohibited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—The extraordinary evasiveness of actual peace is illustrated by an interview published today with M. Bourtsev, who is still imprisoned in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress on no particular charge.

Bourtsev, who was in the confidence of the Provisional Government, states that one week before the Bolshevist revolution Austria declared through its legation at Berne its willingness to make peace, and this step was perfectly well known here. Turkey and Bulgaria had already expressed their complete willingness to act similarly. A few weeks longer and Germany might well have been isolated.

The most serious danger that has threatened is starvation. It is unlikely, however, as some optimistists hope, that an anti-Bolshevist reaction will set in as the result of the shortage. The local Food Controller, Schlichter, is doing very well, notwithstanding his endless difficulties.

When the November revolution occurred, the whole staff of the Food Ministry, numbering 1,500, struck, and has remained on strike ever since. Moreover, the officials removed quantities of documents with them, and the Bolsheviki were practically compelled to improvise a personnel and system by telephoning to the Omsk, Siberia, Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Schlichter was able to arrange for the daily dispatch westward of 200 truckloads of corn. Kursk, in southern Russia, is now exporting foodstuffs for the first time since the revolution. There is no doubt that many officials retained under the Provisional Government did their utmost to hinder matters in order to produce a reaction in favor of the autocracy.

Such officials are not tolerated by the Bolsheviki, hence there is actually greater efficiency now notwithstanding the fact that there are fewer officials.

The capitalist has a bad time here nowadays. Lenine's latest decree prohibits, in view of forthcoming nationalization of industry, the payment of dividends and interest on investments. The sale of stocks and bonds is forbidden. The banks are still virtually closed.

From Jan. 15 depositors will apparently be allowed to withdraw a maximum of $75 weekly. Private safes and strong boxes are being opened and their contents confiscated. We expect shortly to hear that all except the smallest deposits will be formally declared State property and that all State debts will be repudiated.

The forthcoming conferences are now the chief subjects of conjecture. On Jan. 18 the Constituent Assembly meets, or at any rate such of its elected members as are prepared to recognize the Bolshevist Commissary to the extent of registering with him. Three days later there takes place the third of the all-Russian Conferences of Soviets, the membership of which will consist almost exclusively of Bolsheviki and their supporters. On Jan. 28 the Peasants' Conference and also the Bolshevist body will assemble.

It is expected that the Constituent Assembly will only sit for a few days to ratify Lenine's legislation, declare the Soviets the sovereign power, and dissolve itself. From the Bolshevist point of view, if the Constituent Assembly hands over the sovereign power to the Soviets, then it is unnecessary. If it refuses, then it is both unnecessary and dangerous.

The news from the South makes it difficult to determine the sphere of influence of the Rada Kharkov, which was recently a strong Ukrainian centre, but is now in the hands of the Bolsheviki. Both sides are disarming each other and occasionally guerrilla fighting occurs. Theoretically an agreement has been reached between the Smolney Institute and the Rada.

Reports That Turks Have Broken the Armistice

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.—A telegram from Kuban states that the Turks have already broken the armistice by landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Rize and that a submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

The evening papers print a rumor that negotiations are to be transferred to Warsaw.

GET KALEDINE'S CAPITAL.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—A dispatch received by the semi-official news agency from Novo-Tcherkassk, capital of the Province of the Don Cossacks and headquarters of General Kaledine, the Hetman of the Cossacks, reports that the Bolshiviki have succeeded in assuming all authority there.

PICTURE TALES FOR TROOPS

Patriotic Societies Arrange to Furnish 900 Stereoptican Lectures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jana. 13.—The National Committee of Patriotic Societies is making arrangements at the request of the Y. M. C. A. to furnish 900 picture talks for American soldiers in the United States and in France. The talks will have to do with the war and the activities of the nation in wartime. Each address will be illustrated by forty colored stereopticon slides, and will be read by the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries to the men. Eight copies of each talk and set of slides will be made, so that out of the total of 900 there will be 100 different lectures.

Edward Harding, Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Committee, and William Mather Lewis, Executive Secretary, have completed two sets of talks, entitled "Wartime Washington" and "The American Navy." Among the societies represented in the National Committee, which is preparing other talks, are the National Security League, the League to Enforce Peace, and the Boy Scouts.

BAYER

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The One Genuine Aspirin has been made in America for more than ten years. See that you get the true product which you may always identify by

"The Bayer Cross— BAYER Your Guarantee of Purity"

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY CHANGE

How Work Will Be Divided Among the New Members.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Admiralty last night issued a statement explaining the changes in the personnel in the Board of Admiralty and indicating alterations in the organization that have been decided upon. Among the most interesting appointments now announced are those of a group of brilliant young Captains to be directors of naval staff divisions. Two important new posts also are created—that of Civil Engineer in Chief and Director of Experiments and Research.

The board is divided under two heads, operations and maintenance, thus carrying further the principle of isolating the work of planning and directing the naval war operations from the other work.

The members of the new board are grouped as follows:

Operation:—First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss; Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral S. R. Fremantle; Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral A. L. Duff; Deputy First Sea Lord, Rear Admiral G. P. W. Sope; Finance Secretary, Dr. McNamara; Permanent Secretary, Sir O. Murray.

Maintenance:—Second Sea Lord, Vice Admiral Sir H. L. Heath; Third Sea Lord, Rear Admiral L. Halsey; Fourth Sea Lord, Rear Admiral H. H. D. Tothill; Civil Lord, Mr. Pretyman; Controller, Sir A. G. Anderson; Second Civil Lord, Mr. A. F. Pease.

In the future the general distribution of duties between the members of the board belonging to the Naval Staff will be as follows: First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, naval policy and general direction of operations; Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, war operations in home waters; Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, trade protection and anti-submarine operations; Deputy First Sea Lord, general policy and operations outside home waters.

An important feature is the formation of an anti-submarine staff under the direction of Rear Admiral Duff.

TONNAGE OF 327,152 TO BE READY BY MARCH

Unexpected Progress on Requisitioned Ships—18 Will be Finished This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Forty-one cargo vessels and tankers, aggregating 327,152 tons dead weight, which were requisitioned while under construction by the United States Shipping Board, will be completed and put into service in January and February.

Reports received by the officials here within the last few days, it was stated tonight, showed that the shipyards were making far better progress on this work than had been expected. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced that, according to the present estimates, eighteen of the vessels with a tonnage of 145,091 tons would be ready for overseas service this month.

Cargo ships will be launched at these points:

Portland, Ore., five; Newport News, Va., one; Quincy, Mass., two; Philadelphia, one; Seattle, six; Port Richmond, N. Y., one; San Francisco, one; Columbia River or Puget Sound, five; Oakland, Cal., three; port of New York, two; Baltimore, two; Delaware River, one; Long Beach, Cal., one; Wilmington, Del., one; total number of cargo ships, thirty-two.

Tankers will be turned out at these points:

Newport News, one; Seattle, one; Gloucester, N. J., two; San Francisco, three; Delaware River, one; Camden, N. J., one; total number of tankers, nine.

260

Question

What are some of the intricate duties involved in settling an Estate?

Answer

(1) To keep careful records of the assets to safeguard against loss.

(2) To collect notes and accounts receivable and rents, coupons and dividends due the Estate, so that nothing shall be overlooked or lost by delay.

(3) To provide for the prompt payment of legacies.

Wouldn't you like to know in detail what the duties of an Executor of a Will are? Our new booklet, *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know,"* will tell you.

Our nearest office will furnish you with a copy.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT
60 Broadway

IN HARLEM
125th St. & Lenox Ave.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN SHOPPING CENTRE
5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN THE BRONX
148th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System

Weber and Heilbroner

Lay Particular Stress Upon the Conditions in the Woolen Market Which Make This Far Their Most Important

Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits

The rapidly decreasing supply of woolens—the rapidly increasing demands of the Government—the restricted amount of machinery available—and the impossibility of the woolen mills securing additional machinery—are the *extra and unusual reasons* for emphasizing the importance of this present sale.

It is a certainty that suits of *equal quality* can not again be offered at such prices, for a considerable period of time.

The advisability of buying for both present and future needs is apparent. Many of the suits are of medium, year-round weights.

Reductions:

$27.50, $25 and $20 Fancy Suits . . .	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Fancy Suits . . .	21.50
$35, $30, $28 and $27.50 Fancy Suits .	24.50
$40, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits . . .	28.50
$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Fancy Suits . .	33.50
$52.50, $50 and $47.50 Fancy Suits . . .	42.50

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

BERLIN PEACE TALK VERSION MISLEADS

Continued from Page One.

ing that such conflicts as had occurred between the Russian Government and the Ukraine "have had no connection with the question of the self-determination of the Ukraine, concerning which there is no room for conflict between the two sister republics."

M. Bolubowysch, the Ukrainian Secretary of State, accepted the statements of Count Czernin and M. Trotzky and announced that his delegates would participate in the peace negotiations on that basis.

Later in the session the delegates discussed the German claim that the Russian wireless statements issued during the recess constituted a transgression of the spirit of the armistice. M. Trotzky deired to know in what particular the spirit of the armistice had been transgressed by the communications, and General Hoffmann of the German delegation replied:

"At the head of the armistice treaty stood the words 'bring about a lasting peace." Your Russian propaganda transgressed this intention because it did not strive after a lasting peace, but to carry the resolutions concerning civil war into the countries of the Central Powers."

M. Trotzky answered General Hoffmann, pointing out that all the German newspapers were being freely admitted into Russia, even newspapers which were supporting the views of the extreme Russian reactionaries. Complete equality had been observed in this respect, and it had nothing to do with the armistice treaty. General Hoffmann retorted that his protest was not directed against the Russian press, but against official Government statements and statements which bore the signature of Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the Bolshevist forces.

To this statement M. Trotzky replied that the treaty contained no restrictions or expressions of opinion by citizens of the Russian Republic or their governing officials. Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, interrupted M. Trotzky, saying:

"Noninterference in Russian affairs is the fixed principle of the German Government, but the Government has the right to demand reciprocity in this respect."

Answering Dr. von Kühlmann, M. Trotzky replied:

"On the other hand, the Russians will recognize it as a step forward if the Germans freely and frankly express their views regarding internal conditions in Russia as far as they think it necessary."

Petrograd Negotiations Hang Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—The negotiations with the Central Powers concerning economic questions and the exchange of certain classes of prisoners which are being carried on at Petrograd testify to an inclination of both sides to prolong matters to the utmost in the hope of obtaining the adhesion of the remaining belligerents.

The delegations here at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are spending some hours every day arguing over conditions of the renewal of postal and telegraphic communications between Russia and the Central Empires and discussion of the most convenient points along the front for an exchange of prisoners. The meetings occupy comparatively all the enemy delegation's time.

It is impossible now to walk down the Novsky Prospect without seeing a few uniformed Austrian or German officers, let alone a considerable number of privates. Petrograd behaves politely toward the newcomers. Some days ago, it is true, a group of students surrounded and began to boo an officer in a strange uniform and vanished suddenly on discovering he was English.

Petrograd is considerably perturbed at Sir George Buchanan's departure and is wondering if it indicates a change somehow in the British Government's policy toward Russia. A surprising number of persons appear to believe that the Ambassador's illness is purely diplomatic. It is generally taken for granted that his successor will be Henderson.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—M. Ungern, former Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, and the first diplomat of the old régime to recognize the Government of the Smolny Institute, has requested permission to open negotiations with the National Commissionaries. He was told that he first must publicly acknowledge his recognition of the Bolsheviki.

ODESSA, Jan. 12.—The Russo-German Commission, which has come here to discuss questions concerning the Black Sea, has arranged a meeting for consideration of conditions under which interned civilians may be repatriated. The commission consists of eighteen delegates under the Presidency of a German Admiral. The chief Russian delegate is a sailor from the Black Sea fleet.

FEAR NEW COMPLICATIONS.

German and Austrian Papers See Trouble from Russian States.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—Though the Pan Germans continue their raging, tearing campaign against the Brest-Litovsk conference, most of the Conservative journals express delight at the resumption of the negotiations.

The Vorwärts thinks new incidents will arise, and the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung is of the opinion that trouble will appear on account of Count Czernin's wish that the Poles should elect Kaiser Charles as King of Poland. The paper points out that if Austria unites the Polish State with her by means of a "personal union" Germany will with difficulty be persuaded to go away empty-handed.

The Vorwarts grounds its fears of further complications on the basis of the assertion that among the German ruling caste "one side desires annexation, without regard for national considerations, in the Russian provinces so that Germany may obtain military safety and the Polish coal region in addition, while on the other side the diplomats hope by a more or less contestable degree of self-determination for the occupied regions to achieve an appreciable increase of power in the east."

The same journal attributes great importance to German recognition of the Ukraine as an independent negotiating power, and says this will produce a very important change. With regard to the Polish problem, it publishes a telegram saying the Ukraine delegates were instructed to support the creation of an independent Poland on an ethnographical basis. They are to demand that the Ukrainian regions of Cholm, Podalia and Volhynia, occupied by the Central Powers, be included in Ukrainia and that if Galicia is separated from Austria then the grand duchies of Auschwitz and Zator must fall to Poland and the kingdom of Galicia must be included in Ukrainia.

The Vorwärts adds that the Ukrainians therefore lay claim to the broad regions which the Poles regard as Polish. From the south the Ukrainians and from the north the Lithuanians dispute as to their frontiers with the Poles, and the Socialist journal doubts if our dullest application of the right of self-determination can settle such complicated national claims in a comparatively restricted area.

The best method to settle things, it thinks, is a full and lasting Russo-German understanding; otherwise Western Russia "will develop like the Balkans, and every little State calling in the help of the great nations, a new fireplace will be created for European conflagrations."

LENINE FIRM IN SADDLE.

Cannot Be Overthrown at Present, Sir George Buchanan Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13.—Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Petrograd, who arrived here, says in an interview that, in his opinion, the Bolsheviki have attained such a position that at present nobody can overthrow them. Their trump cards are peace and the general warweariness, and as long as it is not stated that they cannot realize their promises to the people they will remain in power.

To a question whether the Allies would now recognize the Bolshevist Government, Sir George Buchanan answered that the Bolsheviki could not be regarded as representative of the whole of Russia. South Russia went its own way, and as long as there was not a Government representing the whole of Russia one could not regard it as the real governing power.

Asked for his opinion on the future development of events, Sir George answered:

"The Bolsheviki have now summoned the Constituent Assembly, but in my opinion the Soviets will still be the real holders of power. What the result will be of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk nobody knows. Trotzky seems to be trying by all means to establish a separate peace. At the same time he fights the Germans with their own weapons and carries on propaganda in their eastern armies. In Petrograd I learned this propaganda has had some results."

Of Kaledine, Kerensky, and Korniloff Sir George Buchanan had no news, but he thought they were waiting their time in the hope of getting a chance to bring about order in Russia. In external politics he thought no change was to be expected in the reasonably near future. Russia had finished her rôle as an active power in the war.

SEES A UNITED RUSSIA.

Envoy in Paris Now Inclined to Take Optimistic View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Maklaroff, former Premier Kerensky's Ambassador to France, whose silence since being "removed" by M. Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has been puzzling both the Russian colony and French diplomatic circles, has made a declaration which somewhat clears away the vagueness surrounding the nature of his position. He said:

"I do not despair about my country. I do not doubt that Russia, with the exception of Finland, on which I reserve my opinion, will stay one and indivisible. The present very pronounced separatist movement is the result of two facts: First, of a natural desire to be independent of the present Maximalist Government which risks leading Russia to her ruin; secondly, a natural reaction against the excess of centralization from which Russia suffered during the former régime. But surely there can be no separate financial systems, no foreign affairs or individual armies for each of these newly created republics.

"You wan to know what I think of Lenine and Trotzky. I do not know them personally, but, judging from the information I have, Trotzky is the more active. Remember that at the time of the French Revolution it was said: 'Duport thinks it, Barnave speaks it, Lameth does it.' Well, in Russia Lenine thinks it and Trotzky speaks it and does it. Perhaps they are in accord. Perhaps Lenine is eclipsed by Trotzky, but from what I know of their characters, Lenine is the brains of the outfit and Trotzky the arm.

"You ask my opinion about the rupture of the pourparlers at Brest-Litovsk. I have never believed in separate peace, because a separate peace concluded by the Bolsheviki with the Kaiser would be Russia's suicide. The aim of the Bolsheviki has been a general peace, and to stir up a revolution in Germany. Perhaps they are capable of treason to the interests of Russia, but they cannot be traitors to those of the revolution. They will break off further peace pourparlers when they see the utter aimlessness of rousing Germany to revolution, and when they finally discover that it is impossible to treat with Liebknecht instead of with the junkers.

"Germany is now obliged to retain the greater part of her army on the east front for three reasons: First, because there is still a unity of Russian troops who continue to guard their country's borders from enemy invasion; second, the united actions of the soldiers constitute a grave danger to Germany in the event of a sudden change in the peace negotiations, and, third, because Russia is at present an anarchistic and revolutionary breeding centre, and very contagious for Germany. Finally, bear in mind that the Brest-Litovsk pourparlers had their verberation in Germany."

These declarations, said to be much in opposition to his former views, mark a certain evolution in the Russian Ambassador. Thus far the work of the embassy is continuing as before. The appointments of Russian Bolsheviki to the ambassadorial posts in London, Berlin, Geneva, and not in Paris have led to speculation as to whether M. Maklakoff will be retained as the envoy of the People's Commissaries. In such an event it is believed M. Maklakoff would refuse to accept. In radical Russian circles, however, it is rumored that Trotzky will soon appoint another Ambassador in the person of a former crony—a chess partner at a notorious cheap café.

GREAT FOOD STORES NOW FOR PETROGRAD

Unlimited Supply as Result of Reconciliation Between Bolsheviki and Ukraine.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.—The threatened food shortage in north Russia promises to be prevented through the reconciliation of the Bolsheviki and the Ukraine.

M. Barikoff, member of the Petrograd Food Supply Committee, has just returned from Kiev, where he conferred with the Ukrainian authorities, who say that they are willing now to provide Petrograd with an unlimited supply of breadstuffs on a basis of half cash and half merchandise. M. Barikoff says that the Ukraine guarantees to supply 3,000,000,000 pounds of bread within sixty days, and will still have available portions of the 1915 and 1916 crops.

The Bolshevist authorities also are sending commissioners to Siberia to induce the farmers there to release more wheat to Petrograd.

Sixty-seven cars of sugar arrived in Petrograd on Thursday, insuring the city's supply for one month.

A decree was published today giving to local councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates the right to hold new elections to replace delegates to the Constituent Assembly who are deemed not to represent the interests of the masses of workmen or peasants. This step was taken as the best means of combating the political elements which hope to use the Constituent Assembly as a weapon against the Bolshevist Government. (This evidently means another delay in the opening of the Constituent Assembly, the meeting of which had been fixed for Jan. 18, provided a quorum were present. The latest returns showed the Bolsheviki to have only a minority representation with 158 out of 510 delegates.)

The Executive Committee of the peasants' deputies has passed a resolution urging the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to order the removal of former Emperor Nicholas and his family from Tobolsk to Petrograd or Kronstadt. The council is asked to place the former imperial family on trial before a revolutionary tribunal at either of these cities.

GERMAN FUNDS FOR FINNS.

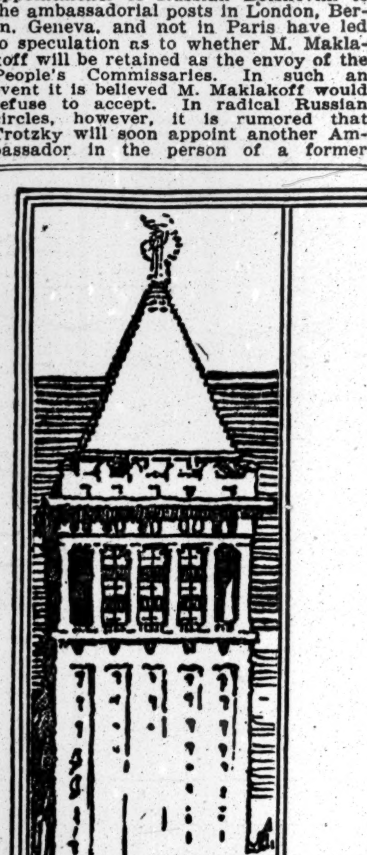
52,000,000 Marks Seized at Beginning of War to be Released.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—Recognition of the independence of Finland by Germany will have important consequences financially for Finland, the Frankfurter Zeitung says.

In German banks 52,000,000 marks stand to Finland's credit. This sum, which was seized at the beginning of the war, will now be released.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12.—Dispatches received here from Haparanda indicate that a clash is impending between the Finnish Red Guard and Russian soldiers at Tornea, on the Norwegian-Finnish frontier, owing to the ill-treatment of travelers by the Russians. It is reported that the Russian soldiers are confiscating money belonging to the travelers crossing the border and dividing it among themselves.

It is stated also that the Finnish population along the border are afraid to leave their homes in fear of roving bands of Bolshevist soldiers. The Finnish officials have appealed to the Government for protection, and a detachment of armed Finns may be sent to Tornea.



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MOVE TO RECOGNIZE THE BOLSHEVIKI?

Suspicion That the Russian Situation Is Being Turned Here to Pacifist Account.

WILSON MISREPRESENTED

Attempt to Translate His Peace Terms Into Bolshevism and to Displace Ambassador Francis.

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

Since the President's declaration of Jan. 8, efforts have been made in many quarters to interpret it as indorsing the Bolsheviki and the Bolshevist peace terms. These strangely concerted efforts have come not alone from the Socialists the pacifists and extremists, but also from certain sources that claim to be close to the administration. The reasons asserted for this statement that the President intends to work with the Bolsheviki are most ably and fully stated by Herbert Bayard Swope, formerly one of the leading American correspondents in Germany and now an editor of The World. Telegraphing from Washington on Jan. 11, Mr. Swope makes the following assertions.

1. That America has expressed her willingness to allign herself with the Bolshevist Government in Petrograd.

2. That the American Government has discovered that no sinister German influence lay behind the Bolshevist program.

3. That America's new attitude of friendship to the Bolsheviki means that we have arrived at a period in the war "in which political strategy is of greater weight than military tactics and the world is more amenable to words than to bullets."

In other words we have reached a time when the German idea of peace "negotiations" is taking precedence over the necessity of defeating the German armies! Mr. Swope adds that we must go on fighting, but this qualifying statement is also used by nearly all the pacifists arguing for an early peace by negotiation or compromise.

All these assertions, however sincerely believed and well intended, are in direct contradiction to the facts. The World is by no means alone in giving publicity to this view. Therefore I am at liberty to consider this momentous and extremely sensational article without any personal reflections on any one. The statement that America has expressed her willingness in the President's recent declaration to align herself with the Bolshevist Government is entirely unfounded. The President expressed his willingness to work with the Bolsheviki only in so far as the Bolsheviki showed themselves in the future willing to work with us. In the past they have shown no such willingness. This is clearly but politely implied in the President's remark: "Whether *their present leaders* believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we maye be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace."

This remark of the President's is a public recognition of the fact that the Bolshevist leaders have not trusted the American Government or accepted it as representing the American people—a notorious fact, as shown on innumerable occasions in the speeches of Trotzky and Lenine in their official newspaper organs and even in the official declarations of the so-called Bolshevist Government. Besides, in this same remark the President clearly draws a line between the Bolsheviki, the "present leaders" of Russia, and the Russian people. In other parts of the declaration the President also clearly discriminates, referring to the Russian people in some cases and to the Russian representatives in another.

President Wilson is fully aware that there are half a dozen or more "Governments" throughout Russia which do not recognize the Bolsheviki in their territories. He is also aware that the Bolsheviki obtain their present position in Moscow, Petrograd, and on the northwestern army front largely by violence. He knows that the elected members of the Constitutional Assembly have shown a non-Bolshevist majority, in spite of the fact that the Bolsheviki have imprisoned representatives whom they did not like and ousted others. He knows that the peasant congress was anti-Bolshevist and that Trotzky and Lenine have therefore decided to organize a Congress to suit themselves. He knows that, even as late as the Fall, nearly all the municipal elections gave anti-Bolshevist majorities, which caused Lenine and Trotzky to dissolve the municipal constitution when they came into power. He knows that the railway union failed to recognize the Bolsheviki, until it was reorganized by Lenine and Trotzky. He knows that, of the twenty important Socialist newspapers in Russia, only two support the Bolsheviki and that most of the others have been suppressed. Even Gorky's Bolshevist paper refuses to give its support to the Lenine and Trotzky separate peace negotiations.

The President also knows that all the world-famed Russian Socialist leaders except Lenine and Trotzky have either been persecuted or imprisoned so as to deprive the Russian masses of their natural and chosen leaders—some of whom have served in and out of prison for half a century. It is only necessary to mention Breschkovsky, Kropotkin, Plechanoff, Aksentieff, Gotz, Tserelli, Tchernoff and Dan. The Bolsheviki are only one of three chief Socialist factions in Russia. The above leaders represent the other two factions, and all elections have shown that their following outnumbers that of the Bolsheviki almost two to one—without mentioning the Constitutional Democrats, the so-called "bourgeois" party, which alone is almost as numerically important in some of the large cities as the Bolsheviki themselves. Moreover, these parties have been more friendly to the Entente than to the Germans. The Bolsheviki, on the contrary, have been steadily Germanophile and hostile to the Entente. They are not pro-German in the sense of being pro-Kaiserists, but they are pro-German in the sense of being pro-German Socialists. This is almost as dangerous, for, while they accept the leadership of the German Socialists, (who themselves are in varying degrees under the influence of the German Government,) these same Bolsheviki repudiate utterly all the representative labor organizations of Great Britain, America and France! The Bolsheviki régime has been a reign of violence, not to say a reign of terror. It is utterly impossible that it should be recognized by America or any democratic Government.

Mr. Swope and others assert that the American Government has discovered "that no sinister German influence lay behind the Bolshevist program." While it is true that the Bolsheviki are not pro-Kaiser and have received none of the Kaiser's money, it is equally certain—and perfectly well known to the American Government—that all the vast machinery of the German propaganda in Russia with its hundred thousand agents was used for the purpose of overthrowing the Kerensky Government and establishing the Government of Trotzky. There can be no question that the overthrow of the genuine and constructive democracy of Russia was accomplished solely because of the aid of this vast German propaganda machine. The Kaiser, then, has steadily been pro-Bolshevist. Of course he intends merely to use the Bolsheviki for his own purposes. This, perhaps, was first to bring Russia to chaos and utterly to disorganize her army. This purpose has already been largely accomplished. A second hope no doubt has been to so torture all the middle classes of Russia, including all persons even with a small education or with a small amount of property, as to drive them as the last resort to welcome the intervention of the Kaiser himself in Russian politics. If the Bolsheviki continue in power another six months this purpose will also doubtless be accomplished.

In the third place, Germany has a dozen different economic objects in order to negotiate with Russia. Even if there is no separate peace, even if the Bolsheviki refuse to grant Germany's economic demands as a whole, there is another immediate danger almost as serious to the military successes of the Allies. What is to prevent *an economic armistice*, even if Germany cannot secure all the supplies she desires? Why could she not enter into a period of barter with the needy Russians, supplying herself, for example, with such dire necessities as fats, copper, &c.? Further, if Trotzky will not release the German and Austrian prisoners for war purposes, will he not perhaps release a part of them, in exchange for Russians for the purpose of working in Germany's fields and factories?

It is absurd to suppose that the Bolsheviki will suddenly change their nature and cease to be Germanophile and become friendly to the Western "capitalistic and bourgeois nations." For twenty-five years Lenine and Trotzky not only have been preaching their doctrine in Russia, but trying to spread it over the world. They are encouraged at the present moment in a propaganda to convert the Western democracies to Bolshevism. The supposition that we can turn them around and convert such fanatics to democracy is absurd. On the other hand, the Entente has millions of friends in Russia who are today sacrificing their lives and property—everything—in the hope of resuming the war against Germany. They make one condition, and one alone, that the Western democracies do not recognize the Bolsheviki or compromise with them.

Nothing could be more fatal at the present moment than to recognize the Bolsheviki, for it would be regarded as an act of treachery by all the parties in Russia who have made such vast sacrifice in the past on behalf of the Entente. Indeed, if such a policy of friendliness were long continued it would be certain to drive these parties into the armies of the Kaiser. America would have sacrificed her friends among the middle classes and intelligent working class and peasantry of Russia in exchange for a wholly imaginary understanding with utterly unreliable anarchistic Socialists.

There is no time for delay. Apparently the move is already on foot to recall Ambassador Francis, who, as Mr. Swope asserts, "accepted the belief that the Bolsheviki were moving toward a separate peace which would have been a German peace." This is not a belief on the part of Ambassador Francis. It is an absolutely established fact. It is established by the separate peace negotiations of the Bolsheviki, by the assertions of their leaders, and, above all, by their declared peace program. While they were not willing to accept a German peace as far as Russia is concerned, there has been no indication whatever that they were unwilling to acept a German peace as regards those "capitalistic and imperialist nations," America, France, Great Britain, and Italy.

What an extraordinary scene was that in the House of Representatives on the 11th, when Congressmen sat calmly and listened to a diatribe of Meyer London in which he stated that the peace terms of President Wilson and those of the Bolsheviki were practically identical!

The purpose of the President's recent message is to point out the similarity in spirit between our aims and those of the Bolsheviki, now in separate negotiations with the Kaiser, especially the differences in conclusions as to concrete peace terms.

The President has done this by stating our terms—assuming that the public still holds in mind the statement of the Bolshevist terms since they have been in control at Petrograd. However, it is almost certain that the American people have forgotten the Bolshevist attitude point by point. The Soviet or Council of Workmen and Soldiers fully defined its peace terms on every issue late in October and the Bolshevist statements have since repeated these points with certain minor variations.

Let us then compare the American and the Bolshevist programs.

1. President Wilson demands indemnities or "restoration" for Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, and Northern France. The Bolsheviki demand that there shall be "no indemnities." They propose, on the contrary, that the territories laid waste by Germany shall be restored from an international fund and not by Germany.

2. The President proposes in regard to Alsace-Lorraine "that the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 should be righted." The Bolsheviki do not regard this as a wrong to be righted. They demand a plebiscite in which all the Germans who have been imported into Alsace-Lorraine up to the war should have a vote and all the French expelled from this province up to that moment should be deprived of a vote.

3. President Wilson demands an independent Polish State, including "all territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations." The Russian Soviet demands an independent Poland, but it does not insist upon the inclusion of any of the territory of Austrian or German Poland.

4. President Wilson demands for the Italians of Austria that the Italian districts should go to Italy. The plebiscite demanded by the Bolsheviki, being undefined, leaves us to suppose that it would be on similar terms as to that proposed for Alsace-Lorraine.

5. President Wilson demands for the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary and Turkey an "opportunity for autonomous development"—"the freest opportunity" in the former case and "an absolutely unmolested opportunity" in the latter instance. These expressions mean something more than mere autonomy; they leave the door open to independence or a protectorate under an authority other than Turkey, perhaps international.

The Bolsheviki, at Brest-Litovsk, did not demand even bare autonomy for any nationality of Austria-Hungary except the Bosnians, nor for any of the oppressed peoples of Turkey except the Armenians—whom they proposed to hand back to the Turks with no other protection. The several Slavic races of Austria-Hungary, the Rumanians, the Jews of Palestine, the Syrians, and the Arabs are not even offered the protection of this word against future massacre.

6. President Wilson demands that in deciding the question of the German colonies "equal weight be given to the interests of the populations concerned and to the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined."

The Bolsheviki demand the restoration of the colonies to Germany.

Does not this program demonstrate that Ambassador Francis was right in his "belief that the Bolsheviki were moving toward a separate peace, which would have been a German peace"? But Mr. Swope and the others who are taking a position against Francis reach the contrary conclusion. All our information about Russia, it seems, was wrong, until the refusal of the Bolsheviki to give up Russian territory to Germany shed a great white light on the situation. Even those correspondents who were fully sympathetic with the Kerensky Government and the non-Bolshevist Socialists of Russia were totally unreliable. The intelligent and courageous revolutionists in Russia of all parties—from Social Revolutionists and Mensheviki to Constitutional Democrats—are now cast into outer darkness. They did not understand the sincerity, idealism, and intelligence of the Bolsheviki! Swope and the others now confound all the correspondents and governmental emissaries who supported Kerensky with the handful of reactionary newspaper men, mostly British, who supported Russian monarchism! Swope writes:

> The recognition Russia has received is an admission of how complete was the misrepresentation of the changes now going on in the Slav nation. How much of this misrepresentation was deliberate and how much was unintentional is difficult to say. Reactionary influences in Britain and France, as well as America, contributed their share to painting the Russian picture in false colors.
>
> Enlightenment came from new and more veracious quarters. It cannot be said that much help in gaining the true perspective was received from the American Ambassador at Petrograd, David R. Francis. There are those in Washington who believe Francis may be the [illegible] to quit a scene in which the actors [illegible] lines seemingly beyond his ability to interpret. It must be said that most of the newspaper correspondents found the same difficulty, two exceptions being Arno Dosch Fleurot of The World and Ransome of The London Daily News.

We need not dwell on Ransome and Dosch Fleurot. Ransome is a new light and has frankly taken the entire Bolshevist position from the beginning. Dosch Fleurot, on the contrary, was pro-Kerensky until a short time ago, when he became a part of the new pro-Bolshevist movement.

We need not concern ourselves with these two correspondents, because Mr. Swope gives a clue to the real source of the extraordinary and dangerous change that is now proposed in our Russian policy. The real source of the pro-Bolshevist and anti-Francis agitation is, is seems, in some emissary or emissaries of the Committee on Public Information.

> The representatives of the Committee on Public Information sent to Russia to carry the message of America there, and to report back how Russia received it, helped much to improve the misunderstanding.
>
> These men saw that the Bolsheviki were seeking, perhaps crudely and too quickly to realise and apply to Russia, Lincoln's "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." They saw that the Bolsheviki were not merely political revolutionaries, but social as well. They saw that the Bolsheviki sought after laws for all, and did not desire to abandon all laws. They saw that the Bolsheviki were not anarchists, as had been said, and that the leaders of the new Government were spreading a sentiment strong enough not only to inspire Russia, but to stimulate the whole world.
>
> And they brought these reports back to the President.

Here is an amazing statement. An official representative of the United States Government assures us that there is nothing anarchistic about the frequently and fully published doctrines of Trotzky and Lenine! Yet, in all their recent writings, Trotzky and Lenine have asserted that they opposed political democracy and refused to accept a government of parliamentary majorities. Since the beginning of the revolution they have stated that "the Soviets, or Council of Workmen and Soldiers, must control Russia—and not the Constitutional Assembly." As is well known, they have taken measures to overthrow the assembly if the majority does not satisfy them. Has the Government of the United States anything in common with people of this character, and can it accept the statement of its minor agents that their conduct is not anarchistic? For twenty-five years Lenine has preached a revolution conducted by a highly centralized revolutionary minority. After the beginning of the present revolution he and Trotzky added to this the idea of "a civil war" in Russia or revolution "en permanence." To be sure, this is not the conventional anarchistic thought, and it has elements of Marxian socialism mixed up in it. But nothing could be more untrue and dangerous than to exonerate the Bolsheviki of the anarchistic taint. Their doctrine in reality is rather a socialistic anarchism than an anarchistic socialism—and it does not need expert evidence or analysis to recognize this fact.

It is highly improbable that the Committee on Public Information has any idea of the fearful misrepresentation of Russian conditions made by its agent or agents—misrepresentations which can be explained only on the supposition that one or more of these agents is himself involved with the anarchists or Bolsheviki.

And finally, it is certain from the President's declaration of Jan. 8 that he is in sympathy neither with the Bolshevist international policy nor with their anarchistic home policy. The purpose of his statement was not to declare himself in accord with the Bolsheviki, but by addressing the Bolsheviki to appeal over their heads to the Russian people to accept the genuinely democratic peace terms of world democracy.

"The Russian people," Mr. Wilson says, "call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs. And I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness."

To distort a declaration of which this is the keynote into an indorsement of the Bolsheviki and a desertion of the Entente Socialists of Russia is an amazing feat. It is incredible that either President Wilson or the Committee on Public Information will allow this effort to misinterpret the Government policy, however well intended this effort may be, to go uncontradicted.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

SURE THEY CAN SMASH A GERMAN OFFENSIVE

British at the Front View the Threatened Assault with Cool Confidence.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 13.—Yesterday I met the Gordons in their billets and took tea in their mess with a score or so of officers at a long table in an old house which stands undamaged in a ruined town.

The officers of the Scottish archers, who were the bodyguard of Louis XI., might have sat in such a room as this in this very town, and I think the faces of these mediaeval soldiers would have been like those I saw round the table yesterday—clean-cut, brown, and hard, with that steady look in the eyes which comes to men who have stared into the face of death.

"What do you think of the prospects?" I asked honest John, who has got wisdom in his hard pate.

"We're waiting for the Boche to show his hand," he said, "and we're ready for him. It seems likely he will try to break our lines; but if he couldn't do it before, when he had ten to one, how can he hope to do it now, when it will be man for man and gun for gun? We shall hold him, all right."

That is the faith of all the fighting men. They are not afraid of this menace of masses of men and guns which may be brought against them if the enemy's threat is fulfilled. They are sure of their defensive strength, sure of their artillery, sure of their own courage, and they believe that, however great the enemy's assault, it will be smashed with great slaughter.

So their faith is not shaken, although they know better than all others that when this year's fighting begins it will be ferocious. They are waiting for the enemy's great challenge to a struggle which may decide the fate of the world. They are waiting now for the arena to be cleared of snow and for the roads leading up to it to harden after the thaw that has now set in.

For a few days they looked to the likelihood of some other kind of settlement by statesmen rather than by soldiers; by ideas rather than by high explosives; but now the enemy seems to want war again instead of peace, and they are ready to give him all he wants, if it is for slaughter he asks. If the enemy presses his challenge on this western front I believe there will be greater slaughter than there has ever been in this war, though blood has flowed in rivers.

GUNFIRE ON FRENCH FRONT.

Artillery Actions on the Aisn. and in the Vosges.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The report from the War Office tonight says:

> The artillery action was quite violent in the region of Pinon and north of Braye-en-Laonnois. Calm prevailed everywhere else.

The afternoon report is as follows:

> There was nothing to report during the night except the usual cannonading.
>
> In addition to the fifteen German airplanes and one captive balloon previously reported as having been destroyed between Jan. 1 and Jan. 10, French pilots brought down in the enemy lines twelve machines which probably were destroyed, although it was not possible to confirm this.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—"Patrol encounters took place during the night southeast of Armentières," says this afternoon's War Office communication. "Otherwise there is nothing to report.

The War Office communication issued tonight says:

> An enemy raid attempted under cover of a heavy artillery barrage east of Monchy during the night was repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire.
>
> The enemy's artillery was active today east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Messines and the River Scarpe.

BERLIN, Jan. 13, (via London.)—"On the heights of the Meuse and in the central Vosges there was increased artillery firing at times," says this afternoon's official report.

"There were numerous aerial encounters yesterday. Six enemy airplanes and three balloons were shot down."

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A large assortment of neat and fancy stripes in all the desirable colors; soft negligees, with soft French cuffs.

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A complete range of candy stripes in all colors; also a choice collection of plain and novelty stripes; soft French or stiff cuffs.

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A comprehensive variety of plain and fancy stripes in the season's newest colorings.

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Heavy weight silk and silk crepes in unusually smart patterns and colorings.

Ground Floor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lawyers Mortgage Company

RICHARD M. HURD, President

JANUARY 1, 1918.

One event of surpassing importance stands out in 1917—the entry of the United States into the European War. So great is the war task before the American people that widespread effects are inevitable throughout the economic and financial structure.

Despite the resulting dullness in the mortgage field, the Lawyers Mortgage Company has sold during the past year $40,027,251 of guaranteed mortgages, including extensions and has now a total of Guaranteed Mortgages outstanding of $146,669,302.

There never has been a safer time to invest in New York City Mortgages than the present. The period of depression in New York City Real Estate, covering the past four years, has scaled down values so that Mortgage Loans now being made are on an especially conservative basis.

The Company continues to make strength, and not profit, its first consideration, by maintaining large amounts of cash in various banks and trust companies, by lending most conservatively and by requiring reductions of maturing mortgages. The Company has collected during the past six years reductions of $8,337,372 and has required borrowers to obligate themselves to pay $2,056,228 during the life of their present loans. Despite the shrinkage in New York City real estate, only 1½ per cent. of our outstanding mortgages are now included in the foreclosures and real estate. The total of real estate and mortgages in foreclosure on January 1, 1918, as compared with two years ago is smaller by $1,797,000.

EARNINGS

	1917	1916	1915
Premiums for Guarantees	$684,942	$684,030	$672,919
Interest on Mortgages	266,445	254,893	251,053
Fees, etc	125,920	166,081	139,647
Gross Earnings	$1,077,307	$1,105,004	$1,063,619
EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses, incl. Taxes	$341,550	$312,975	$296,287
	735,757	792,029	767,332
Loss on Real Estate	215,609	69,635	542
Net Earnings	$520,148	$722,394	$766,790

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
N. Y. City Mtges	$6,295,146.14	Capital	$6,000,000.00
Accd. Int. Receivable	331,307.68	Surplus	2,750,000.00
Co.'s Bklyn Bldg. cost	175,000.00	Undivided Profits	281,618.95
Real Estate	1,116,791.59	Mtges. sold, not del	213,892.59
Cash	1,381,120.15	Res. for Prems., etc	53,854.02
	$9,299,365.56		$9,299,365.56

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of December 31, 1917, by The Audit Company of New York.

The Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

45	Savings Banks	$15,975,175
1501	Trustees	36,824,930
4530	Individuals	65,828,076
242	Charitable Institutions	12,677,167
15	Insurance Companies	7,112,365
30	Trust Companies	8,251,589
6363		$146,669,302

The Company now has under foreclosure 45 mortgages amounting to $669,450, some of which will probably be settled prior to sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on Jan. 1, 1917, amounted to $1,828,716 and since then real estate amounting to $1,437,397 has been added, making a total of $3,266,113. From this, during the past year, the Company has made sales amounting to $2,149,321, so that the amount now stands at $1,116,792. In addition the Elemco Realty Co. owns real estate on which the mortgages held by assignees amount to $194,746. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $26,932.

Since December 12, 1894, when the Company began business, 17,713 mortgage loans have been made, aggregating, including extensions, $508,000,000, without loss of a dollar to any of our investors.

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This report in pamphlet form mailed on request.

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It is only natural that the Government should seek men specially equipped to carry out various lines of work.

The man who is taken in the draft has a very much better chance of advancement and preferred work if he is equipped with a knowledge of airplane mechanics, and in this respect the Eagle Aviation School is prepared to render valuable assistance.

This is the great period of preparation for the future of aeronautic progress, and the young men who master aviation and aero mechanics now will be ready to reap the harvest that awaits them.

Men Prepared for U. S. Army, Navy and Aircraft Industry

Last Day For Enrolment Closes Wednesday, Jan. 16th

Instruction given in airplane mechanics and aero-dynamics under former aviation officer who has had active service in France.

Complete Five Weeks' Airplane Mechanics Course $75

Course of Instruction:

Armament, Aero-dynamics and Design

1. Types of aeroplanes, fighters, bombers, reconnaissance and photography, training machines, requirements of each type.
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3. Stream line—aerofoils.
4. Active and passive resistance. How to calculate lift to drift ratios.
5. Stability, torque, thrust.
6. Inherent stability.
7. Item weights.
8. Engines, various types now in use. Weights, horsepower, R. M. P.
9. Revision.
10. Oil and gas consumption.

Engine

1. General of internal combustion or hydrocarbon engines—explanation and working of parts—4 and 2 stroke.
2. Special requirements for aero engines.
3. Valves—timing, grinding, setting.
4. Lubrication—circulation of oil, types of pumps, suitable and unsuitable oils.
5. Cooling—air and water-cooled engines—pump and thermo syphon systems—radiation.
6. Principles of high-tension magneto—elementary electricity and various types of ignition.
7. Magneto—timing and adjusting. Spark-plugs, wiring, gap.
8. Pistons—rings, connecting rods, adjustments.
9. Crank shaft, cam shaft, bearings—alignment.
10. Principles of carburetors, vaporization, and atomization types, adjustment, cleaning and care of, petrol tanks, pressure and gravity.
11. Introduction to various other metals and metal work.
12. Brazing, welding and soldering. Use of blow-lamps.
13. Bench work.
14. How to test gas.
15. Self starters—electric and compressed air.
16. Engine bearers stress and strain—mounting engine.
17. Taking down and assembling engine.
18. Testing engines—locating troubles.

Plane Division

1. Explanation of various parts of an aeroplane.
2. Materials used in construction.
3. Adjustment of wires and turnbuckles. Splicing of wires.
4. Construction of fuselage. Truing-up and adjustment of fuselage.
5. Wings—construction and attachment of wings to the fuselage.
6. Tails (or empennage).
7. Landing chassis—wheels, struts, shock absorbers.
8. Elevators, stabilizer, rudder, fin.
9. Controls—airlerons. Wiring.
10. Truing-up aeroplane.
11. Hydroplanes—construction and care of pontoons.
12. Fabric—stretching, patching, doping and varnishing.
13. Installation of engine. Connecting petrol, water and oil tanks, radiator, etc.
14. Assembling and taking down complete aeroplane.
15. Packing for transport or shipment.
16. Inspection.

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Daily lessons, (3 hours) morning, afternoon or evening.

Last Day For Enrolment Closes Wednesday, Jan. 16th

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GERMANS SCOLD BRITISH SPOKESMEN

Reventlow Assails Balfour for His Declarations on Alsace and Poland.

CHURCHILL CALLED TIMID

Crown Council Again Summoned in Berlin—Hope of Diversion of Our Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.—This morning's issue of Vorwärts states that the meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag will take place Wednesday, not Tuesday. The Chancellor will then make a statement on President Wilson's address to Congress and the general political situation will again be discussed.

Commenting on Churchill's and Balfour's recent speeches, Count von Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, jeers at what he calls Balfour's naïvete in trying to persuade the peoples of Germany and Austria "to right the wrong of 1871, restore Belgium and revise the partition of Poland." He says: "These things may be a great wrong and danger to the existence of Germany and to the Flemings."

The Lokal-Anzeiger comments on Churchill's speech as follows:

"It is the best proof of how bad things have become in that quarter. Evidently he does not use arguments well chosen to influence people with an international conscience. We, however, see clearer the longer the war lasts that Belgium was served right. It was not Germany which broke the peace, but Belgium, in close understanding with her allies, and her restitution should be expected much more of poor exhausted France.

"Despite all the boasts regarding the equipment of the English forces, Churchill must implore America to help Britain on credit with the finished products of her war industry, as otherwise England will be unable to keep her national power in the necessary state, and this despite the repeated regrouping of her industrial forces.

"And now he talks of American military aid in his deadly serious speech! He speaks of it as a negligible matter, but that is intelligible enough if we remember that only yesterday Reuter reported from Washington that some members of the American Government are of the opinion that the Allies at present would prefer shiploads of provisions rather than American troops.

"They cannot deny that our U-boat war has reduced tonnage to the extent that America is no longer in a position to send supplies and troops at the same time and maintain the latter in France. Churchill implores the Entente nations to be strictly economical with tonnage, but we doubt that it will help much.

"He weakly assures the Entente that it can win. He no longer says it will win if it makes use of all the means at its disposal. Churchill uses so many 'ifs' that he does not impress one as believing in his own words. He no longer displays impertinent confidence. Deadly fear whips him onward and is to do the same for the English people. Thus England will go to the final battle."

New Summons to Crown Council.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—According to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, a meeting of the Crown Council was to be held in Berlin today, in which Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, and the German Crown Prince were to take part.

The semi-official Norrdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin publishes a report from Washington that the United States is sending 90,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe, and adds:

"This is a heavy blow to the Entente cause. Shorn of rhetorical flourishes, it means that America has decided not to appear on the European battlefield for an indefinite time. What moved President Wilson to this change of front, which is the most important development in American war policy?"

The newspaper attributes it partly to the achievements of the German submarines, partly to internal causes, and especially to growing pacifism and friction with Japan. It continues:

"The last hope of the Entente has gone. It will inevitably cause deep depression in France, whose bread ration may be increased slightly, but for whose war-weary troops there is now no hope of relief."

NO FEAR OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Its Spread in Army Exaggerated, Say Medical Corps Officers.

The spread of tuberculosis in the French army and the danger of it to the American army have been greatly exaggerated, according to medical corps officers who spoke yesterday at the conference on tuberculosis and the war, held at the Hotel Savoy. The morning session was devoted to the business affairs of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver.

Colonel C. U. Dercle of the French army medical corps said the alarming reports spread abroad of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the French army had been based on the statement by Professor Landouzy, Dean of the Academy of Medicine, in December, 1915, to the effect that 86,000 men had been discharged from the French army in the first year of the war for this reason. This figure, he said, had been based on mistaken diagnosis, and upon re-examination by specialists it had been found that only 34,500 actually had the disease, and a large number of these had it in only a mild form and had since been reincorporated as cured. More recently, he said, the discharges for this disease had amounted to only about 6,000 in a year, including many men who got it in German prison camps. He declared that there was no danger of a serious spread of tuberculosis among the civilian population.

Colonel George F. Bushnell of the medical corps of the United States army said that available figures covering the physical examination of 800,000 men showed that less than 1 per cent. had tuberculosis, and that the men who had it were carefully weeded out both before being sent to cantonments and by re-examination afterward.

"The army is no more tuberculous than it was before the war," he declared. "Army life usually hardens men and makes them more able to resist infection and disease, and our army is the best cared for in the world. The propaganda of fear of disease is untrue and misleading and is unfair to our soldiers. It puts imaginary evil before their eyes."

Jane Addams declared that fatigue, worry, and poverty were principally responsible for tuberculosis and told of the progress being made in international movements to remove the causes, particularly by concerving and properly distributing the food supply. Other speakers were Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner, and Dr. Chas. J. Hatfield.

About 200 leaders of the Jewish community of New York attended a luncheon, at which Benjamin Altheimer presided. Among the speakers were Lillian D. Wald and Dr. Henry Moskowitz.

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GERMAN TROOPS SURE AMERICA IS AT PEACE

Former Biltmore Employe Tells How Prisoners Refused to Believe United States Is in War.

In honor of the boys who have gone to the front from among the employes of the Hotel Biltmore, a bronze tablet containing their names was yesterday placed in the marble column facing the front desk. Almost simultaneously, Eugene Miller, Treasurer of the hotel, received a letter from one of them, E. B. Jouffret, formerly a room clerk, who is now attached to an American base hospital. After describing the work of caring for the French wounded, he wrote:

"Strange though it may seem, it is a fact that many of the German soldiers do not know that America is at war with Germany. I was talking in French to some German prisoners who were taken on the Verdun front and neither I nor anyone else could convince them that we were Americans. They said we were English dressed in American uniforms. Even when they saw our American ambulances they said the same thing of them. When told they would be sent off the next day to a French port to be sent to another location, they laughed and said there wasn't a ship leaving a French port. Think how clever those Germans are to keep the news of the outside world from getting to them.

"The Germans have a new gas now which they throw in a shell. It is invisible and settles on one's clothes, but does not do any damage until the clothes become damp. Then it penetrates through and burns the skin like sunburn, only a hundred times as bad. Our only chance to bring in the wounded is at night—in fact, everything of importance is done at night, such as bringing up ammunition supplies, movement of troops, &c.

"On Oct. 19, the day the French brought down a number of Zeppelins, I was at my base. At 8:30 A. M. General Pershing's headquarters telephoned that there were several Zeppelins headed our way. Great activity followed, for the Germans had made several attempts with their airplanes to get us, because there is a large bridge near here, over which one of the most important railroads runs to Paris. Our marines got out their anti-aircraft guns and made ready to receive the raiders, but they did not appear. We were all disappointed, as we had never seen a Zeppelin, only airplanes. In the afternoon word came that they had all been brought down except one, which escaped. The L-49, which was brought down intact, and from which eighteen Germans were captured, was only twenty miles from here, and I had the good fortune to see it the next day. It was a wonderful piece of work."

KING HONORS AMERICAN.

Distinguished Service Order Conferred Upon Lieut. Col. Elkins.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 13.—Word has been receieved in East Orange that the Distinguished Service Order was conferred New Year's Day on Lieut. Col. William Elkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Elkins of that city, by King George of England. The officer had been in service in France since September, 1914, but his parents have not yet learned how he earned the honors.

He was born in Canada, where he spent most of his life, and was commissioned in 1905 as a lieutenant following graduation from the Royal Military College, Kingston. He is now serving with the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

ITALIANS BOMBARD INVADERS' SKI FORCES

British Shell Piave Emplacements—French Artillery Active on the River.

ROME, Jan. 13.—"There were patrol encounters and active artillery fighting at various places," the War Office reports. "Italian artillery shelled enemy forces on skis east of Tonale. British batteries made direct hits on enemy emplacements on the east bank of the Piave. French artillery was active along the Middle Piave.

"Italian airplanes dropped one and one-half tons of explosives on enemy magazines and encampments and brought down two enemy machines. British airmen brought down one enemy airplane."

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NOTHERN ITALY, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—Italian aviators have carried out a successful bombing expedition against Primolano, an important railway terminus constituting the enemy's lines of communication for troop supplies to the fighting front. Two tons of bombs were dropped on extensive storehouses and encampments around the terminus and caused serious damage, further interrupting the enemy's lines of communication, already seriously affected by the mountain snows.

In the course of the raid the Italian aviators saw enemy troops compelled to resort to skis to get over the deep drifts.

FRENCH TOWN READY FOR AMERICAN FORCE

Rush Work to Provide for Officers and Men of Communications Department.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CENTRAL FRANCE, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—Everything is now in readiness for the "American invasion," which begins this afternoon, when the advance guard of officers and men of the Lines of Communication Department will arrive from Paris. The problem of housing each of the hundreds of men adequately, while probably not completely solved, nevertheless has been arranged provisionally, and it is estimated that a very few days will suffice for the few changes which will be necessary.

The finding of quarters for even the highest officer has been child's play for the Major and his assistants as compared with the trouble they have had and still are having to arrange satisfactorily for approximately 100 young French women who are coming here to continue their work as clerks and stenographers. An entire hotel probably will be reserved for them, and here they will live with the officers of the Young Women's Christian Association as chaperons and companions. The parents of these young women were loath to allow them to leave Paris until they were absolutely satisfied they would be given the fullest protection and care.

Representatives of the Young Women's Christian Association arrived here yesterday evening to investigate conditions and make arrangements, but they came to the conclusion that it would be too great a financial burden to charter, equip and operate the hotel, which would undoubtedly be run at a loss, as the girl clerks are not earning enough to enable them ordinarily to live away from home.

Consequently the Young Men's Christian Association was appealed to, and, though its work does not comprise assistance to women, its representatives here wired to Paris for authority to proceed along the novel line of operating a hotel for girls.

The Y. M. C. A. is far advanced with its plans for the entertainment and comforth both of officers and men. The officers will be able to enjoy the benefits of an entire hotel which has been rented by the Y. M. C. A. officials. The soldiers will have "huts" at the aviation field barracks on the outskirts of the city, and at still another French barracks that will be used to accommodate the unusual influx.

In addition the association has leased a huge café with a garden and auditorium, where the soldiers can find refreshment and where nightly entertainments, such as motion pictures, lectures, and religious meetings will be given.

The first hut, which will be opened and ready for use by the time the first newcomers arrive, will be called "Billy Meeker Memorial," in memory of Corporal William Henry Meeker of New York, a member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron who was killed in an airplane accident at Pau last fall.

DOLLARS

like people, must work this year, not play. Put your January dividends right back into investment—and a part of them into our 5% Guaranteed Mortgages.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
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The Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

CHARGE ACCOUNT
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Drive Away The Evil of Extravagance

This is no time for needless, wasteful spending—neither is it a time for uneconomical hoarding. There is a mid-way path for everyone who believes in true wartime thrift.

The path leads through the Depositors' Account (D. A.) to this cash store where for sixty years merchandise of dependability and quality has been purchased for cash—and sold for cash at prices lower than elsewhere.

The D. A. extends to all every convenience of a charge account with none of its disadvantages or extravagances.

The D. A. gives your money an opportunity to earn money. While it is on deposit it draws interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Of course, you are free to withdraw part or all of your balance at any time you choose.

The D. A. is the friend of city and suburban folks alike—for while it makes personal shopping so much more pleasant, it also makes shopping by phone or mail so much easier.

The D. A. sends you each month a statement showing your expenditures and your balance still on deposit—a bright spot in the usual first of the month mail.

Open a D. A. today and watch how your extravagances will decrease—how you will make each dollar you spend bring back maximum returns.

The process is simple. Deposit any sum you desire. Sign a signature card and receive a D. A. Number to make shopping easy.

Then shop as you always have—giving your name and D. A. Number to the salesperson who attends you.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. *Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.*
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

For Your Convenience

Our Public Service Bureau provides a Post Office, a Telegraph Office, a Travel Service, and a Theatre Ticket Office where box office prices prevail. It is maintained for your convenience. Call upon it whenever you like—as often as you like.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

Broadway at 34th Street **Saks & Company** *'Phone Greeley 2626*

150 Women's Beaded Bags

Regularly $25, $20, $18.50, $16.50

Special at $12.50

Beautiful solid beaded bags with beaded frames, in a large variety of exquisite designs and colorings. Every bag in the lot is in perfect condition, and is an absolute bargain.
Main Floor.

Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs Greatly Reduced

Only Furs of the highest quality included

1 Natural Mink Coat in one of the newest models. Formerly $495	Now $395
1 Natural Mink Coat in exclusive model. Formerly $1,000	Now $750
1 Nutria Coat with Kolinsky-dyed Japanese Mink collar and cuffs. Formerly $315	Now $265
Natural Muskrat Coats. Were $95	Now $82.50
Caracul Coats. Formerly $250 to $425	Now $195 to $350
Hudson Seal Coats, were $160	Now $135
Hudson Seal Coats, were $195	Now $175
Hudson Seal Coats, were $265 to $295	Now $245

Skunk Scarfs	Were $37.50	Now $30.00
Skunk Muffs	Were $35	Now $29.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs	Were $37.50 to $75	Now $30 to $62.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs	Were $22.50	Now $18.50
Hudson Seal Muffs	Were $17.50	Now $13.50
Beaver Muffs	Were $27.50	Now $24.50
Black Lynx Scarfs	Were $42.50	Now $37.50
Black Lynx Muffs	Were $32.50	Now $27.50
Wolf Scarfs	Were $25	Now $19.50
Wolf Sets	Were $65	Now $47.50
Kolinsky Scarfs	Were $95 to $195	Now $85 to $165

None sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on approval.

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are dyed Muskrat.

The New Binner Corsets

are now being ably demonstrated by a well-known corsetiere in the Saks' Corset Department. All the new models are on sale and display, made of Fancy Broche, Coutil or Satin, beautifully trimmed. Prices range from $5 to $22.50. Extra sizes $6 to $25.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY:

C. B. Corsets Special $1.75
Reg. $3 to $5
Low and medium top models for almost every type of figure. Flesh color and White.

Regaliste Corsets, $2.95
Reg. $6 to $8
For regular, medium and large figures. Low and medium bust models, in Flesh color and White.

Several other well-known makes also included.

An Important Mid-Winter Reduction Sale of Women's Coats

at big savings on regular prices

The models are very cleverly developed in Baffin Seal, Velour de Nord, Plush, Arcadian Lamb, Bolivia, Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Burella and waterproof Tweeds, trimmed with the most wanted furs or self material.

Coats	Formerly $19.50 to $25	Now $15.00
Coats	Formerly $25 to $29.50	Now $19.50
Coats	Formerly $35 and $39.50	Now $25.00
Coats	Formerly $39.50 to $45	Now $29.50
Coats	Formerly $50 to $59.50	Now $39.50
Coats	Formerly $65 to $75	Now $49.50

Advance Spring Models in **Women's Afternoon Dresses at $29.50**

—developed in materials for immediate wear

Charming frocks for afternoon, matinee and all informal occasions, fashioned of Georgette Crepe, Silk lined; lustrous Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, or combinations of lustrous Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, beautifully beaded, hand embroidered or trimmed with Soutache Braid. Obtainable in

Silver Grey, Beige, Rookie, Wisteria, Rose, Blue, Flesh, Pink or White. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Winter Dresses at Radically Reduced Prices

Dresses that were $85 and $89.50	$39.50
Dresses that were $50 and $55	$35.00
Dresses that were $35	$25.00
Dresses that were $25 and $29.50	$18.50
Evening Gowns that were $95	$69.50
Evening Gowns that were $49.50 to $55	$39.50
Evening Gowns that were $25	$14.50

Women's Fashionable Sweaters

In an important offering Monday

At $5—**Pure Zephyr Wool Sweaters** with large sailor collar, full belt and patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Purple, Green. One of our best models.

At $8—**Smart Sweaters of Brushed Wool**, in shawl collar model with full belt and patch pockets. To be had in Copenhagen Blue, Brown, Purple, Rose and Heather mixtures.

At $12.50—**Stunning Brushed Wool Sweaters** with Alpaca collar and cuffs. To be had in Rose with White, Nile Green with White, Pink with White, and Corn with White. Splendid for sports and general wear.

Also—Cap and Scarf Sets, in good colors at $1.65.

¶ All of the above will cost half as much again in the near future. Buy now, and effect a substantial saving.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Most Remarkable Special

Sale of 675 Men's Velour Hats at $3.95
Reg. $6 and $8

¶ Genuine Velour hats of a fine silky finish, offered in this sale at the price of a good felt hat.

¶ They are all lined with heavy Satin in color to match. The styles are the best we have seen in Velours this season, and every hat in the lot will stand the most minute inspection as to make and finish.

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

COLORS:
Black,
Brown,
Green

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Offering of

American Wilton Rugs

of fine quality

Sizes 8.3x10.6 and 9x12 feet

at $39.00 each

will take place to-day (Monday) in the American-made Rug section of the Department on the Fifth Floor.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
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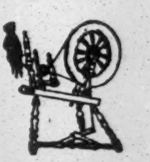
Special Sale Men's Shirts at McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade Mark

This sale includes Manhattan and McCutcheon's Own Label Shirts, and presents a favorable opportunity to secure excellent quality goods at favorable prices, as follows:

Sale price	$1.35	$1.65	$1.85	$2.15		
Former price	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00		
Sale price	2.85	3.15	3.85	4.85	6.35	7.65
Former price	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.50	10.00

This sale also includes very special values in the following lines:

Neckwear and Gloves
Underwear and Hosiery
Sweaters
Wool Vests and Reefers
Silk, Cotton and Flannel Pajamas
Imported Wool Dressing Gowns

unlined, ***Moire Silk Dressing Gowns*** reduced to $15.00.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

ARMY TRAINS NOW UNDER ONE HEAD

General Morrison, Back from France, to Direct Preparation in All the Camps.

WAR LESSONS TO COLONELS

Regimental and Field Commanders of Guard Are Put Under Instruction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Army officers and others who have been keenly interested in perfecting the arrangements for putting the army into shape are gratified over an announcement today of the appointment of Major Gen. John F. Morrison of the regular army as director of training for the military forces. General Morrison is recognized as one of the most progressive officers and a consistent advocate of constant and systematic military training for men capable of becoming officers. He was in command of the Thirteenth Division, a National Guard unit, and has recently returned from a tour of observation and inspection in France.

The appointment of General Morrison to the newly created office of Director of Training is believed in the best informed circles to give assurance that at last, after the nation has been in the war for nine months, a plan is to be devised that will produce a system capable of bringing the best results throughout the entire army. Up to this time there has been no systematic harmonious plan of training the several branches of the military forces—regular army, National Guard, and national army—and as a result much of the specialized instruction given to officers, particularly those graduated from the series of military training camps, has gone for nothing.

The War Department has never seemed to have any policy for the utilization of the services of officers appointed to the Reserve Corps after their graduation from training camps.

Many Failed in Camps.

Not long prior to the entrance of the United States into the war the cry went up that officers were needed badly and there was a feeling that enough officers could not be obtained to command the large army that was to be called into service in the event of war. As a result of this state of feeling many young men were commissioned in the Reserve who failed to make good in training camps after war was begun and were discharged or transferred to other than line branches of the service. When the first series of military training camps had ended the graduates were sent to cantonments prior to the arrival of the men chosen in the first contingent of the selective draft, but shortly thereafter the War Department ordered about 200 from each cantonment to report to commanders of National Guard divisions for duty. Just what these Reserve officers were to do at the National Guard camps or what their status would be was not clearly defined.

It was said at the time that Major Gen. O'Ryan, commander of the New York National Guard division at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., was not even notified that 200 Reserve officers had been assigned to his division, and as a result no provision was made for their accommodation and they were obliged to obtain quarters at Spartanburg hotels, where they found themselves forced to pay $7 and $8 a day for room and board.

The impression was obtained by this treatment of Reserve officers that the War Department did not know what to do with them, and had assigned them to National Guard divisions merely to get them away from the national army cantonments, where the delay in the arrival of recruits left a surplus of officers.

This impression was heightened by the failure of the department to define the status of the Reserve officers, most of whom remained with the National Guard, attached but not assigned, and with no knowledge on the part of their new superiors as to what they could do or were expected to do. In some of the National Guard camps officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard resented the presence of these officers, and made things unpleasant for them. In other camps the Reserve officers were treated with the greatest courtesy, and when the opportunity came applied for transfer to National Guard units.

No Chance of Advancement.

Recently the War Department, after considerable delay, issued an order that no reserve officer attached to a National Guard contingent would be considered for promotion until all surplus National Guard officers of that contingent had been provided for. As the consolidation of National Guard regiments had left many officers without assignments, this meant that the reserve officers would not have any chance for advancement. The order provided also that reserve officers might transfer into the National Guard, but if they did so they would lose the status in the Reserve Corps which they had won through competition at the training camps. Officers of the reserve who declined to transfer into the National Guard were subsequently sent to national army cantonments, those who had been with the New York National Guard division at Spartanburg being sent to Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Some reserve officers regarded as specially competent were detailed as instructors at the second training camps, and when this course was completed, found themselves transferred to national army cantonments, where other reserve officers had been doing duty with troops for months for such service the divisional commandants could find for them. It is contended that reserve officers who were at the Harvard school of trench warfare, where they were specially trained under French officers, were sent to cantonments and had no opportunity to impart their knowledge of trench fighting to troops or other officers.

Upon the completion of the course at the second series of training camps, the War Department announced that most of the graduates would be placed on the inactive list and kept there until there was need for their services. This caused much indignation, particularly in army circles, where it was contended that thousands of officers were needed for the regular army, that many of the graduates had given up good positions in the assurance that they would obtain commissions, and that if the graduates were placed on the inactive list, they would grow stale and would not be up to date or properly efficient if they were called into active service. As a result of these protests, Secretary Baker modified his order so as to provide for the assignment of all, or nearly all, the graduates from the second series of camps.

Training Guard Commanders Now.

Very recently commanding officers of National Guard regiments have been detached from their commands and sent to training camps for field officers. The course at these camps will be three months, and while it is in progress regular army officers will command the National Guard regiments. It is supposed that the National Guard officers will resume command of their regiments when the course is completed and the regular officers will return to the depot regiments of the national army from which they were taken.

Why the War Department should have waited so long before undertaking the training of National Guard regimental commanders has not been explained. Many of the National Guard commands have been in the Federal service since the Mexican outbreak in the Summer of 1916, but until within the last few weeks their field officers have not received the intensive training which the War Department now regards as necessary to fit them for commanding large units.

In addition to this lack of a consistent plan with respect to utilizing the services of officers, there apparently has been no program adopted for training all troops along common lines.

Suggestions made by General Pershing as a result of his experiences and observances in France have been sent to camps and cantonments, and probably have been put into practice, but, on the whole, methods of training seem to have been left largely to the determination and individual preference of divisional commanders. It is the purpose to have General Morrison undertake to bring about a reform based on his study of military conditions and his knowledge gained at first hand from his tour of inspection on the French front.

Up to this time the direction of the new army has been in the hands of the army General Staff. Some of its high ranking officers have been in France and have gained a knowledge of conditions there that have influenced the plans drawn by the General Staff in Washington.

There is a strong feeling in military circles, however, that the General Staff would be of greater value if its activities were transferred to the fighting front. Already there are indications that the War Department is beginning to see the wisdom of this view. Should the General Staff of the United States Army be transferred to the theatre of war this Government would be following the practice of European Governments.

ORDNANCE CHIEF ENLISTS EXPERTS

McRoberts and Tripp to Have Charge of Production of Army Munitions.

BOTH KNOW THE BUSINESS

Black and Crews Will Co-operate with Them—Other Civilian Executives to be Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—What is accepted as a long step toward productive efficiency in the Ordnance Department of the army has been taken by General Wheeler, who succeeded General Crozier as active chief of the department. General Wheeler is surrounding himself with men who have had great executive experience in civil life and who are accustomed to getting results. It is his purpose to place these men in charge of different divisions, to have them create organizations which will assure the greatest efficiency, and to bring about the manufacture of adequate army supplies.

Four men of long business and executive experience have been selected by General Wheeler. They are Samuel McRoberts, ex-Executive Manager of the National City Bank of New York; Guy E. Tripp, ex-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Electric Company; E. N. Black of New York, a well-known engineer, and Ralph Crews, one of the foremost business lawyers of Chicago.

By reason of his financial position, Mr. McRoberts came in touch with a great deal of the ordnance operations of the Allies prior to America's entrance into the war. He knows the men engaged in ordnance work, what their plants are capable of doing, and the costs of production. It is contended that with his executive experience this knowledge will be of immense value to the Government.

Like all other men accepting commissions in the Ordnance Department, Mr. McRoberts has resigned all his bank and business connections. To him has been given the rank of Colonel. He will have charge of the procurement division, a consolidation of various sections of the Ordnance Department. Competent men, it is said, have been placed in charge of the several sections of the new division.

Mr. Tripp was selected because of his experience in the manufacture of munitions of all kinds. Immediately upon the outbreak of the European war the Westinghouse Company obtained large contracts from the British and Russian Governments, and its large facilities have been principally occupied since that time in the manufacture of munitions. Mr. Tripp is credited with bringing to the department the highest obtainable type of experience and ability required to insure speedy and careful production of munitions. He will have charge of this very important work and will organize his division at once. He will call into his division a number of experienced business executives to take charge of the various sections. Further announcement as to the personnel of his organization may be expected shortly.

Mr. Black and Mr. Crews will co-operate with Colonel McRoberts and Mr. Tripp. Mr. Black was formerly a member of the engineering firm of Ford, Nacon & Davis. He stands high in the engineering world. Mr. Crews has been engaged in the development of numerous business organizations along legal lines, and, besides aiding in the organization of the new department, is expected to safeguard the Government against legal tangles.

GERMANS MINIMIZE SUFFRAGE VICTORIES

Gains Here and in England Almost Unnoticed, as Empire Opposes Votes for Women.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The German press passed practically unnoticed the momentous parliamentary decisions in London and Washington in favor of women's franchise. Even the Socialist organs consign these events to small paragraphs, giving the news in out-of-the-way corners.

When the Prussian Franchise Reform bill was announced, and it was seen that votes for women were not included, few were the protests raised, and one of the biggest anti-societies seems determined to preserve this state of indifference. It has just issued a book giving the views of a large number of well-known people, who condemn women's franchise as a policy of disaster.

The volume is gladly welcomed by Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung. He holds that votes for women would, owing to their political ignorance, bring about the complete ruin of Germany.

The Berliner Tageblatt does not believe that women's franchise will be introduced into Germany for years yet, as the friendliness of various parties toward it is merely platonic. The paper maintains, however, that votes for women would assist greatly in the national development, but it adds: "Even the very foundation of this reform does not exist in the Fatherland." All sentimentality, it says, must be put aside, yet it must not be forgotten that "the next decade will very largely be that of the woman, who will do so much to set up the coming generation on the ruins of European humanity."

Premier Hughes to Consult on War.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 13.—The Sydney Sunday Times announces that Premier William Morris Hughes will go to England in March to consult Prime Minister Lloyd George and the allied Governments on war problems and post-war questions. He will act as plenipotentiary and will be able to speak officially for the Commonwealth.

PRAISES BUREAU OF NAVY ORDNANCE

Continued from Page One.

ably impressed with the business organization, capacity, and capabilities of the bureau to handle expeditiously and efficiently the important war work that comes under its immediate cognizance—the procurement of guns, mounts, shell, powder, fire control instruments, and the numerous accessories required in the arming of our naval force.

The organization of the bureau in time of peace had been developed so as to make it an organization for war, with the result that, notwithstanding the enormously increased demands and responsibilities recently placed upon it, that organization is working smoothly and efficiently, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures have increased from about $3,000,000 to more than $560,000,000. It has gradually been augmented by taking into it retired officers, officers of the naval militia, officers of the coast guard service, former graduates from Annapolis, and able men from civilian life as needed.

Despite the pressure placed upon the bureau by the demands for more ordnance material of standard type, it has been able to develop much new material, including large depth charges, new submarine bombs, non-ricochet shells, bomb-dropping sights, howitzers, guns for throwing depth charges, smoke screen apparatus, heavier ordnance on aircraft, and many other important designs which the bureau feel it unwise to disclose, and made much progress on essential articles of lesser importance.

New Sources of Supply.

Where there were shortages in the market of various materials, the bureau took steps immediately to develop new sources of supply. It placed contracts rapidly, and the committee is confident that the navy's needs for ordnance during this war are fully covered by existing contracts and with the capacity now under its control.

Over 1,100 vessels have been furnished and equipped with guns, ammunition, spare parts, and all their auxiliaries since the fitting out of the Campana, the first ship to be so fitted out, on March 14, 1917.

Reserves of ammunition and shell have been acquired, and money placed at the disposal of the Bureau of Ordnance, the committee finds, has been spent wisely and has been obligated practically as soon as it became available. The testimony convinced the committee that the prevalent belief and opinion as to the navy's readiness was well founded. The Bureau of Ordnance had for years been preparing for war.

Guns, mounts, shell, powder, and ordnance equipment in large quantities had been manufactured and held in readiness for eventual use. With the declaration of armed neutrality, guns and ammunition were promptly placed on the merchant ships of the United States. Upon the declaration of war, telegrams long held in readiness were put on the wire and the wheels were in motion—without a jar the machinery took up the load placed upon it. There has been no breakdown, no let-up. On the contrary there has been increasing speed and greater momentum.

Commercial Firms Employed.

New capacities have been developed for the production of gun forgings and the larger types of broadside gun mounts; firms that prior to the declaration of war had been engaged solely in commercial work have been induced to specialize in ordnance production with most gratifying results. Practically all the contracts made by the Bureau of Ordnance have been on a fixed price basis as the result of competitive bidding, less than 10 per cent. being on a cost plus a fixed profit basis; cost being as defined by the internal revenue act, and the profit being per pound of gun forgings, or per gun, or per mount.

The navy's industrial ordnance plants have been and are being expanded as rapidly as practicable without interfering with their production. The results of much of this expansion will be felt this Spring in the increased deliveries of all types of ordnance material. Without direct control of the gun factory, torpedo station, naval proving ground, powder factory, and ammunition depots, the work accomplished would have been impossible.

It may be pertinent to here state that the bureau has furnished in appreciable quantities the Governments of England, France, and Italy with guns from the largest to the smallest calibre, together with proper supplies of ammunition therefor, and is continuing the supply of such munitions to our Allies. In addition to vessels of the regular navy of our Allies, it has armed a considerable number of their merchantmen.

Anticipating the needs of the naval service and Marine Corps for additional machine guns, the bureau wisely conducted a test of the Lewis machine gun early in April, 1917, with a view to definitely determining its serviceability when using the United States small arms ammunition, and as a result of this test, placed an order for the manufacture of several thousand of the guns. Each company of marines leaving for foreign service has been provided with its proper quota of machine guns, the second detachment being entirely outfitted with the Lewis infantry machine gun, and recent reports from the war zone indicate that this gun is giving entire satisfaction.

Depth charges, which the committee thinks may be properly termed "the terror of the submarine," have been produced in quantity, and are in use by our destroyers and submarine chasers. An adequate reserve of ammunition for all classes of guns has been accumulated, and is held in storage ready for the use of the fleet.

It was specially gratifying to note that the skill, ingenuity, and inventive resources of the bureau have been productive of new designs demanded by the present methods of modern warfare. Advantage has been taken of every suggestion, irrespective of its source. Intimate contact has been established and maintained with the Ordnance Bureaus and fleets of the allied nations, the greatest freedom of interchange of information and material being the order of the day. The relationship with army ordnance, Signal Service, Aircraft Production Board, and the Shipping Board has been most intimate and cordial.

The committee was gratified at the executive ability shown by naval officers placed in charge of industrial work. As an illustration, the bureau found it necessary to commandeer a plant producing binoculars and other optical instruments for the navy. Under the former management this plant produced but 168 standard binoculars in two months, whereas during the first two weeks of operation under navy management it has produced 600 satisfactory binoculars for the use of lookouts and for spotters.

The committee made special inquiry as to the damage done to torpedoes at the Bliss works. It ascertained that no torpedoes or damaged parts had found their way into service, that spare parts for torpedoes, such as gyro wheels, had been tampered with, but this was promptly detected by the Naval Inspector of Ordnance and a close watch was maintained upon these articles, with the result that the perpetrator of the damage, one Paul Charles Hennig, a native of Leipsic, Germany, who had been in this country since 1908, has been arrested and is now awaiting trial.

Slight cuts by files had been made in the glass hardened steel bearings for gyro wheels, and in other cases emery had been placed in bearings and bearing cups. Some fifteen gyro wheels in all were damaged. Exhaustive inspections were made of naval torpedo material, with the result that none of the damaged parts are in any completed torpedoes, either in storage or on board ship.

The committee found that, despite the necessity of placing large emergency orders for material, every effort has been made to insure reasonable prices.

The committee was supplied with full information of how many attacks of submarines upon armed merchantmen had been warded off by the ships' gun crews using the battery with bravery and skill and was given the details of certain engagements of special interest.

"VICTORY"
KNITTING YARNS
Strictly All Wool
Gray and Khaki Colors

THESE yarns, now so much in demand for sweaters, wristlets, helmets, socks, etc., are the product of the mills for which we are Sole Selling Agents.
They are in stock ready for immediate delivery.

WOOL YARN.........$ .75 PER HANK
WORSTED YARN.........1.00 " "

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Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

January Clearance Sale
of
Quality Furs

Featuring an assortment of fine matched sets, separate scarfs and muffs, capes and coatees.

Presenting an unusual opportunity to acquire furs of exceptional quality at unusually low prices.

CAPES AND COATEES

Regularly		Sale Price
$35.00	Muskrat and Ermine Cape	**$25.00**
$50.00	Hudson Seal & Lynx Cape	**$37.50**
$65.00	Hudson Seal Cape	**$50.00**
$75.00	Hudson Seal & Skunk Cape	**$55.00**
$95.00	Hudson Seal Cape	**$75.00**
$110.00	Kolinsky Squirrel & Ermine Cape	**$85.00**
$150.00	Hudson Seal & Kolinsky Coatee	**$95.00**
$195.00	Hudson Seal & Kolinsky Coatee	**$125.00**
$175.00	Hudson Seal & Chinola Coatee	**$110.00**
$250.00	Kolinsky Coatee	**$175.00**

SETS

Regularly		Sale Price
$150.00	Rose Fox	**$95.00**
$150.00	Gray Fox	**$95.00**
$165.00	Blue dyed Fox	**$95.00**
$225.00	Fisher	**$165.00**
$300.00	Mink	**$225.00**
$145.00	Chinchilla Squirrel	**$95.00**
$195.00	Pointed Fox	**$145.00**
$225.00	Cross Fox	**$145.00**
$300.00	Kolinsky	**$245.00**
$450.00	Ermine	**$295.00**

MUFFS

Regularly		Sale Price
$25.00	Hudson Seal	**$16.50**
$18.50	Natural Raccoon	**$14.50**
$25.00	Skunk	**$20.00**
$25.00	Beaver	**$20.00**
$15.00	Nutria	**$12.50**
$35.00	Black Lynx	**$25.00**

SCARFS

Regularly		Sale Price
$16.50	Natural Raccoon	**$12.50**
$25.00	Skunk	**$20.00**
$25.00	Beaver	**$20.00**
$16.50	Nutria	**$12.50**
$37.50	Taupe Fox	**$30.00**

Furs Listed as Hudson Seal are choice Seal dyed muskrat.

These Furs Not On Sale To-day

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

To-morrow (Tuesday), January Fifteenth
January Clearance Sale
Women's High Class Furs
At Important Price Reductions

HUDSON SEAL COATS—(*Dyed Muskrat*)

Hudson Seal Coats
42-inch length (*Dyed Muskrat*), convertible collar and deep cuffs of Hudson seal. *Reduced from $125.00* 87.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted model (*Dyed Muskrat*), 45 inches long; collar and cuffs of real skunk fur. *Reduced from $165.00* 145.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Of all seal (*Dyed Muskrat*), or with collar, cuffs and border of dyed skunk fur. *Reduced from $195.00* 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted or loose model (*Dyed Muskrat*), cape collar and cuffs of self or skunk fur. *Reduced from $235.00* 195.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted or loose model (*Dyed Muskrat*), trimmed with real skunk fur. *Reduced from $265.00* 235.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Full-length model (*Dyed Muskrat*), collar and cuffs of self or real skunk fur. *Reduced from $285.00* 250.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Full-length model (*Dyed Muskrat*), collar and cuffs of real skunk or kolinsky fur. *Reduced from $295.00* 265.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted or loose model, trimmed with real skunk or kolinsky fur. *Reduced from $325.00* 285.00

REAL SCOTCH MOLE or CARACUL COATS

Real Scotch Mole Coats
Full-length model; large collar of mole or taupe fox fur. *Reduced from $575.00* 495.00

Real Scotch Mole Coats
Full-length models; trimmed ermine or taupe fox fur. *Reduced from $675.00* 575.00

Moire Caracul Coats
Full-length model; trimmed with real skunk fur. *Reduced from $295.00* 275.00

Moire Caracul Coats
Full-length model; collar and cuffs of skunk fur. *Reduced from $398.00* 375.00

Fur Muffs and Neckpieces

Fur Muffs				*Fur Neckpieces*
9.00	Heretofore $15.00	**Natural Nutria**	Heretofore $16.00	11.00
12.50	Heretofore $18.50	**Natural Raccoon**	Heretofore $18.50	12.50
11.50	Heretofore $18.50	**Hudson Seal** (*Dyed Muskrat*)	Heretofore $26.00	18.00
19.00	Heretofore $28.50	**Natural Beaver**	Heretofore $25.00	17.50
24.00	Heretofore $29.50	**Dyed Black Fox**	Heretofore $29.50	24.00
25.00	Heretofore $32.50	**Real Skunk**	Heretofore $28.00	21.00
25.00	Heretofore $35.00	**Black Lynx**	Heretofore $35.00	25.00
26.00	Heretofore $35.00	**Real Scotch Mole**	Heretofore $50.00	38.00

Season's Largest Price Reductions
WOMEN'S PARIS MODEL FUR COATS
Original Models of Choicest Selected Pelts

Full Length Broadtail Coat
Of highest grade, well matched baby broadtail skins. *Reduced from $2,800.00* 1,500.00

Ermine and Kolinsky Wrap
Full length, upper part ermine, lower part of Kolinsky. *Reduced from $3,500.00* 1,350.00

Broadtail Caracul Coat
Full length tunic model, combined with Hudson seal fur. *Reduced from $1,250.00* 500.00

Full Length Mole Coat-Wrap
Trimmed with seven wide bands of Kolinsky squirrel fur. *Reduced from $1,850.00* 850.00

WOMAN SHIELDED IN BANK TRAGEDY

Camp Funston Officers Refuse to Tell Name of Girl to Whom Whisler Wrote Suicide Note.

WORNALL IDENTIFIES BODY

Wounded Cashier Recognizes Murderer's Face—Thought Captain Jesting When He Entered Bank.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Jan. 13.—Details of the manner in which Captain Lewis J. Whisler robbed the bank at the army cantonment here, and killed with a hand-ax four of five men who were in the building, were obtained by army officers today from Kearney Wornall, who is the only survivor of the tragedy.

Wornall is seriously wounded and for forty-eight hours he hovered between life and death. But today his progress was so satisfactory to the army physicians that they permitted him to tell the full story of the tragedy, which ended with the suicide of Captain Whisler at the moment of detection yesterday.

In the meantime a systematic search of the cantonment has failed to reveal any money which was stolen from the bank by Captain Whisler. Federal bank examiners today began checking the bank's accounts, but the interior of the building is in such a chaotic condition that it is expected that no statement will be made for two or three days.

Woman's Name Kept Secret.

It transpired today that a note Captain Whisler wrote after he had decided to kill himself was addressed to a young woman at Ottawa, Kan., but army officers are making every effort to keep secret both her name and possible relation to Whisler.

Wornall's story today differed slightly from that which had previously been pieced together, as army officers had questioned him during his infrequent intervals of consciousness. Today Wornall, who was the cashier, said he was in the bank with C. Fuller Winters, Vice-President of the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Mo.; John W. Jewell, editor of the Camp Funston paper; Carl Ohleson of Kansas City, and O. M. Hill, a clerk in the bank, when Captain Whisler came to the door.

It was about 7:30 o'clock Friday evening. The door was unlocked and Whisler easily gained entrance to the building. Walking around the counter, he drew an automatic pistol and told the men he was "short in his accounts" and believed that this was the "best bet" to remedy it. Wornall says that the officer's remarks were treated as a joke until he took an ax from under his overcoat and struck Mr. Winters with its flat side. All of the men then were forced to lie face down on the floor, while Whisler selected money, mostly bills of large denomination, and threw them into a sack. Wornall says he then was forced to get up and bind the other men. His own hands then were tied by the officer, and all of the five men were gagged.

Here, says the staff officer who reported Wornall's statement, the cashier's mind is blank, and he recalls nothing that happened until he became conscious in an ambulance on the way to the hospital.

Wornall had been found by a sentry wandering outside the bank about an hour after the crime was committed. He could not answer questions, but mumbled unintelligibly, according to the sentry, "Don't strike him again. Are you a fiend?" and finally murmured "Bank robber." Then the alarm was given.

Confronted by Murderer's Face.

That Wornall knew perfectly what he was doing last night, when he positively identified the body of Captain Whisler as that of the robber, was attested today by a staff officer who was present at the identification. Before the body of the army officer was wheeled into Wornall's presence, the wounded cashier was required to read from a magazine to show that he could see and understand. Then Whisler's body, dressed in his olive-drab campaign unform and upright in a chair, was wheeled into the ward and placed directly before Wornall.

"That's the man, that's the Captain," exclaimed Wornall. He then made a sworn statement that Whisler was the man who had robbed the bank and committed the murders.

After the crime, it now has been established, Whisler went to the Quartermaster's office, where he removed the blood-stains from his hands and garments. He then proceeded to a class in French. When an order came from headquarters for a report from all company commanders yesterday, the Captain seemed to know that detection was at hand. It was then that he shot himself to death.

Captain Whisler recently took out a Government insurance policy for $10,000. It was made payable to his fourteen-year-old son, Duane, of Salina, Kan., which was Whisler's home. In case of the son's death the policy is payable to Whisler's father.

Captain Whisler, who was thirty-six years old, was divorced about a year ago.

AGAIN ACCUSE IDA CLAUSSEN

Woman Alleged to Have Threatened to Kill Member of Jury.

Allegations that Mrs. Ida Claussen Dona wrote a letter to Charles M. Higgins of the Standard Oil Company threatening to kill him while Mr. Higgins was a member of a Sheriff's Jury hearing an application by Mrs. Dona to be declared sane and to have her property restored to her, if Mr. Higgins did not vote in favor of Mrs. Dona, have been made in affidavits submitted to Supreme Court Justice Bijur.

The charges that Mrs. Dona has again been guilty of an act which caused her conviction once before for writing to Charles Strauss, Chairman of the Board of Water Supply, were denied both by Mrs. Dona and her husband, Francis A. Dona, who was an attendant in an insane hospital when he married Mrs. Claussen two years ago.

Dona asked Justice Bijur to have the lunacy proceedings heard before a new jury, because he believes the present jury is prejudiced against Mrs. Dona on account of the letter.

Justice Bijur denied the application.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Laboratory Assistant

(Pathology)

Salary $720 (with Maintenance)

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age and have at least six months' experience in a hospital or research laboratory where the work includes the preparation of bacteriological media, of tissues for microscopical examination, and other serological tests.

Subjects and Weights: Experience, .4; Practical Test, .6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until JAN. 16TH, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

LAUDS WORK OF Y. W. C. A.

French Government Has Been Aided, Whitmore Asserts.

Speaking yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Y. W. C. A. at the Colony Club, Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, J. A. Whitmore, Secretary for France of the Y. M. C. A., told of the "Woman's Half of War Work."

"He said that the Y. W. C. A. had been of great service to the French Government by providing houses for the women and girls working in the large munition plants in France. The Y. W. C. A., he said, had also provided amusement "huts" and cafeterias for the Red Cross nurses behind the trenches.

Miss Harriet Taylor, National Secretary, said that the Y. W. C. A. had built fifty-seven "hostess huts" at the training camps in this country. Miss Sarah C. Wells, General Secretary of the Central Branch, told of the work that the Y. W. C. A. was doing in this city.

Today is the last day of the drive for $1,750,000 conducted by the Y. W. C. A., and is is expected that the enthusiasm aroused at the meeting yesterday will help in obtaining the required amount. Already $1,317,765 has been contributed, but more than $425,000 must be contributed by tonight to obtain the full amount.

BOYS OF N. Y. STATE TO FORM 19 REGIMENTS

Col. Chapin Issues First Call for Organization of 25,465 Youths for Military Training.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Regimental organization of the boys of the State subject to compulsory military training is provided in orders issued tonight by Colonel William H. Chapin of the Military Training Commission. The orders carry authority for the appointment of commissioned and non-commissioned cadet officers, the first of their kind to be issued, and regimental organization of the 25,465 enrolled cadets of the State. This number will provide for at least nineteen regiments.

Six military training zones have been created and numerical designations have been assigned for four possible regiments in each zone. These zones are: New York, Long Island, Hudson Valley, East Central, West Central, and Western. The New York zone consists of New York, Bronx, Richmond, and Westchester Counties. The Long Island zone includes the counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk.

Te New York zone is to have the first, seventh, thirteenth, and nineteenth regiments. The regiments of the Long Island zone will be the second, eighth, fourteenth, and twentieth. A company is to consist of 110 cadets. Four companies will make a battalion and three battalions a regiment. Non-commissioned officers are to be selected from among the cadets and examinations are to be held to determine the appointments.

The 25,465 enrolled cadets are divided among the six zones as follows: New York zone, 8,324; Long Island zone, 5,862; Hudson Valley zone, 3,092; East Central zone, 2,838; West Central zone, 2,574; Western zone, 2,769. The regimental designation of the boy soldiers will be indicated, for example, as follows: First Regiment Infantry, Corps of Cadets, State of New York.

NAME CAMP SECRETARIES.

Episcopal Church Enrolls Prominent Laymen for War Work.

Forty prominent laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church have been enrolled as camp secretaries under the auspices of the Army and Navy Department of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. G. Frank Shelby is directing the campaign.

The camp secretaries will interest men in the national army in organizing groups which will work for the moral and the religious uplift of themselves and their comrades. They will cooperate with the chaplains and with the Y. M. C. A. secretaries in all religious activities. Franklin S. Edmonds of Philadelphia, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, has gone to France to arrange for the work of the secretaries.

TIFFANY & CO.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Newspaper trains now leave earlier in obedience to orders of the Government. Advertising copy for insertion in The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to publication; otherwise advertisements may be omitted.

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LONDON PARIS NEW YORK

Established 1723

Revillon Frères

FUR SALE

ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES

The articles in this sale are the balance of our regular stock, all made in Revillon workshops. Limited quantities as follows:

WOMEN'S PRACTICAL FUR COATS

Odd Motor and Traveling Coats in Natural Muskrat, Dyed Raccoon and Natural Raccoon, from $65

Dyed Muskrat (Hudson Seal) Coats, from $165

COATEES

in Dyed Muskrat (Hudson Seal), Nutria, Mole and combinations of furs suitable for Spring and Southern Wear, from $125

Plain Mole Coats, and Mole Coats trimmed with contrasting furs, from $375

SMALL FURS

Black and Battleship Gray Fox sets, $45, $55 and up.

Odd Scarfs and Muffs, from $9

Skunk Muffs from $20 Hudson Seal Muffs from $20

We have also a few very high grade furs, usually only one article of a kind, which have been re-priced to afford very unusual values

Natural Dark Sable Motor Robe, $2750 Ermine Coat, $1000
Kolinsky Coat, $775 Alaska Seal Coat, Hudson Bay Sable Collar, $1200
Hudson Bay Sable Coat, full length, $2250
Two Mink Coats at $475 and $675
One Mink Coat, long and handsome, $1300
Capes, Stoles and Sets in Natural and Dyed Hudson Bay Sable, Silver Fox and Ermine at $250 to $800

MEN'S FUR AND FUR LINED COATS

Cloth Coats, Muskrat linings, Collars of various furs, from $95

Men's Raccoon Coats from $95 Motor Robes from $50

Fifth Avenue at 53d Street, New York

1723 1918

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Important Special

Clearance of Men's Cravats
At Radically Reduced Prices

¶These scarfs are all in excellent condition, but the lots are broken. We have reduced them to the following low prices for immediate disposal.

55c Neckwear	Reduced to	29c
75c Neckwear	Reduced to	55c
$1 and $1.35 Neckwear	Reduced to	75c
$1.50 and $1.65 Neckwear	Reduced to	95c
$2 Neckwear	Reduced to	$1.35
$2.50 Neckwear	Reduced to	$1.65
$3 Neckwear	Reduced to	$1.95
$3.50 and $4 Neckwear	Reduced to	$2.35

And a Special Collection 1,200 Knitted Scarfs Will Be Offered at 29c

Men's Phoenix Knitted Reefers Reduced

Made of fibre Silk, in a great variety of plain colorings.

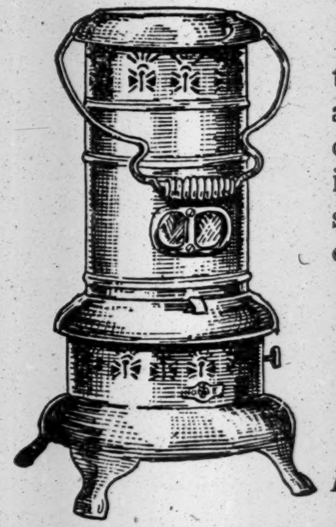
Regularly 50c	Reduced to	29c
Regularly $1	Reduced to	79c

Gimbel Brothers
32nd St.-Broadway-33rd St.

Plenty of Electric, Gas and

Big Oil Heaters

at Reasonable Prices



The BIG Oil Heater that really heats. Keeps a large room or an office comfortable. Makes you independent of coal shortage and thermometer.

Exceptionally good heaters for the money. Should not be confused with small, cheaply made heaters that do not compare with them. 25 inches high; hold 3 quarts; take 8-inch round wick.

Ready to Carry Home

Continental Window Ventilators

Admit fresh air. Prevent drafts. Keep out dust, And dirt. And rain. And snow. Their perfect circulation earns the endorsement of noted health authorities.

The Combination—

A heater to warm you. Continental Ventilators to keep the air you breathe fresh and pure. Get one or both and ENJOY the cold weather!

Prices: 9 inches high, 38c, 48c, 55c (according to width). 15 inches high, 50c and 58c. All sizes adjustable.

A Sale and Demonstration Now On in Gimbels New Kind of House-furnishing Store

Fifth Floor

FUR
Clearance Sale
¼ to ⅓
off Regular Prices

Fur Coats
Scarfs & Muffs
Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps
Fur trimmed

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave. near 51st Street

TO IMPROVE OR TO IMPAIR

An Owner may improve his property by putting a building on it, and, unfortunately, he may impair his property by hiring the wrong contractor to improve it.

Present Company excepted.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Buy Her Bloomers Just Like These

—full, but not baggy, properly reinforced and good-wearing.

Sateen	98c
Half Wool Serges	$2.98
All Wool Serges	$3.96

Black or Navy—Sizes 8 to 20.
Main Floor
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

Skin Troubles

Quickly relieved by Cuticura even when all else seems to fail. The Soap cleanses and purifies, the Ointment helps to soothe and heal **Sample Each Free by Mail**

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura. Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Protects your automobile from damage.

"ON GUARD!"
Protects it from strain and you from disagreeable bumps. The **Hartford Bump Absorber** is deservedly known as *"The National Guard for Motor Cars"*

Veterinarian
Salary $1200 to $1320

Candidates must be at least 21 years old and present a license to practice veterinary science issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until JAN. 18TH, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 3; Practical Test, 3. For further particulars see CITY RECORD or apply to

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

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The World's Best Beverage

Non-intoxicating. Pure. Helps digestion.

At grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

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ST. LOUIS
Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., Distributors.

CHILDREN hate medicine. They love candy. They love FRUIT. They usually like Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls. They may eat more than needed: if you let them. The action is gentle, natural, easy. Boal's Rolls solve the "question" for children. 6 rolls 10c, druggists'.

Boal's Laxative FruitRolls

KAHN SEES HOPE IN WILSON'S WORDS

Banker, in Speech at Milwaukee, Says Message Is Lesson to German People.

MUST HEED IT TO BE SAVED

Calls on German-Americans to Voice Their "Inflexible Loyalty" to America's Cause.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, addressed a mass meeting at the Auditorium here tonight on "The Duty and Opportunity of German-Americans." He said, in part:

"The speech I am about to make is attuned to the spirit and the fact of war. A few days ago, as you all know, President Wilson once more spoke to this nation and to the world in a great and noble message of splendid vision, rightly termed an international Magna Charta—holding up a veritable beacon light of right and justice for all peoples.

"We all pray with eager and earnest hope that the German people will recognize the spirit and meaning of that lofty utterance and that, casting aside the leadership of the militarists, they will grasp the hand stretched out to them in such generous and unselfish meaning.

"Even as I speak the leaven of that great message may be working in Germany with potent effect. I have no information other than that you all have, but I hope I am not oversanguine in giving heed to a feeling that some parts of what I am going to say may be perhaps in process of being superseded by events that may be forming.

"Let us all trust that it be so and that we may soon be enabled to substitute for the harsh accents of arraignment and enmity the feelings and the language of reconciliation and of that new relationship which the President's leadership is seeking to bring about amongst all the nations.

A Blow at the World.

"The world has been hurt within these last three years as it was never hurt before. In the gloomy and accusing procession of infinite sorrow and pain which was started on that thrice accursed day of July, 1914, the hurt inflicted on Americans of German descent takes its tragically rightful place. The iron has entered our souls.

"We have been wantonly robbed of invaluable possessions which have come down to us through the centuries; we have been rendered ashamed of that in which we took pride; we have been made the enemies of those of our own blood; our very names carry the sound of a challenge to the world. Surely we have all too valid a title to rank amongst those most bitterly aggrieved by Prussianism, and to align ourselves in the very forefront of those who in word and deed are fighting to rid the world forever of that malignant growth.

"Heaven knows, I do not want, by anything I may be saying or doing, to add one ounce to the burden of the world's execration which rests already with crushing weight upon the rulers of Germany and their misguided people. Nor do I seek forgiveness for my German birth by demonstrative zeal in action or speech. I was and am proud of the great inheritance which came to me as a birthright, and of the illustrious contributions which the German people have made to the imperishable assets of the world.

"Until the outbreak of the war, in 1914, I maintained close and active personal and business relations with Germany. I was well acquainted with some of the leading personages of the country. I served in the German Army thirty years ago. I took an active interest in furthering German art in America.

Poison of Prussianism.

"I do not apologize for, nor am I ashamed of, my German birth. But I am ashamed—bitterly and grievously ashamed—of the Germany which stands convicted before the high tribunal of the world's public opinion of having planned and willed war, of the revolting deeds committed in Belgium and northern France, of the infamy of the Lusitania murders, of innumerable violations of The Hague conventions and the law of nations, of abominable and perfidious plotting in friendly countries and shameless abuse of their hospitality, of crime heaped upon crime in hideous defiance of the laws of God and men.

"I cherish the memories of my youth, but these very memories make me cry out in pain and wrath against those who have befouled and discredited the spiritual soil of the old Germany, in which they were rooted.

"Long before the war I had come to look upon Prussianism as among the deadliest poison growths that ever sprang from the soil of the spirit of man.

"Now, America, the never-defeated, has thrown her sword into the scale, because to do so was indispensable for our honor and our safety, the preservation of our institutions and our very destiny. To co-operate towards the successful conclusion of the war is the one and supreme duty of every American, regardless of birth, of sympathies, and of political views.

"The American of German descent who, at this time of test and trial, does not serve the land of his adoption with the utmost measure of single-minded devotion and with every ounce of his power, perjured himself when he took his oath of allegiance and proves himself guilty of treacherous duplicity. Thank Heaven, the number of those lukewarm in their patriotism or failing in loyalty is very small, indeed, far too small to affect the record of Americans of German birth for good citizenship and service to the country in peace and war.

"There is abundant evidence that the overwhelming majority, indeed, all but an insignificant minority, meant what they said when they swore full and sole allegiance to America, that they will prove themselves wholly worthy of the high privilege of citizenship and of the generous trust of their native fellow citizens, and that they will not fail or falter under any test whatsoever. They will not permit the blood in their veins to drown the conscience in their breasts. They will heed the call of honor beyond the call of race. They will wear as a badge of honor—as I do—the abuse and spite of those few in this country who love Germany better than they love America.

"Yet it is not enough for us Americans of German descent to do our duty by our country and fellow citizens, however fully and unreservedly, if we do it in resigned and oppressed silence. I believe we should speak out. We give voice to our inflexible loyalty and to our deep conviction of the justice of America's cause.

"I believe that we should speak out, because our voices may reach the ear and the conscience of the German people when no other voices can, and because they will reach the ear of its rulers. These, I know, counted upon the moral, if not the actual, support of the German-born in America, to the extent at least of preventing our joining in the war, and now, when we have joined, they count upon that support to agitate for an inconclusive and unrighteous peace.

"I believe that we should speak out, to convince our native-born fellow citizens that our fundamental conceptions of right and wrong are like theirs, that the taint of Germany is not in the blood, but in the system of rulership, that we are with them and of them wholeheartedly, singlemindedly, and unreservedly; because if we failed in conveying to them that conviction in the hour of our common country's stress and trial there would ensue the calamity of a spiritual, if not an actual, breach between them and us which it would take a generation to heal.

Not the Germany of Old.

"There are some of you, probably, who will still find it hard to believe that the Germany you knew can be guilty of the crimes which have made it an outlaw among the nations.

"But do you know modern Germany? Unless you have been there within the last twenty-five years, not once or twice, but at regular intervals; unless you have looked below the glittering surface of the marvelous material progress and achievement and seen how the soul of Germany was being eaten away by the virulent poison of Prussianism; unless you have watched and followed the appalling transformation of German mentality and morality under the nefarious and puissant influence of the priesthood of power worship, you do not know the Germany of this day and generation. It is not the Germany of old, the land of our affectionate remembrance.

"The Germany which brought upon the world the immeasurable disaster of this war, and at whose monstrous deeds and doctrines the civilized nations of the earth stand aghast, started into definite being less than thirty years ago. I can almost lay my finger upon the date and circumstances of its ill-omened advent.

Beginning of the Path of Error.

"Less than thirty years ago a 'new course' was flamboyantly proclaimed by those in authority, and the term 'new course' became the order of the day. With it and from it there came a truly marvelous quickening of the energies and creative abilities of the nation, a period of material achievement and of social progress; in short, a national forward movement almost unequaled in history. The world looked on in admiration, perhaps not entirely free from a tinge of envy. Germany was conquering the earth by peaceful penetration.

"And no one stood in its way. It had free access to all the seas and all the lands.

"But with that 'new course' and from it there also came a new god, a false and evil god. He exacted as sacrifices for his altars the time-honored ideals of the fathers, and other high and noble things, and his commands were obeyed.

"There came upon the German people a whole train of new and baneful influences and impulses, formidably stimulating as a powerful drug. There came, among other evils, materialism and covetousness and irreligion; overweening arrogance, an impatient contempt for the rights of the weak, a mania for world dominion, and a veritable lunacy of power worship.

"Truly, history affords no parallel to the spiritual poisoning and the resulting horrible transmutation of a whole people such as Prussianism wrought in the incredibly short period of one generation. Nor would I believe that such a dreadful phenomenon could possibly take place were it not for the evidence of my own eyes and my own ears.

"To deceive the German people, and steel them to patriotic determination and sacrifice, the Prussian rulers and their spokesmen affirmed at the beginning of the war, and have kept reaffirming ever since with nauseating reiteration and disgusting hypocrisy, that theirs was a defensive war, forced upon them by wicked and envious neighbors. A defensive war indeed!"

Mr. Kahn then reviewed conditions leading up to the war, detailing the false philosophy and unscrupulous methods adopted by the "camarilla of war lords" to prepare the people for the struggle.

Prussianism Must Go.

He closed by saying:

"The spirit of Prussianism and the spirit of Americanism cannot live in the same world. One or the other must conquer. In the mad pride of its contempt for democracy, Prussianism has thrown down the gauntlet to us.

"We have taken up the challenge and now stand arrayed by the side of the other freedom-loving nations of the world, giving our fresh strength and our boundless resources to them who, heroically striving, have borne the heat and burden of a dreadfully long and exhausting struggle, yet stand unwearied, erect and resolute."

DEMAND TRADE BAN OR A FREE GERMANY

Continued from Page One.

peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

Defended on Business Grounds.

"German business men are to be told in so many words that America, in common with other nations, supplied Germany with the raw materials and the sinews with which she made herself ready to turn these assets against the world that had supplied her. It would be poor business not to profit by this experience. If Germany wants the trade of the United States she can have it, but only upon these terms—a stable Government in Germany to guarantee the future peace of the world.

"The referendum is the suggestion of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. After listening to the recommendations, the Directors of the national body decided that this was a question for the whole country to pass upon.

"The difficulty of getting such a report into the hands of the German business men is real, but not insuperable. The National Chamber points out the following possibilities:

"1. In spite of rigid censorship, a great deal of news is getting into Germany from the nearby neutral press. The papers of Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and other neutral countries are getting into Germany constantly. With this resolution published in Switzerland alone, we could be practically sure of its getting into the hands of German business men.

"2. There are throughout the neutral countries business men, members of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and otherwise, who, if this resolution were placed in their hands, would have many opportunities to discuss the matter with individual business men of Germany upon their frequent visits to these neutral countries. German business men are visiting Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and other neutral countries constantly. This word-of-mouth communication of the report would spread the idea widely. Our personal correspondence with these neutral business men would help greatly.

"It is thought that this blow directed by American business at German business will supplement the step already taken to bring home to the different classes in Germany the purpose and will of America to establish conditions which will eliminate as far as possible factors which will disturb again the peace of the world."

Hope of Saving Steamer Olivette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Abatement of the heavy seas gives hope that the steamer Olivette, wrecked near Havana yesterday morning, may be saved. Efforts to recover 700 bags of mail have been unsuccessful so far, but success is hoped for tomorrow. Captain Sharpley and several sailors who were forced to abandon the ship have returned to her.

FOUR RESCUED FROM FIRE.

Babies and Women, Trapped in Building, Saved by Firemen.

Two babies and two women who were trapped on the fourth floor of a burning building at 364 Grand Street, near Essex Street, last night, were rescued by firemen while 2,000 persons in the streets applauded their work. The women and children were unconscious when the firemen reached them. Five minutes after firemen carried the women down a ladder the building collapsed.

When the apparatus reached the fire a man who was watching the flames mount through the four floors of the building said that he had seen a woman fall backward from one of the windows on the fourth floor. Before the ladders on Truck Company 6 could be raised to the window Fireman O'Leary of Engine Company 15 ran to the fourth floor of an adjoining building and swung himself along the ledges to the window where the woman was seen. There he found the wife and two children of J. Smith, a tailor, who occupied the building, and a woman thought to be the sister of Mrs. Smith. All were unconscious.

O'Leary ran back to the window and called for a ladder, but the firemen were unable to make the extensions reach to the ledge. eMantime other firemen had reached the open windows of the adjoining building, and O'Leary tossed the unconscious babies to them across a space of about six feet. Women in the crowd screamed when they saw a piece of clothing fall as one of the babies was tossed to the firemen. Then the firemen managed to get their ladders to the window, and O'Leary and Fireman Roberts of Truck 6 carried the unconscious women to the street.

BIG INDUSTRIAL FIRE LAID TO INCENDIARIES

Million Dollars' Loss in Indianapolis Building Which Housed Thirty Manufacturing Firms.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—Fire started in the Industrial Building, which housed twenty-three manufacturing concerns, tonight and destroyed the building and adjoining property, causing a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

Fire Chief Loucks said he believed that the fire was of incendiary origin. Several of the manufacturing companies were making machinery for the Government under war contracts.

Five dwellings, a church, grocery and saloon also were burned. No lives were lost, although falling walls placed firemen in great danger and hindered them in their work by cutting line after line of hose. The flames spread rapidly, fanned by a high wind, which sent showers of sparks throughout the neighborhood.

The industrial building, 600 by 200 feet, consisted of four stories and a basement, all occupied. The structure was of brick, built in five sections, and one of the biggest plants of its kind in the city. It was owned by local capitalists. Insurance on the building was said to be $300,000 and on the contents at $500,000 to $700,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 13.—The Hawkins block, a six-story office building, was destroyed and two other big buildings adjoining were damaged by a fire of undetermined origin tonight. Almost impassable drifts of snow impeded the firemen in their efforts to control the flames.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., IN CAMP.

Teaches Bible Class, Addresses Negro Soldiers, and Sells Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., Jan. 13.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is a Y. M. C. A. secretary, visited Camp Dix today. He taught a Bible class this morning, addressed 500 negro soldiers later, spoke in the afternoon to a gathering of physicians at the base hospital, and addressed another big audience in the evening. Last night he tended the counter at one of the "huts." At the Bible class meeting, he said that he had been so timid, as a boy, that he could not be made to attend a Bible class until his mother organized one. He continued:

"Later I went into a class taught by ex-Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court. Then I was given the class when he could no longer find time to conduct it. When I told my father, he said: 'It's a fine thing for you, my boy, but tough on those who have to listen to you.'"

It is expected by army doctors that the strict quarantine, which becomes effective tomorrow, will put a speedy end to the danger of an epidemic of measles. There are now sixty cases in camp.

Berkeley

Of course there is no manufacturing of any description in the Berkeley Building. But the highest grade of manufacturers whose factories are situated elsewhere have found this building splendidly adapted to display rooms. Some space for offices and display rooms is still available.

BERKELEY ARCADE CORPORATION
19-25 WEST 44TH ST.
18-22 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE M. H. 1151.

Building

The Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

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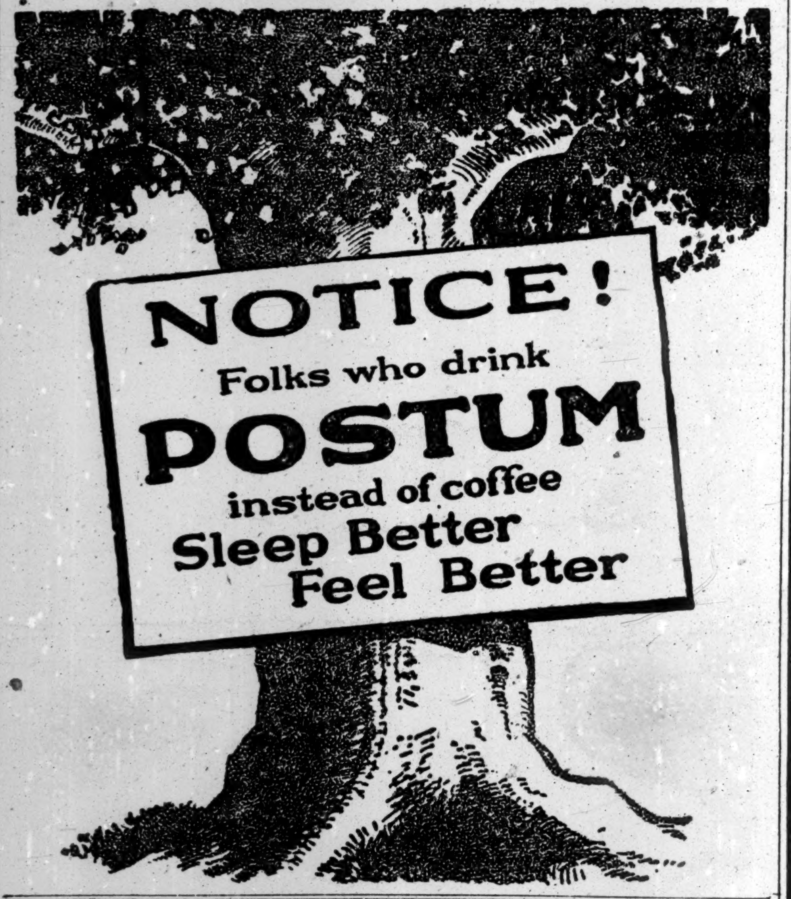


NOTICE!
Folks who drink
POSTUM
instead of coffee
Sleep Better
Feel Better

McGibbon & Co.

Two weeks longer of our January

"Bona Fide" **10% Discount** Sale

On All Linens, Upholstery, Curtain Draperies

- Table Cloths
- Linen Sheets
- Towels
- Blankets
- Bed Spreads
- Upholstery Materials
- Mahogany Beds
- Napkins
- Pillow Cases
- Handkerchiefs
- Comfortables
- Lace Draperies
- Oriental Rugs
- Sanitary Bedding

All Goods worth buying with Saving in Price.

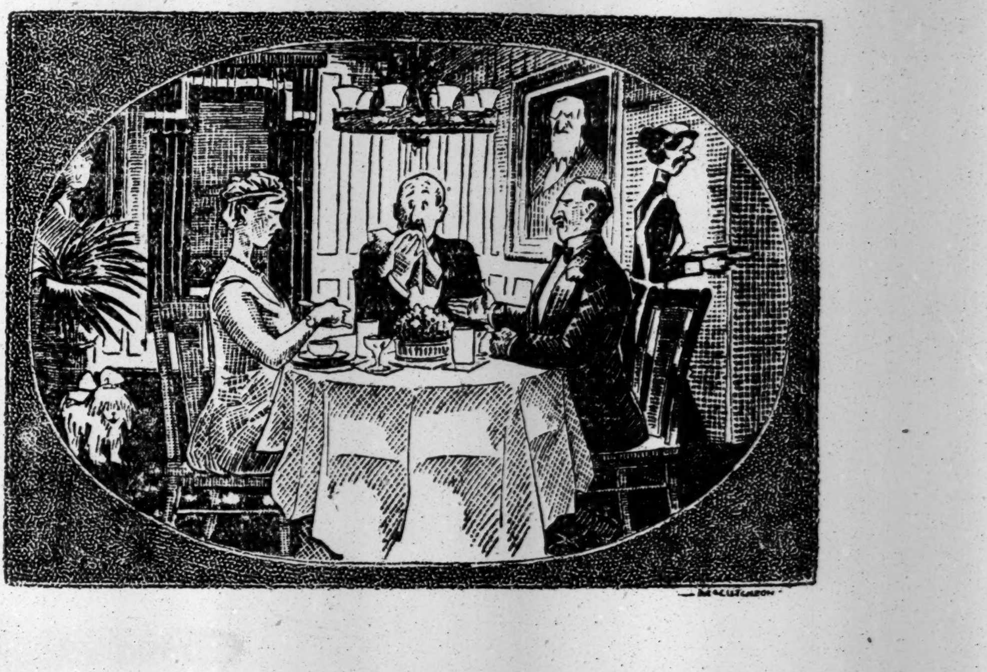
West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS
THE WAIST HOUSE
3 West 42d Street

JANUARY SALE
WASH WAISTS
AT $2.00

3,600 NEW WAISTS FROM THE WORKROOM TO-DAY

The one opportunity of the year to obtain a Forsythe Waist at $2.00



"Don't Get Married!"

EVERY young man who is standing in the valley of the shadow of matrimony has this advice handed him absolutely free of charge by all his men friends married and single.

But of course it takes George Ade to wrap this situation up in a package of humor—to tell the true-to-life Fable of The Bewildered Maverick and the Conflicting Testimony. Amusingly illustrated by John T. McCutcheon.

If you are married—if you're going to get married—if you're a confirmed bachelor—a hopeful man or a hopeless spinster—spend twenty cents for a February Cosmopolitan and learn what to do or what not to do.

And that isn't all in this great, big number.

Here's the longest, most impressive list of writers and artists that you ever saw between the covers of a magazine:

Booth Tarkington
Owen Johnson
Arnold Bennett
John Galsworthy
Samuel Merwin
Rex Beach
George Ade
Theodore Dreiser
Robert W. Chambers
Elizabeth Robins
George Randolph Chester
Arthur B. Reeve
Lillie Langtry
Herbert Kaufman
Ella Wheeler Wilcox
Harrison Fisher
Howard Chandler Christy
W. T. Benda
John T. McCutcheon
Stockton Mulford
W. D. Stevens
Worth Brehm
George Gibbs
Edward L. Chase
John Alonzo Williams
Charles E. Chambers
Alonzo Kimball

February
Cosmopolitan

Out Today *Take it Home Tonight*

TELLS OF SUFFERING IN GERMAN CAMPS

Dr. van Dyke Praises England's Care of Prisoners and Condemns Germany's.

HOLLAND FURNISHES MODEL

Englishmen Are Sent Home, He Says, Insane, Tubercular, and Crippled by Hardships.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands and now Chaplain van Dyke, U. S. N., presided at a meeting which packed Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, the purpose of the gathering being to hear the story of the prison camps of Germany and the internment camps of Switzerland and other European neutrals. Besides Dr. van Dyke, the speakers were Dr. Robert McElroy, Professor of History at Princeton, and Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister to Switzerland. Dr. van Dyke, wearing the uniform of a Chaplain Lieutenant Commander, opened the meeting with a reference to the "Potsdam gang" of the German Government, the crowd, he said, "which planned, plotted, chose, and forced the world war."

"In the world tormented by this abominable war 'made in Germany,'" Dr. van Dyke added, "there are now several million prisoners of war. They are all sufferers. They are torn from home and friends and familiar habits of life and labor. They are under restraint and compulsion. They are uprooted and dislocated human beings." Dr. van Dyke referred to the internment camps in Holland where 30,000 Belgians, 2,000 British, and about 100 Germans are interned. He pictured the model camps where these men live, and added that while "some people may doubt whether modern Holland is heroic, no one can deny that she is patient and kind."

"Of actual prisoners," added Dr. van Dyke, "I saw something in the exchanges between Germany and Great Britain of men incapacitated for further military service. All these exchanges took place through Holland, and as American Minister I was the medium of communication. Among the prisoners returned to Germany from England I saw none who did not appear to have been well cared for and well fed. But among the British prisoners coming from Germany there were many who were insane or infected with tuberculosis, or otherwise crippled by the hardships they had endured. They all said the same thing. There was a vast difference in German prison camps. Some were as good as conditions would permit. Others were bad, indescribably, inexcusably, vindictively bad!

"One more glimpse of war prisoners and I have done. On the roads well back of Verdun I saw men working, three or four hundred in a gang. They looked robust and well fed.

"'Who are these men?' I asked.

"'German prisoners,' answered the French Captain who was my escort.

"'But where are their guards?' I asked. 'I see only two or three men with rifles among them.'

"'No need of guards,' answered my Captain. 'You couldn't drive those fellows back to the German lines with bayonets. They are too well off here.'"

Professor McElroy, after referring to the recent speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, in which they stated the war aims of the Allies, continued:

"Contrast those sentiments with those expressed by the Kaiser: 'We Hohenzollerns take our crown from God alone. On me the spirit of God has descended. * * * Who opposes me I shall crush. * * * He who listens to public opinion runs a danger of inflicting immense harm on the State.' This was the Kaiser's warning. Autocracy has failed, but democracy is still on trial, and the day of its testing is now, now while the flags which once faced one another at Bunker Hill and Yorktown float together upon every Government building in England and America, in token of a common aim, not for America and England alone, but for all the peoples who have resolved that the world shall not be Prussianized by force of arms."

Mme. Grouitch, who recently arrived in this country from Switzerland, told in detail of the work that is being done in Switzerland in behalf of war prisoners, who are exchanged by the warring nations and brought into the mountain republic to recuperate. In August last there was organized a commission in Switzerland to aid these men through work, the organization being known as the Swiss-American Commission for the Relief of Allied Prisoners Interned in Switzerland. The President of the commission is Mrs. Stovall, wife of the American Minister at Berne.

HOLLAND STILL OBDURATE.

Continues to Regard Armed British Merchantmen as Warships.

Certain quarters in London regard Mr. Balfour's note of Nov. 14, concerning armed merchantmen being held as warships by Holland, as an ultimatum.

Ever since Aug. 8, 1914, there has been proceeding a lively correspondence between the Dutch and British Governments as to the status of armed British merchantmen. The position from first to last taken by the Dutch Government has been that an armed merchantman was an auxiliary cruiser, and hence subject to the law regarding belligerent warships. The British Government has contended that as the merchantmen are armed for defensive purposes only they should not come under that law, while German ships should be interned unless the neutral country whence they sail is prepared to assume the responsibility that they will not be converted into auxiliary cruisers at sea, which has often taken place.

The correspondence on the matter down to Nov. 14, 1917, now forms a Parliamentary White Paper. In his last note Mr. Balfour suggests that the Netherlands adopt the doctrine and policy of the United States when a neutral. Other countries have done so, with the doubtful exception of Mexico.

The British Government has repeatedly stated, with examples taken from the practice of other neutrals than the Netherlands, that ships armed for defense should not be interned. Just as repeatedly the Dutch Government has replied that it is a breach of neutrality for a neutral power to admit armed merchant ships of a belligerent power within its territorial waters.

Mr. Balfour's final reply, which in certain quarters is considered in the light of an ultimatum—The Saturday Evening Review so regards it—declares that the Dutch attitude is both "unnecessary and unneutral on its part."

"Will it be war or armed neutrality?" asks The Review. "We should have thought that British merchantmen, armed or not, were only in Dutch waters for the purpose of bringing goods which Holland had purchased."

BRITISH RAID BULGAR LINES.

Their Aviators Also Bomb the Railway Station at Cestova.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The official report of allied operations in the Balkans, issued tonight, says:

West of Lake Doiran British troops successfully raided the enemy lines. There was reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Gievgheli and the Cerna bend. British airplanes bombed the Cesteva railway station.

Lack of Coal Closes Crematories.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The Bavarian Legislature has ordered the closing of crematories on account of the scarcity of coal.

SAYS MORE QUESTIONS ON TAX MUST BE MET

Banker Holds Court Did Not Deal With Fundamental Problem in Dividend Decision.

The status of the stock dividend as the subject of income tax imposts has been discussed widely since the Supreme Court's decision was returned last Monday, and various views have been heard in the financial district. The Court's findings were taken by many as finally deciding that such dividends are not subject to the income tax, but the Department of Internal Revenue has taken a different attitude toward the problem.

"The Court's decision is, in a sense, on a technical point," said Robert R. Reed, counsel for the Investment Bankers' Association, yesterday, "and does not reach the underlying question that will presumably have to be met in whatever legislation is attempted to tax the so-called accumulated earnings of corporations.

"Fundamentally the income earned by a company belongs to its stockholders during the period during which it is earned. They may not receive this income, but they can sell the right to it with their stock. If a stockholder sells his stock at an enhanced price the tax which he pays on a profit due to accumulated earnings is pro tanto the Government's tax on those earnings.

"The price paid by the vendee is his capital and is invested in the accumulated earnings on which his vendor presumably pays the tax. If A bought 250 shares of stock in 1913 for $10,000 and sold them to B in 1917 for $50,000, A pays a tax on $40,000. If the Company then declares a 100 per cent. dividend stock or cash, B receives back $25,000 of his capital in stock or cash. A tax upon it deprives him of his capital not of his income. It taxes him again on the profit made by A.

"The point is that the Government has already received in fact a very large part of the tax which it aims to get by the taxation of stock dividends. The Court has not as yet had to deal with this fundamental problem. It has simply held what should hardly have needed an argument to prove, that to change a $100 bill for two $50 bills does not create income.

"A stock dividend if anything diminishes the legal rights of the stockholder as it deprives him of whatever possible power he might have had to enforce a cash distribution of the accumulated surplus. The Government's intention to enforce the tax for 1917 is necessarily subject to such legislation as may be enacted to meet the underlying problem."

MORE INCOME TAX BOOTHS.

Quarters for Deputies of Brooklyn District Designated.

Harry P. Keith, Collector of the First or Brooklyn Internal Revenue District, which covers Long Island and Staten Island, has completed a list of places in his district where so-called deputy informers will be stationed to assist the public in making out Federal income tax returns. The Brooklyn deputies, as well as those in Manhattan and the Bronx, start work today.

The stations of the deputies in the First District are as follows:

Brooklyn Civic Club, 127 Remsen St.
Hamilton Club, Clinton Av.
Unity Club, Grant Square.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
The Berlin, 1,018 Broadway.
H. Batterman Co., B'way and Graham Av.
Frederick Loeser & Co., 484 Fulton St.
A. I. Namm & Son, 452 Fulton St.
Arbuckle Building, 371 Fulton St.
Garfield Building, 26 Court St.
Offerman Building, 503 Fulton St.
Temple Bar Building, 44 Court St.
Bossert, Montague and Hicks Sts.
Clarendon, Washington and Johnson Sts.
St. George Hotel, 51 Clark St.
Mechanics' Bank, 356 Fulton St.
National City Bank, 350 Fulton St.
Kings County Trust Co., 342 Fulton St.
Germania Savings Bank, 375 Fulton St.
Nassau National Bank, 50 Court St.
Corn Exchange Bank, 44 Court St.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 44 Court St.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 188 Montague St.
Franklin Trust Co., 166 Montague St.
Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St.
People's Trust Co., 181 Montague St.
Hamilton Trust Co., 189 Montague St.
Mechanics' Bank, 215 Montague St.
Brooklyn Savings Bank, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.
South Brooklyn Savings Bank, 160 Atlantic Av.
Sumner Savings Bank, 12 Graham Av.
State Bank of Williamsburgh, 60 Graham Av.
Public National Bank of New York, 87 Graham Av.
German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, 531 Broadway and Boerum St.
North Side Bank, 710 Grand St.
Bushwick Savings Bank, 726 Grand St.
Manufacturers Trust Company, Broadway and Berry St.
Mechanics Bank, 136 Broadway and Bedford Av.
Kings County Savings Bank, Broadway and Bedford Av.
Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Broadway and Driggs Av.
First National Bank, Broadway and Havemeyer St.
North Side Bank, 225 Havemeyer St.
Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh, Havemeyer and South Fifth Sts.
North Side Bank, 33 Grand St.
Dime Savings Bank, De Kalb Av. and Gold.
Franklin Trust Co., 569 Fulton St.
Corn Exchange Bank, 19 Flatbush Av.
Peoples Trust Co., 1 Lafayette Av.
Mechanics Bank, 10 Third St.
Manufacturers Trust Co., Myrtle Av. and Bleecker St.
Hamburgh Savings Bank, Myrtle Av. and Bleecker St.
Ridgewood National Bank, Myrtle and Cypress Avs., Ridgewood.
Bank of Long Island, Myrtle and Seneca Avs., Ridgewood.
Franklin Trust Co., Flushing and Washington Avs.
People's Trust, Myrtle and Clinton Avs.
East Brooklyn Savings Bank, Myrtle and Franklin Avs.
Manufacturers' Trust Co., 744 Broadway and Sumner Av.
Corn Exchange Bank, Broadway and Myrtle Av.
Prudential Savings Bank, Stuyvesant and Vernon Avs.
People's National Bank, 1,336 Broadway.
Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 1,354 Broadway.
Mechanics' Bank, 1,365 Broadway.
Eastern District Savings Bank, 1,024 Gates Av.
Corn Exchange Bank, Greenpoint and Manhattan Avs.
Greenpoint National Bank, 140 Greenpoint Av.
Greenpoint Savings Bank, 807 Manhattan Av.
Home Savings Bank, 804 Manhattan Av.
East New York Savings Bank, 2,644 Atlantic Av.
Homestead Bank, 141 Pennsylvania Av.
Mechanics' Bank, 2,590 Atlantic Av.
People's National Bank, 1,750 Pitkin Av.
State Bank, 363 Stone Av.
Bay Ridge Savings Bank, 5,517 Fifth Av.
Mechanics' Bank, 5,101 Third Av.
People's Trust Co., 5,324 Fifth Av.
Corn Exchange Bank, 79 Hamilton Avenue.
Brooklyn Trust Company, 1,205 Fulton Street.
Brevoort Savings Bank, 522 Nostrand Avenue.
Peoples Trust Company, 556 Nostrand Avenue.
Irving Trust Company, 5,328 New Utrecht Avenue.
Bank of Coney Island, Surf Avenue.
Greater New York Savings Bank, 498 Fifth Avenue.
Mechanics Bank, Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street.
Montauk Bank, 207 Fifth Avenue.
South Brooklyn Savings and Loan Association, 565 Fifth Avenue.
Bank of Flatbush, 865 Flatbush Avenue.

All information given to the deputy informers will be held strictly confidential and their aid is free of charge.

Rector's to Open in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 13.—For several days there have been rumors that prominent New York hotel and restaurant proprietors had been negotiating for Boardwalk establishments. This afternoon it was learned that the Isleworth Café, one of the largest on the beach front, had been leased by Rector's.

CONCERT GOERS HEAR MUSIC OF OTHER DAYS

Ancient Instruments at French Theatre—Bodanzky Plays to Friends of Music.

Music of old composers, played in the manner of their time, as it is fitting such music should be, gave entertainment of novel quality and much serious interest at more than one of yesterday's crowded concerts of a busy Sunday. In the new French playhouse, the Théatre du Vieux Colombier, the Society of Ancient Instruments made its second appearance, performing on a quartet of antique viols and a clavecin, or harpsichord, the "Petite Symphonie" of Marin Marais, who was born a generation before Bach. There were Bach solos, and a sonatina of Scarlatti, played by Mme. Patorni; a sonata for quinton by Ariosti, for Maurice Hewitt, and for Mr. Casadesus and the ensemble a quartet by Nicoley, and a final set of dances, "Les Plaisirs Champêtres," by Montéclair.

Artur Bodanzky and thirty of the Metropolitan Opera orchestra, as well as thirty of Mr. Setti's chorus, assisted in a program of the Society of Friends of Music yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton. Just as Dr. Muck and the Boston Symphony men had done recently, with a difference in number and character of instruments, however, Mr. Bodanzky presented an example—that in F major—of the Concerti Grossi of Handel, concerning which Romain Rolland wrote that "none of his works are more celebrated and less understood," or again that they are musical "pictures translated into form." Mr. Bodanzky played the harpsichord, where Dr. Muck had used a grand piano. A small orchestra in a ballroom further reproduced the proper setting of Handel's airs. Besides Haydn's symphony in D and Mozart's ballet, "Les Petits Riens," there were songs of Brahms, Opus 17, for women's voices.

The Symphony Society repeated at its tenth subscription yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall a program previously given elsewhere, including Berlioz's symphony, "Harold in Italy," and Weber's overture to "Freischuetz," with solos for Claudia Muzio of the opera, and a first hearing in this series of the "Trois Poèmes Juifs" of Ernest Bloch. Miss Muzio, adapting herself to a smaller hall than the Metropolitan or Carnegie, was heard to advantage in the "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma" and "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise."

Mr. Damrosch gave a central place of honor to the "Poemes," of which Mr. Bloch has said that they are not a "reconstitution" of Jewish music, not "authentic melodies," but an attempt to portray "the Jewish soul." Again there was evident the sincere and stirring expressiveness of Bloch's themes, certain intervals and melodic forms recognized as Oriental, combined with a fine command of orchestral technique and modern harmony. The titles, which, the composer suggested, "should sufficiently inform the hearer" of his music's content, were respectively a "Danse," "Rite," and "Cortège Funèbre."

Elizabeth Gutman gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre, which included an unusual and interesting collection of Russian and Yiddish folk songs. Two were songs of the Ukraine, where the people have recently asserted their desire for separation from the old Russia, and two were Russian gypsy songs. The Jewish songs included one in Hebrew. Miss Gutman's program also included a group of Russian songs—Moussorgsky's "Magpie" and Rachmaninoff's "Floods of Spring"—and a French and English group. Lawrence Goodman played the accompaniments.

Mischa Elman played till midnight to a large audience at the Metropolitan last evening, when he chose for his chief number Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and later a Chopin nocturne arranged by Sarasate as well as one of Paganini's caprices edited by Auer, this last recalling a similar one played the night before in Carnegie Hall by another of the Russian master's pupils, Max Rosen. From the opera company itself, Rafaelo Diaz sang a tenor air from Massenet's "Herodiade," a Spanish song by Alvarez, Sidney Homer's "Dearest" and Fay Foster's "Springtide." Sophie Braslau was warmly greeted in the contralto air from Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," later adding Bizet's "Habanera," from "Carmen," and a Russian harvest song by Rachmaninoff.

Bianca Randall, soprano, gave a second Sunday night recital at the George M. Cohan Theatre with a group of negro melodies arranged by Hamilton Reynolds, including "Mammy's Lullaby," written for Miss Randall and sung for the first time last evening.

The Russian String Quartet, a new organization including Natalie Boshko and Frances Goldenthal, violins, with Mary Burrell, viola, and Sara Gurowitsch, 'cello, had a first appearance last evening at the series of concerts directed by W. Franke Harling at the Greenwich Village Theatre. Others on the program were Wilfred Glenn, bass, and several of the Greenwich Village Players.

LOCKED UP AFTER 6 YEARS.

Todaro, Charged with Homicide, Vainly Fought to Stay in Uruguay.

After a six years' search for Alfredo Todaro, wanted on a charge of homicide, a detective from the Homicide Bureau returned from Montevideo, Uruguay, last night with his prisoner, who is locked up at Police Headquarters. Extradition was granted only after a ten months' fight against it that was carried to the Supreme Court in Uruguay.

In June, 1911, Todara, who had a saloon at 312 East 107th Street, had a quarrel with his wife over a proposed trip to Italy, and she fled from the house. When he sought her the next day his partner, Benedetto Novoso, interfered. Todara shot Novoso and fled before Novoso died in the hospital.

Detectives cultivated the friendship of Todaro's relatives in Passaic, N. J., and learned that he had gone to Rochester. Before they could arrest him Todaro obtained a passport made out in the name of a friend and fled to South America. Through the relatives the detectives learned that Todaro was receiving mail in Montevideo under another name, and the arrest was made by the Montevideo police.

Henry P. Oswald of 43 Delap Avenue, Jamaica, a detective who worked on the case, was sent to South America last February for the prisoner.

SEE PEACE WITH MURPHY.

Benninger, New Park Head in Queens, Is Connolly Man.

The appointment of Albert C. Benninger of Ridgewood, as Park Commissioner of Queens by Mayor Hylan was regarded in political circles yesterday as an indication of the fact that peace has been arranged between Charles F. Murphy and Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens. Benninger is an out and out Connollyite. He succeeds John E. Weier of Flushing.

One of the candidates for this position was Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Jamaica, for years head of the woman's suffrage organization of Queens. For years she has made a study of parks and playgrounds throughout the country and it was urged by many of her advocates that she was ideally fitted for the position.

CITY BREVITIES.

The first lecture of the Wartime Training Course for Volunteer Social Workers, under the direction of Columbia University and the Committee on Social Welfare, will be given at the Biltmore at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon. Miss Mary Richmond of the Russell Sage Foundation will be the speaker.

Dr. Nathan Peyser will give the first lecture in the second series of the City College's course on social welfare at 4:30 Wednesday afternoon at the Hebrew Technical Institute.

OPERA RIVALS NEXT WEEK.

Caruso to Sing Three Times While Chicago Changes Schedule.

The Metropolitan made public last night its list of operas for the season's eleventh week on Broadway, which also will be the first of the coming Chicago invasion at the Lexington. Caruso will sing three times in the home series, as compared with his single appearance of the current week in Manhattan. The Western company will present its rival performances at the same time in a somewhat revised order, as also decided last evening.

Director Gatti-Casazza's weekly announcement was issued two days earlier than usual, and included the following operas and casts: Next Monday, Mascagni's "Lodoletta," with Farrar and Caruso; Wednesday, "Samson et Dalila," Caruso and Matzenauer; Thursday, "Trovatore," Muzio, Martinelli, De Luca; Friday, "Madama Butterfly," Farrar, Althouse, and Scotti; Saturday matinee, Caruso in "Pagliacci," preceded by "L'Oracolo"; and Saturday night, Jan. 26, Rappold, Kingston, Chalmers, and others in "Aida."

Director Campanini of the Chicago Opera, through his local representative, John Brown, sent out his revised order of his company's first appearances; Tuesday, Jan. 22, "Monna Vanna," with Mary Garden, Muratore, and Baklanoff; Wednesday, "Jewels of the Madonna," Rosa Raisa, Giulio Crimi, Giacomo Rimini; Thursday, "Thais," Garden, Dalmores, Dufranne; Friday, Mascagni's "Isabeau," a novelty, with Raisa, Crimi, and Rimini; Saturday matinee, "Romeo and Juliet," Genevieve Vix and Muratore; and Saturday evening, Hadley's "Azora," sung by Anna Fitziu, Cyrena Van Gordon, Forest Lamont, and Arthur Middleton, and conducted by the composer.

Galli-Curci will appear Monday, Jan. 28, in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah." The new Italian prima donna telegraphed to Charles Wagner, her concert manager here, explaining her recent refusal to sing in New York and subsequent decision to do so. Madame's message read: "In spite of fact that Campanini released me verbally, I will come to New York and sing. Will open in 'Dinorah' Jan. 28, after two weeks' rest. Glad not to disappoint public of New York.—Galli-Curci."

WORKING ON CAMPAIGN ACT.

Swann Expects Bill for Legislature Will Be Ready Soon.

District Attorney Swann said last night that suggestions for legislation to provide a remedy for conditions disclosed in the investigation of the Fusion campaign fund were being worked out from State laws covered by the corrupt practices acts. He expected that his office would complete the work within a week and said the report would be sent to Albany in care of Senator Wagner, who would present it to the Assembly. "In considering this subject, we have tried to get the best legal provisions to be obtained," said Mr. Swann. "A careful examination has been made of corrupt practices acts pertaining to election matters in London and New England, as well as in many States in this country. This is not a partisan matter, as it affects our political life without regard to parties."

SWANN ANSWERS MR. FISH.

Assures Him Son's Honesty of Purpose Is Not Questioned.

District Attorney Swann said last night he had replied to the letter of Hamilton Fish, Sr., who wrote defending his son's activities as President of the American Ambulance in Russia, which has been under investigation at the District Attorney's office at the request of Mr. Fish. In a copy of this letter, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Fish questioned the accuracy of Mr. Swann's statement regarding the total contributions and the assertion that 80 per cent. of the funds had been destroyed by attrition.

"In my reply to Mr. Fish," said Mr. Swann, "I wrote him that no question of the honesty of purpose of his son had ever been made or intended. I assured him that the name of Hamilton Fish stood so high and was so well and honorably known in this community that no question could be raised about the personal integrity of any one connected with that family. If I should be called upon to make any comment on his son's connection with the organization, I told Mr. Fish, all that I could say was that he may have been careless in depending upon others who had failed to obey his orders properly."

Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., who is now with his regiment in France, left the affairs of the American Ambulance in charge of other officers when he went to a training camp in May, 1917. Mr. Swann said witnesses had told how Mr. Fish would hurry into the office, put down a number of checks received and order them to be listed and entered in the books.

"We find that his orders were frequently ignored in this respect," continued Mr. Swann. "In fact, we have not been able to get exact accounts to show contributions other than a statement of witnesses that the totals reached approximately $207,000. From these and other sources we have estimated the total contributions to be about $240,000."

FIVE MEN HOLD UP CAFE.

Take $400 from Four Men and Beat Fifth, Who Had Only $2.

Five men, each flourishing two revolvers, entered the café at 78 Sullivan Street last night and backed all the patrons with their hands up against the wall. From Frank Serio, the proprietor, they took $90, and from a second man $150 and a gold watch. A third yielded $110 and a watch, and a fourth $50.

The hold-up men suffered a bitter disappointment when the fifth man—the only other one present—was searched, for all they found on him was $2. Returning the $2 to him, one of the robbers punched him in the eye and warned him never to frequent the place again.

Several minutes after the robbers left the place their victims went to Police Headquarters and told their story. Detectives Barbieri and Cassetti went to a place in Chrystie Street and took three men into custody. As the victims could not identify them, two were released, but the third was held because the detectives said they found a revolver in his possession.

Son Born to Mr. and Mrs. Martinelli

Giovanni Martinelli, the Metropolitan tenor, has a son, born yesterday at the home of the singer and his wife in the Doriltón Apartments. The baby is a fine ten-pound boy, and it was announced last night that both the mother and child were doing well. The Martinellis have a two-year-old daughter, Benedetta, who was also born in New York. It has been decided to name the new arrival Antonio, and his birthday, the thirteenth, is reckoned a "lucky number," it is said by the Italians.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Century Theatre will be reopened under the management of Comstock, Elliott & Gest tonight, when that firm's production of "Chu Chin Chow" will be transferred from the Manhattan Opera House.

Ed Wynn, who has been appearing in the Winter Garden show, will replace T. Roy Barnes tonight in "Over the Top," on the Forty-fourth Street Theatre roof.

"Leave It to Jane," at the end of its run at the Longacre this week, will be taken to Chicago. "Yes or No" will be transferred to the Longacre from the Forty-eighth Street.

Andrew Tombes, recently seen at the Century, will make his appearance tonight in "Flo-Flo" at the Cort. An additional company is being formed to play the piece in Chicago.

Lessons in Spanish dancing will be given by the principals of "The Land of Joy" after the matinees at the Knickerbocker during the next two weeks.

Warren Hill has been added to the cast of "Seven Days' Leave," which will have its first performance at the Park on Thursday night.

Tomorrow night's performance of "The Gypsy Trail," at the Plymouth, will be a benefit for St. Joseph's Day Nursery.

Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield, who appeared at the Century in "Miss 1917," have returned to vaudeville.

FALLING OFF IN NEW FILMS.

Board of Review Attributes Decrease to the War.

Figures made public yesterday by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures indicate a marked falling off in the number of films released during the past year as contrasted with 1916. During the past year 8,436 pictures were passed upon by the board, as compared with 9,180 the year before. The decrease is attributed to the war, as the two months following this country's entrance into the struggle showed the lowest figures.

The number of subjects treated also showed a decline, going from 4,113 to 3,114, due to the fact that some phase of the war is now a part of an increasing number of films. The board also reports that the number of one-reel films is falling off rapidly, with a corresponding increase in pictures of five-reel length.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings 50c to $2
Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Wed.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT THE MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC
"GOING UP"
"The most charming comedy act in music New York has ever seen."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GENERAL POST Wm COURTENAY THOMAS A WISE
A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
POP. 50c. to $1.50 MAT. WED.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

FULTON W. 46 St. Tel. Bry. 700. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., FRIDAY & Sat. 2:30.
Margaret ANGLIN in a new comedy called "BILLETED"
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. WED.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
125TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (POP.) and Sat. at 2:15.
2 WEEKS ONLY—BEGINNING TONIGHT.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
159TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

BELASCO THEATRE—EXTRA.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
THE MILITIA OF MERCY BENEFIT
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop. 50c-$1.50) & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone
GLOBE THEATRE.
POP. MAT. WED. 2:20.

CENTURY THEATRE 62nd St., near B'way. Tel. 8800 Col.
MANAGEMENT WILLIAM ELLIOTT, F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST.
Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
OPENING TO-NIGHT
The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage.
CHU CHIN CHOW
A MUSICAL TALE OF THE EAST
Now in its Second Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Entire Company of 300 People Transferred to Century Theatre After Playing Nearly Four Months at the Manhattan Opera House.
ECONOMIC PRICES
ORCHESTRA $1.50, $2
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BALCONY 75c, 50c
FAMILY CIRCLE 50c, 25c
Always 300 Orchestra Seats at $1.50.
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MANHATTAN OP. HO. Mon., Jan. 21
3 Weeks Only. Seats Now on Sale
EXPERIENCE
The Most Wonderful Play in America.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 15.
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Soloists: Mabel Garrison—Carl Formes
SPANISH & WELSH MUSIC
FIRST PRESENTATION IN AMERICA of Old Spanish Miracle and Nativity Songs, Folksongs of Andalusia and Catalonia and Modern Catalan Choral Ballads.
Also Welsh Folk and Fighting Songs
Seats $2.00 to 50c for sale at Box Office
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Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
Ed. Wynn, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
As swift as a motor at full speed.
Special Mat. Wed., Benefit Stage Children's Fund.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th Street. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TONIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP.
THE HERITAGE An unusual play by Eugene Walter.
With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman.

PARK Thea., 59th St. & Columbus Circle.
Beginning THURSDAY, JAN. 17.
Military Comedy-Drama of To-day
SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Broadhurst 44th, W. B'way. Last 2 Weeks
MAT. TOMORROW & THURS. EVES. 8:20
WILLIAM Faversham MAXINE Elliott
IRENE Fenwick MACLYN Arbuckle
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

MOROSCO WEST 45TH ST. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
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LOMBARDI LTD. with LEO CARRILLO.
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EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat.

48th St. Theatre, near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:20.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES YES OR NO
MOVES TO LONGACRE THEATRE MONDAY, JAN. 21.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
FLO-FLO Finest Line of Laughs, Lyrics and Lingerie.
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
EVERYMAN CORT THEA.—2 MATINEES Nxt. Fri., 3.30. Sat. Morn., 10.30

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"The Gipsy Trail"
1918's FRESHEST COMEDY.
Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
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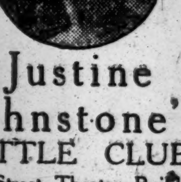

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1918.

"ONE STRONG MAN TO DRIVE THINGS."

Secretary BAKER has not convinced the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that his complacent satisfaction with the present conditions and management of War Department business is warranted by the facts. The committee fears that the Secretary's testimony has given the country a false impression of the efficiency of department methods and of the degree of success attained in supplying the army with clothing and munitions.

The country has sources of information quite apart from the Secretary's statements before the committee. Men of affairs who have spent weary weeks in Washington trying to do business with the Government, official and volunteer workers in war service, persons having knowledge of conditions at Washington and in the camps, do not share Mr. BAKER's contented optimism. There are reports of a feeling of gloom and apprehension at the capital, of a feeling that the business of preparing for war is not under competent management and direction; and there is a pervading fear that calamities and national humiliation will be the penalties of administrative incapacity to make good and effective use of the vast sums Congress and the people have provided.

Senator MCKELLAR asked Secretary BAKER on Saturday whether he would not favor "one strong man to drive "things, to conduct the purchases "and see that equipment was pro"vided." This was the Secretary's reply: "If you are omniscient and "have an omnipotent man to run "things, you have the ideal." This answer might be objected to as not responsive and not informing, but it was characteristic. The matter is not to be passed thus lightly by. It is a grave one, grave beyond measure, for it involves the safety and effectiveness of American armies in the field, it involves the honor and good name of the country, whose resources of men and money have been pledged by the President to the support of the cause we are fighting for. We have promised our aid to countries already employing all their resources and under a strain of giant effort and sacrifice we have not yet been called to bear. We can fail them, we can fall short, only at the cost of such shame and humiliation as the American people are not used to endure. Our resources are very great, of men we have millions, but what does all that avail if our money is not spent to make soldiers of our men? The need presses, the war will not wait. There is a new and unmistakable anxiety in the words and the tones of our allies as they beckon to us for the promised help of which the necessity has become newly urgent.

The atmosphere of self-satisfaction with which authority at Washington surrounds itself does not extend over the whole country. The people are anxious, growing more anxious. They are not to be put off with the easy insolence of observations about omniscience and omnipotence. There will be an awakening at the capital when they begin to ask, "Why, in all these "months and with all this money, "have you not made us ready for "war?" They will demand an answer. What stands in the way of the naming of the "one strong man to drive things"? Not the national welfare and honor, not the need and interest of the cause we serve.

A GERMAN THREAT.

According to The London Chronicle, the German Government has notified the Allies, through the Swiss Government, that the pilots of airplanes dropping allied propaganda on German soil will be shot as spies if taken. That is a genuine German threat. No doubt it will be fulfilled with genuine German thoroughness if the allied couriers of the air venture to disregard it. Nor is there anything inconsistent, to the curious mechanical, dulled German mind, in this outlawing of hostile propaganda by the most inveterate, versatile, and industrious of propagandists. By many means, including the forgery of Italian newspapers, Germany conducted in Italy a missionary service, disastrous to the Italians for a time. In every country, from China to Peru, before the war and since, Germany has carried on a propaganda to strengthen herself and to sow dissension, rebellion, treason against her rivals and enemies.

In the United States, as elsewhere, German diplomacy and German business worked hand in hand. The agents of that insidious and murderous diplomacy, which stops at nothing and knows no law but the interest of Germany, are still at work. The scattering of copies of Mr. WILSON's latest address from the air is to be punishable with death by the Government whose expert sabotage corps has blown up our ships and munition factories, incited strikes from one coast to the other, been continually active with torch and bomb. Peace movements, Sinn Fein sedition, a great network and succession of German-directed societies of many names, spies of many nationalities, fomenters of discontent and disorder—what subtlety of invention or brutality of execution has been wanting to the German propaganda here, long notoriously patent, now latent, dangerous, revealed in some new or familiar activity almost every day?

The propaganda of opinion from the outside, the mere distribution in Germany of Mr. WILSON's address to Congress, it may be by American aviators, is to be punished with death. This country is full of Germans and German agents whose labors go far beyond the attempts, numerous as they are, to sophisticate or manufacture public opinion. Considering their number and their crimes, will it be wise for Germany to invite reprisals? Does she expect to keep on with her cruelty and her terror without bringing to her too generously, too easily treated spies and assassins something of a just and lawful severity? Is it likely that the United States will be permanently clement to her propagandists of falsehood, treachery, and destruction in America?

THE COMING GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The heralded German offensive to break through on the road to Paris and decide the war in one irresistible onslaught must have been in Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL's thoughts when he called upon the United States to send over its fighting men "week by "week, month by month, the grand"sons of the men who fought for "GRANT and SHERIDAN and with "JACKSON and LEE." The United States is doing a great deal more than that: its army includes soldiers of all races, immigrants and their sons, as well as the grandsons of veterans of the civil war, a host of democracy such as the world never saw in arms before.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, therefore, is not as eloquent as he might have been, and he repeats what LLOYD GEORGE said in November, also the moving appeal of General PETAIN to American Members of Congress when they visited the western front. But the need of reinforcements grows ever more urgent, for the shadow of a supreme attack with all the might and resources that Germany can assemble is falling over France. Germany does not fear her fate too much and is willing to stake all on a final throw. She may put into the line Turks and Bulgarians as well as Austrians and Germans. To make a breach on a wide front and follow those tactics so much in evidence in the invasion of Belgium of outflanking the broken parts of the enemy's line, Germany must have a preponderance in numbers. Therefore, drafts may be made from the armies of all her allies. Both Bulgaria and Turkey have veteran troops that could be utilized, unless the Entente Allies are prepared to make a vigorous offensive in the Balkans in the Spring. Hitherto they have done little more than mark time in that part of the world. The appointment of General GUILLEMET to succeed SARRAIL in command of the allied forces in Macedonia may portend active operations there.

It is characteristic of Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL to sound alarms, but in this case he must be taken seriously. The war may be won or lost in 1918. America and her allies must stand in the breach to prevent the triumph now planned on the western front by the Teutonic Powers. Even if they are frustrated, the war may go on for another year or longer. It should be understood that Germany will leave nothing undone to end the conflict on the battlefield in the coming Spring or Summer. The failure of the submarine campaign has not yet been proved, but faith in it is shaken. It is the sword, and not the torpedo, that Germany now depends upon, and her hope is that American reinforcements will come too late.

For the present no offensive can be undertaken with even a fair chance of success on the western front. Germany is not ready; moreover, weather conditions are not propitious. As in the first and second Winters of the war, the season is cold, with deep snows. Unless the Spring sets in early the German plans will have to be suspended, and a wet Spring may still have to be reckoned with: the mud in Flanders, Picardy, and even in Champagne is a snare for mobile artillery. It is a fair presumption that the United States will have three months more to dispatch troops to France before the enemy can strike on any extensive scale. There is already a "substantial" American army in France: that is the official statement. The initiated know what it means. By the middle of April several new divisions will be convoyed across.

If our allies can "hold the fort" until midsummer the American army in France will be of formidable size. When it is considered that General HAIG began the battle of the Somme with an army not quite ready, and that, nevertheless, the German defenses were carried and the British colors were advanced mile after mile, there should be no misgiving about the part that American soldiers will be capable of playing in resisting a German offensive while fighting in the line with French and British divisions. General HAIG's report, which has been reprinted with accounts of the battle of the Somme, discloses that he would have liked more time to complete his arrangements for the offensive in co-operation with the French command. So it would be finical to speculate about the unfitness of PERSHING's army to render a good account of itself when it takes over a section of the western front, or is called upon to go "over the top." In the latter case, the French and British will make up deficiencies in artillery to destroy the German works before an advance is ordered. The stout heart can harbor no doubt that the charging American line will not be denied with bomb and bayonet. In rivalry with their comrades under the Tricolor and the "meteor flag of England" they will not be denied.

As Minister of Munitions Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL states that the British army of 1918 will have an even better equipment than it had in previous campaigns, and he pledges his word that there will be a surplus for several hundred thousand American soldiers if they can be landed in France in time. This means that unavoidable lacks in equipment, particularly in guns and ammunition, will be made up. The assurance is heartening, although it does not discharge our War Department from the duty of rushing supplies.

When the Germans, defeated in the battle of the Marne, fought for two months with desperation to retrieve their disaster the allied line "stood secure from the Oise to the sea"; month after month the French at Verdun refused to let the Germans pass, inflicting terrible casualties upon the enemy's masses. Looking back upon the splendid defense made by the Allies in years when the British were weak in numbers and short of ammunition, and bearing in mind that the enemy has never recovered the offensive he lost at the battle of the Somme in 1916, what ground is there now for apprehension that France, England, and America, assembled in battle line, must let the Germans pass when they make their final assault?

AN INSPIRED PRESS.

The German Government, by means of its Post Office Department, kindly encourages the newspapers and takes subscriptions for them. Thereby it helps itself. The principal press association, Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau, is a Government concern. The Government edits the news, and to a considerable extent, in time of peace, directs editorial comment and manipulates public opinion, so far as that can be said to exist in Germany.

A batch of secret telegrams of instruction to the press by the Berlin official censorship, made public by the State Department last week, showed the official hand, dictating what news should be printed or suppressed, what sort of editorial comment should be made, if any was permitted; showed the Government suppressing, magnifying, or minimizing news, ordering the press what to say and what to be silent about, and keeping control of the German mind. The Government hold on the press is one of its mightiest powers. It is using it effectively to create opinion as to Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's speech and Mr. WILSON's.

Especially instructive is the doctrine of the Cologne Volkszeitung. This happens to be one of several German journals which, at least in matters of art and science and literature, refutes SCHOPENHAUER's famous saying about "pig German, pardon me, newspaper German." This paper, which, before the war, spread before its readers a rich and multifarious collection of matter which in the United States would appear in magazines or specialist publications, was short only in what Americans regard as news. Its present official view of the danger of news to the innocent German mind is not without relation to its uninspired and habitual attitude. "In the "interest of our readers, we do not "give a full report" of Mr. WILSON's speech on war aims. "We do not "consider it the duty of the German "press to print conscientiously every "word that comes from the mouth "of that bloated individual."

The amenity of the phrase is as noticeable as the tenderness for the interest of "our readers." They must not know the truth. The press is a child in the hands of the Government. The reader is a child who must be kept in the dark by the press. The new message "contains insinuations "that do not possess the slightest "value," but the reader is not allowed to see the full text and draw his own conclusions, provided he is capable of doing so without instructions from the authorities. The Volkszeitung characterizes as silly Mr. WILSON's question as to whom the delegates of the Central Powers represent. "Why," it says with a fine air of superiority, "they rep"resent the Central Powers, of course. "Every child knows that. It re"mains for an American professor to "ask such pert questions." The pert question which the American professor asked, and the German people, protected against information, are not allowed to read, was this:

> For whom are the representatives of the Central Powers speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective Parliaments, or are they speaking for the minority parties, that militaristic and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and the Balkan States, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war.

The militarist minority will not let that pertinent question be asked in Germany. The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, voice of the Krupp establishments, making opinion as well as guns and munitions, is a curious spokesman of "the German people" who "will not go in WILSON's path." Particularly edifying from this source is an attack on Mr. WILSON for providing "our enemies with cannon and "munitions, with raw materials and "foodstuffs." His "hate, directed "toward the annihilation of the Ger"man people and their commerce," is dwelt on. The Pan Germanists are making a tremendous clatter. The press is foaming at the mouth in pretended rage. The devil thinks he is no longer sick, and "only the sword" can answer the hypocrites and busybodies of America and Great Britain. This calculated frenzy and pretended confidence must sound hollow, one suspects. Can even Germans be fooled all the time?

SPEED AVIATION.

Is the United States Government to be enmeshed and impeded in the spending of its enormous appropriations for war? We have the men, we have the materials, and we make plans that are excellent on paper for scope and detail, promising adequate results; but we move at a pace more pleasing to the enemy than to our allies. If the war is to last for years this tortoise progress will save democracy no doubt, but it must not be said that we struck too late.

These reflections are prompted by what Mr. R. R. HEARNE, the British expert, has to say about the energetic preparations of Germany to command supremacy in the air during the present year in spite of the elaborate plans of the United States to mass so many planes in France that the eyes of the German Army will be put out and its bases and depots dismantled, so that it will be rendered incapable of resistance to a well-timed offensive by France, Great Britain, and the United States. Mr. HEARNE speaks with enthusiasm about America's contribution to the air fleet of the Allies that cannot fail to end the war by shattering "the "gigantic bundle of nerves known as "the German railway system" and breaking down "the will of the gov"erning classes who carry on the "war":

> It is in this matter of smashing Germany's nerves that America will bring invaluable aid to the Entente Powers by her thousands of airplanes this year. American experts showed great intelligence when they pronounced in favor of a gigantic air program, and if the United States delivers the goods, as I feel sure will be done, we shall have the most important instrument of victory against Germany.

Mr. HEARNE's confidence in the ability of America to deliver the goods is flattering to our self-esteem, but it is patent that Germany counts upon our failure to build the airplanes and train the men to fly them in time for a great allied offensive in 1918. There is an impression abroad that we are making haste slowly. It seems to be justified by the generalities of the report of General SQUIERS and the reticence of those who would be prone to exult if big things were being done in better than record time. Making haste slowly will not win the war in the air.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Concerning Recipes for Dyes. When there came over from London, the other day, a dispatch announcing in a tone approaching exultation that somebody in Switzerland had secured the "recipes" used by the Germans in making dyes and had turned them over to English manufacturers, there was some difficulty in understanding just what had happened or why the Britons were rejoicing. Of course, it would be a great thing for them to find out exactly the methods followed by the Germans in carrying out an enormously profitable industry, but it was not "recipes" or formulae that have been lacking in the past, for they are in the British Patent Office, and what the British manufacturer needed was not knowledge as to the constituents of the German dyes but the right to use the knowledge, and that the war has given him.

A later dispatch, for these reasons, presumably, declared of no particular importance, even if true, the announcement from Switzerland, but whether it was or not depends on whether the formulae there obtained are those disclosed when the Germans take out a foreign patent or whether they are those really used by them in making dyes. For it has long been known among chemists everywhere that when they follow the Patent Office formulae they do not get the German results, and they have found out why they do not. It is because those formulae are next to always imperfect in that included in each of them is at least one ingredient that shouldn't be there. It is a peculiarity of organic substances that when combined the result is not a 100 per cent. mixture, but one varying from 80 to 90 per cent. of the whole. The remainder is waste to an extent that turns profit into loss. In the German formulae disclosed in patents there will usually be found some ingredient not merely superfluous, but actually harmful, something that tends to lower materially the percentage of effective production. In German dye works, of course, the true formulae are used.

Thus has the wily Teuton guarded his monopoly—a monopoly, by the way, of the fruits of discoveries as to the possibilities of coal tar that were made, not in Germany, but in England. Possibly he has lost even the remnant of it, now.

Vigorous Action Purposed. A report which ought to be true, whether it is or not, announces that the Federal authorities are going to utilize the opportunity created by the registering and finger-printing of German aliens either to end or strictly to regulate activities too long tolerated and now recognized as potentially dangerous. Special attention, it is said, will be paid to the clubs in which the foreigners of this class have been wont to gather and to encourage each other in the expression of love for their Fatherland and of hostility to the one of which they are the ungrateful and hostile guests.

To such assemblages as point of origin not a few of the recently discovered plots have been traced, and the members of them, thanks to the leniency with which they were treated hitherto, have acquired, naturally enough, the feeling that they are too strong to be subjected to effective interference, no matter what they do or say.

Of course, nobody in the United States expects or wants the starting of a persecution of Germans, as such, but their position here is a delicate one at best, and they have made it more so by many tactless utterances and not a few overt manifestations of the will to injure the Government under which, by the chances of war, they are compelled to live. There is no thought or demand that they be treated with a severity even equaling the measures taken in Germany against foreigners in a like position, but it is entirely proper that they should be forced to realize their obligation to make and keep clear their submission to our laws and their respect for our policies and sentiments.

The more they do that, the less likely will there be episodes to record like the sound beating in the Grand Central Station, the other day, of a man who ventured to insult and threaten passing soldiers. That man, it seems, after he had been rescued from his assailants and put under arrest, was set free for the very poor reason that he was a naturalized citizen. That made his offense the greater, not the less, and his escape from the punishment he had earned will explain, even if it does not quite excuse, more violent measures the next time private citizens are moved to show that they resent sedition with promptness and vigor, even if the representatives of the law do not.

A Monstrous Appeal to Court. It is hard to believe that anybody with enough of intelligence and patriotism to join the Red Cross would object to the appropriation by that organization of a reasonable amount of money to be used in research work by the men who are protecting the health of our soldiers in France and preparing to take care of them when wounded. That the Red Cross really is afflicted by the existence among its members of persons so lost to reason has been made lamentably evident, however, by an application that has been made in the Federal District Court for an injunction restraining the Red Cross from using money for what they describe as "a laboratory for experiments in vivisection."

Such an expenditure—the amount involved is $100,000—they say will disrupt the Red Cross! If true, the injunction should issue and be made permanent, but surely not many members of the Red Cross are suffering from this form of madness, and it seems impossible that any court would interfere with the carrying out of a plan that has, as HENRY P. DAVISON, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, has patiently explained, the explicit and enthusiastic indorsement of all the medical authorities whose personal knowledge of conditions and needs in France gives them a right to speak on the subject.

They include Dr. JOSEPH A. BLAKE, the head of the Advisory Medical Board of the Red Cross in that country; Colonel IRELAND of General PERSHING's staff, Dr. LIVINGSTON FARRAND, President of the University of Colorado; Dr. ALEXANDER LAMBERT of the Cornell Medical School, Dr. JOHN M. FINNEY of Johns Hopkins University, Drs. R. P. STRONG and W. B. CANNON of Harvard, Major GEORGE W. CRILE, head of the Cleveland Base Hospital Unit, and Dr. H. H. YOUNG, also of Johns Hopkins. These men and others like them are to be prevented, if the anti-vivisectionists prevent them, from taking what they consider necessary measures for minimizing the sufferings of our troops abroad!

The Grim Business at Hand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While our general and conclusive war aims have been given authoritatively and clearly, we have not stated our particular and present war aims.

We all know them, all of us Americans, barring our idiots, anarchists, and literati.

Why, then, try to camouflage these aims from ourselves under our enormous daily output of word-tinkering drizzle and phrase-carpentering drivel? Why not state them to the Huns themselves, since they affect not to know these aims?

Our present war aims are to make dead Germans or unarmed Germans of all armed Germans found in France or Belgium.

The impossibility of stating our peace terms at present rests upon the patent fact that the words "terms" and "peace" can have absolutely no meaning for us so long as an armed German remains alive on French or Belgian soil. AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 10, 1918.

THEY ALSO SERVE.

He wears no medals on his breast
Nor in crisp khaki is he dressed:
He rises to no reveille
Nor sails across the sullen sea:
He merely works—works long and late,
Then starts afresh each day at eight!

He has no Governmental rank,
He merely runs a little bank.
His family has gone to France,
His daughter drives an ambulance,
His sons are fighting to be free
On Flanders field—in Italy;
His wife has had the training, so
As Special Nurse she, too, must go:
He speeds their going, pays their bills,
For war or peace, for crape or frills.

With steady effort he keeps trim
By working Sundays at the Gym,
For well he knows he must stay fit
To do his loyal, lonesome bit—
A prosy part, mere dull finance,
While all the others get to France!

But when this War is fought and won,
When stilled at last is every gun,
When battered, crippled sons come home,
Weary and spent, no more to roam,
Or, quiet, lie beneath the grass
That trembles as young lovers pass,
Methinks some wise Historian,
Telling the tale as best he can,
May write:
"Such Armies could not fail!
And in that hour we tipped the scale,
Since Wars, at last, are always won,
Not only by grenade and gun,
But by each steadfast, plodding Dad
Who has the grit to give his lad,
And who, at home, shames every shirk
By vital, virile, tireless work!"

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

ALIEN WOMEN'S VOTES.

Some Difficulties in the Way of Miss Rankin's Proposal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A better proof of the incompetence of women to deal in a logical way with legal and political questions than Miss Rankin's pronunciamento in regard to the citizenship of American women married to aliens it would be hard to find. She says:

> There is urgent need for legislation of this character. It will have to be done to protect the franchise. The situation is anomalous, to say the least. Under the present law when an American woman marries a foreigner she takes the nationality of her husband, and thereupon loses her right to vote. On the other hand, when a foreign-born man who has come to this country and becomes a citizen sends for his wife, she acquires the right to vote as soon as she arrives.

What "anomalous" there is in this situation it certainly takes a female to find. On the one hand a woman's citizenship follows her husband's; on the other hand it does exactly the same thing. This is the invariable rule in all civilized countries.

Before this country was "blessed" with woman suffrage this was not a matter of very great importance. Now it is different. But the important thing to take into consideration is certainly not the fact that a few American born women who had greater love for an alien than they had for their American citizenship cannot vote. What or who loses anything by that?

The important fact is that thousands of foreign born women now can claim the right to vote, and the problem that must be solved, before too much harm is done, is how to protect American institutions from these "voters."

The situation is, however, not quite as bad as Miss Rankin, in evident ignorance of the laws she desires to change, is making it. No alien woman married to an American citizen gets the right to vote "as soon as she arrives." The election laws of all the States have definite requirements in regard to residence in State and election district.

The best protection against these women is, however, to be found in the Federal naturalization law itself. Its provisions in regard to alien women married to American citizens are as follows:

"Any woman who is married to a citizen, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen."

Now, if this clause means anything, and it supposedly does, it must mean this:

If, and as soon as, an alien woman married to a citizen fulfills the conditions for lawful naturalization she shall herself be deemed a citizen without actual naturalization taking place; but, on the other hand, if, and as long as, an alien woman married to a citizen does not fulfill such conditions she shall not herself be deemed a citizen.

What then are these conditions. Only three need to be mentioned. No person can be lawfully naturalized who has not been a resident of the United States continuously for at least the last five years, who, if physically capable, cannot speak the English language, or who is a Mongolian.

The only logical conclusion to be drawn from these facts must be that no woman of a Mongolian race can ever be deemed a citizen, married to a citizen or not, and that no alien woman married to a citizen can be herself deemed a citizen before she has resided in the United States at least five years and before she can speak the English language.

That there should be any difficulty in the way of letting an American woman married to an alien continue as an American citizen is inconceivable to minds of the type of Miss Rankin's. These women desire that it shall be so; and for what are the desires of women except to be gratified!

Any man, however, can easily see how hopelessly impossible Miss Rankin's proposition is. One country alone cannot, without very great trouble, alter conditions that are general all over the world.

It would, for example, be impossible for us to say that an American woman who married a German should still be an American without negotiating a treaty with Germany by which German women married to American men could keep their German citizenship. We alone could just as little change the fundamental international conditions governing citizenship as we could by ourselves change the conditions governing the international mail service or the conditions governing international banking.

Most sensible people will no doubt feel that any woman who marries an alien can afford to wait for the vote until her husband has become naturalized, and that no woman who either cannot or will not persuade her alien husband to become an American is a desirable voter.

It is seriously to be hoped that there will be found a sufficient number of men in Congress to prevent that body from making woman's whim the highest law of the land. PETER LANGE.

New York, Jan. 12, 1918.

Future Relations with Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many Americans and Mexicans will dissent from the conclusions of "American Jurist" about Mexico.

The duty of the United States is not to "undertake the pacification and reorganization of Mexico." Such views sound strangely Prussian. The first duty of the United States is to see that her citizens keep the laws, and let Mexico alone to reorganize her own life.

The implication that it is the duty of this country to oversee, play "big brother" or general uplifter toward Mexico is treated with scorn across the Rio Grande. "What do you Mexicans want, anyway?" I asked one of their officials. "To be left alone to manage our own affairs," he replied.

Contrasting Cuba and Mexico is unfair. Cuba is an island, and was a colony of Spain. Mexico is a republic on the mainland, and a sovereign State. An overt act was committed by some one hostile to the United States in Cuban waters, thus precipitating war, and Cuban independence followed. Nothing like that has happened. Border raids are lawless, sordid affairs, as remote from the Mexican question as New York is from Texas.

After the war is closed America must seek to establish better relations with Mexico, banish the "big brother" idea, forsake the patronizing, "reorganizing and pacification spirit," and establish an equitable and an ethical friendship with Mexico. Our influence on this hemisphere depends on our ability to establish confidence and mutual respect with Mexico.

Twenty-five years' knowledge of South American countries and several years' residence convince me that interference in Mexico after the war and any idea of "pacifying or organizing Mexico" would unite Latin America against the United States. As one of the republics in America she would have great influence; as self-constituted censor or guardian all of them would be united against her. Mexico prefers being mistress in her own unruly, untidy house rather than being a daughter in the well-kept home of Uncle Sam.

GEORGE McPHERSON HUNTER.

Dover, N. J., Jan. 12, 1918.

America After the War

The Future of the "American Mediterranean"—Continued Possession of the West Indies by European Powers Contrary to American Interests.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER VII.—THE WEST INDIES.

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THE group of islands between Florida and South America are collectively designated, in common parlance, the West Indies. These islands are all directly within the proper sphere of American influence and not within the proper sphere of influence of Europe. In all these islands America has a most direct interest, that they shall not be utilized as the future bases of hostilities directed against either North or South America. As the islands lie directly in the trade routes of the American hemisphere it cannot be claimed with justice that either Europe or Asia has an equal commercial interest in them. American interests of all kinds in the West Indies are plainly paramount to the interests of all other powers. Consequently most of the larger islands in the West Indies have already passed under the control of America, and the rest in course of due time bid fair to follow.

Any examination of the personal interests of the West Indian Islands will disclose that economic influences prompt them to seek incorporation with America. In those of the islands which have already come under American domination, the agriculture and the other island resources quickly revived, whereas under European domination they languished or disappeared. In the process of extinguishing the proprietorship of Europe in the West Indies all the economic conditions are aiding America. The islands of the Atlantic stand in a peculiarly close relation to America. On the mainland of Europe, Africa, and Asia, America has no colonial possessions, and it would be highly impolitic for America to accept any colonial jurisdiction in any part of Europe, Africa, or on the mainland of Asia. If territories in those quarters of the world were presented to America it would be the act of the enemies rather than the act of the friends of America. In all the Americas and their adjacent seas lie all the best interests of America. The West Indies are directly within the American sphere of interest.

The islands of the Pacific other than those belonging to the great powers, including Japan, do not occupy the same relation to America as the Asiatic mainland. America has already acquired large and important island possessions in the Pacific, and her tenure of these is morally superior to that of any of the other great powers, exclusive of China and Japan. As one of the leading countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, America has the most direct concern in the islands of the Pacific. The economic interests of the rapidly developing section of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, in the trade of the Pacific, is already so extensive that the general Government cannot ignore it. The Pacific States of America would not long tolerate governmental indifference to their paramount interests. The trade and commerce of the Pacific are most important for the long future of the Western United States. The proximity of the cities of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle to the Pacific Ocean tends to develop certain characteristics peculiar to all the Pacific. The trade intercourse between the Atlantic States of America and the West Indies creates a very close bond.

The facilities of intercourse between countries bordering on the same seas always create common interests in all the peoples of the seaboard districts. Their daily intercourse tends to produce a certain uniformity of temperament, manners and culture in the populations of coast towns lying on the same seas, without much regard to their respective nationalities. All the peoples living on the Mediterranean show marked similarities, and to acute observers they are distinguishable from their countrymen living remote from the Mediterranean. So the peoples living on the sea coast of the North Atlantic basin are much influenced by certain common forces not felt by their countrymen of the interior. The inhabitants of New York and Boston are, for instance, in closer touch with the thought and interests of London and Bordeaux than are the inhabitants of the cities in the middle States of America. It is obvious that the thought of London, New York and Boston is greatly affected by common interests and by the facility of their intercourse by sea. Daily and hourly the ships come and go between them with peculiar messages for themselves only. In the great towns of middle America the thought of London and Bordeaux has little or no direct influence.

The immense mass and weight of America are already exercising an irresistible force in attracting the West Indies to it. As President John Adams said, "There are laws of political as well as of physical gravitation." This force is now almost irresistible in the West Indies. It has been sought in vain to counteract it by subsidies to the islands from European Governments, or by the special privileges called reciprocities. Notwithstanding these encouragements, the trade of the West Indies continues to seek its natural American channels. This invariable tendency of trade is observable even in the distant North Atlantic island of Bermuda, where the flag alone continues British, and this only because the flagstaff is of good English oak.

Except as coaling ports and dockyards the West Indies are now of very little importance to the European powers. From the economic point of view the West Indian Islands still retained by Europe are positively disadvantageous to Europeans, and their longer retention is prompted only by motives of ambition or sentiment. That the European powers could continue to hold their West Indian possessions during a war with America is unlikely. That it would be an indication of friendliness on the part of Europe to follow the example of Denmark and cede all the West Indies to America is not doubtful. Their usefulness to Europe as coaling stations will cease with scientific changes in the nature of the methods of propulsion, and as dockyards their importance will decrease with the increasing radius of commercial vessels. Any necessary European user of the islands could be better provided for by stipulation in the acts of cession to the United States.

Owing to its fertility, its temperate climate, and the abundance of its food supply, the population of America is bound to increase after the war with leaps and bounds. The United States is as large as China and Europe combined, and yet its continental population is only about a hundred millions at present. It will in time readily support and maintain more than seven hundred millions. That it is destined to be densely populated and highly developed is as certain as that anno domini Europe would be densely populated and highly developed. When America is in the condition of Europe as regards density of population and internal development, the West Indies will belong exclusively to America. The Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico will be what they now are, the American Mediterranean, but with this difference, that they will be, as they should be, exclusively under American domination.

In the general peace to follow the present world war the Entente statesmen could do much toward the better definition and limitation of the American spheres of influence in the West Indies. That they will not neglect this Americans feel confident, despite unofficial declaimers that no advantage whatever for America is sought by the war. It would be detrimental to Americans if the public authorities should neglect the real interests of America at a time when the foreign powers are in the mood to make concessions of things of no value to them from any point of view. If the European powers attached any real value to their empty titles of sovereignty in the West Indies, the case would be different. The continuation of Europe in the West Indies can have no adequate moral foundation, while it is, and ought to be, displeasing to America.

By reason of the mere co-operation of America with England in the present great war England's precarious tenure of her widely extended empire has already been assured for an indefinite period beyond her reasonable hopes. If England does not recognize this fact her statesmen do, and it is her statesmen who control the immediate future of the British West Indies. That the peace negotiations could be made the means of transferring Jamaica and Nassau, for example, from England to America is not doubtful if English statesmen were willing to consent. They certainly will not consent if they are not asked by America to consent.

When America is as densely populated as its resources and situation promise, the now potential resources of the West Indies will not fail to be utilized on the mainland. With "la petite culture," or intensive cultivation by small proprietors, the production of food in the West Indies may be made almost unlimited. Charles Kingsley in his charming sketch of the West Indies, fifty years ago, pointed out that the same space of ground in the West Indies is capable of producing 133 times the amount of food producible in the wheat-growing areas of America. The food supply of the nation in the last analysis is the fundamental purpose of government. Without an abundance of food the progress of a nation is seriously hampered. Its limit of development is determined only by the limitation of its own natural food-giving areas. A nation dependent on another nation for food is at all times in a more or less dangerous position. That the United States will not in the end be indifferent to the food areas of the West Indies is certain.

The completion of the Panama Canal by the United States and the importance to America of keeping it open at all times for the coastwise commerce of the United States give a new strategic importance to the possession of the West Indies by the United States. In the possession of a European power the West Indian islands are a menace to the peace of America. They can be retained by Europe only with some latent design hostile to America. In a war exclusively between European or Asiatic powers their custody has only some remote significance. The retention of the West Indies by Europe, because it promotes its world commerce, would justify its possession of the shores of all parts of the world. It is an argument the validity of which cannot be admitted in America. World commerce in the end must be regulated by a superior and binding law of nations and not by hostile and armed citadels seated in foreign countries or at points immediately adjacent to them.

FOR A SUFFRAGE REPEAL.

Position of the Women Who Demand Reconsideration of State Amendment

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The uprising of women against women in politics at the Statewide meeting at Albany yesterday was as sudden as it was surprising.

The meeting was the result of no effort on the part of the State Association. It was a spontaneous movement of local organizations throughout the State, and far more significant than a directed policy.

Protests centred in Albany, and at the call for a conference there was a response from all over the State. Twenty-six counties were represented by about 300 delegates on twenty-four hours' notice.

Aroused by the methods and policy of the suffrage party, these enfranchised women demand resubmission of woman suffrage in order that they themselves may vote upon the measure, and they intend to organize and work as they never organized and worked before. They are doing this for two reasons: First, in the interest of democracy—that much-abused word—the form of democracy we have in the United States: rule by the people through their representatives, now threatened by a nonpartisan female machine. Representative government is being wrecked. There is not a moment to lose. Every moment that we hesitate we are fastening more firmly on our State and on the nation a system of organized and avowed political coercion. The people's representatives must be steadied. What threatens to become a rout, a stampede, of the people's representatives by women politicians must be checked. Representatives must be made to realize that the suffrage party is only part of the female electorate; that there is a more numerous body of women who as a civic duty in this crisis will fight to free politics from this danger.

Secondly, they demand the repeal of woman suffrage as a war measure. Suffragists were carried to victory on two great tidal waves of popular emotion—patriotism and socialism—which they exploited with impartiality for their propaganda. Far from stopping their campaign during the war, as anti-suffragists proposed, they have used the war as their opportunity. In the campaign manual by Mrs. Laidlaw, published by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, under the heading "Propaganda" occurs this advice: "Any unusual occasion * * * a tragedy, or a crisis should be seized upon by suffragists to drive home the suffrage lesson." A time when the nation should be steadied is the hour seized upon for an eruption of female agitation.

To those who believe that the morale of the civil population behind the lines is as direct a war asset as troops and munitions, (and who can doubt it who has watched Russia?) the necessity of ridding our harassed Government of this menace to our national integrity is an immediate civic duty.

M. G. KILBRETH,
Temporary President New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

New York, Jan. 9, 1918.

TAKES UP CHARGE OF ARMY DRINKING

Flushing Pastor Says Temperance Society's Stand Should Cause Investigation.

DR. TUPPER PRAISES CAMPS

Dr. Reisner Warns Women Not to Neglect Their Homes Because of the Ballot.

The war and the situation of America's troops abroad and in cantonments in this country were the topics with which New York ministers dealt yesterday. In a sermon delivered before the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Flushing, on the subject "Drunkenness Among United States Soldiers in France," the Rev. Lincoln H. Caswell, pastor of the church, upheld the stand taken by the Methodist Society in its allegations of widespread intoxication among our troops abroad.

"I hold no brief for the Methodist Temperance Society and I am not championing their cause simply because they are Methodists," said Mr. Caswell, "but there has been a good deal of unwarranted and hasty criticism heaped upon the society by the press of the country, all of which should have been withheld until proofs could have been given in support of the criticism. Secretary Baker dismissed the matter by saying that no positive reports have reached him. Caspar Whitney contradicts the charges of drunkenness, but admits that he did not go to the front. Congressman McCormick says that his opportunities were limited for finding out the facts, though he is surprised at the charges. Raymond B. Fosdick calls the charges unwarranted and then adds that he is not well enough acquainted with the conditions in France to know.

"The Methodist Temperance Society declares that one of the sons of Colonel Roosevelt in writing home said, 'Conditions are horrible and have made me a prohibitionist for life,' and Colonel Roosevelt has confirmed this though the word 'horrible' has not been mentioned by the Colonel, yet it may have been in the letter. The fact that this son of Theodore Roosevelt has been made a prohibitionist for life by conditions in the American Army in France is in itself a fact that ought to cause instant and thorough investigation. The assumption is that much should be done to make the conditions safe for the morals of the American Army in France. It is also admitted that a second Roosevelt son has written that conditions over there have made him converted to prohibition for the period of the war.

"General Pershing does not evidently consider these conditions which the Methodist Temperance Society has called attention to as trivial, for he has since issued special and sweeping orders regulating the use of liquors by the American forces in France."

Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France, at the First Congressional Church of Flushing last night, declared Germany had really met her defeat at the Marne. He asserted that the war would not last longer than two years at the outside.

At the Calvary Baptist Church Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, who has just returned from an extended visit to the Southern and Western cantonments, praised conditions as he found them in the cantonments. He asserted that, notwithstanding the criticism leveled at the War Department, the men were comfortably clothed and housed, and that astonishing results had been accomplished within a short period of time.

Dr. Christian F. Reisner of the Grace Methodist Church delivered in his evening sermon a word of warning to the women just given the vote. He asserted that if she neglects her home in the "craze to fill man's shoes and to get the vote, she will lose her God-given ability and prerogative to make a real home." Without homes, said Dr. Reisner, there will be nothing to fight for, and no place to "grow stalwart men and women."

WAR PHOTO SCHOOL READY.

Training of 100 Students Begins at Columbia This Week.

The first of one hundred students for the Government School of Military Cinematography, which has been established at Columbia University for the training of official war photographers, are expected to arrive on the campus early this week. University authorities believe that all the students will be men drafted into the National Army who have had experience in photography.

Columbia has given space in one of her buildings for the accommodation of the photographers, who will live in barracks on the ground floor. Military regulations will prevail and no student will be permitted to leave the campus without a pass. Instruction will be given by experts from several of the largest photographic houses in the country. The commandant will be a Captain.

The school at Columbia is the only one of its kind in the United States.

NO GIRLS FOR MESSENGERS.

Women's Trade Unions Declare Only Women Should Be Employed.

At a meeting of the Women's Trade Unions of New York, held yesterday morning at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, to discuss "How Can Labor Standards Be Maintained," a resolution was passed declaring that the organization believed that no girls and only women more than 25 years old should be employed as messengers. The resolution stated that the morals of young girls were endangered in the messenger service.

Miss Hilda Swenson, President of the Women's Trade Unions, suggested that the age limit be made 30 instead of 25 years. She said that the messenger service could be performed by old men, many of whom were available.

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BIGELOW TELLS OF BEATING

Mob Victim Denies Expressing Anti-American Sentiments.

Liberty Theatre was crowded last night at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the National Civil Liberties Bureau to discuss the general topic, "American Liberties in Wartime." Most of the people present apparently were in hearty disagreement with the Government's ban on seditious criticism of the war. It cheered to the echo a remark made by one of the speakers, Lincoln Steffens, who declared that the "Kaiser did not start the war."

"The world has been just like America. The war began and people immediately said, 'Let's kill somebody.' They were like the patriots and traitors who beat Herbert Bigelow of Cincinnati."

Herbert S. Bigelow, the Cincinnati minister who was beaten by a masked mob last October for his alleged anti-American tendencies, described the circumstances of the assault on him, quoting from remarks made by him at the time of the entrance of the United States into the conflict that he was not "anti-American."

"I disagreed with the country's going to war," said Mr. Bigelow. "I believed the matter should have been settled by a referendum of the people. But when we were once in the fight I have considered it my duty, and I have so informed my friends, that we should stand by our country right or wrong."

The speaker asserted that the attack on him was due to his successful fight against "big business" in Cincinnati, which he had been waging ever since 1912.

QUIET BIRTHDAY FOR KAISER

Will Be 59 Years Old Jan. 27—May Honor ex-Premiers.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that Emperor William has ordered that his birthday, which falls on Jan. 27, be celebrated in a quiet manner. The dispatch adds that the Emperor is expected to appoint a number of politicians, including Dr. Georg Michaelis and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, former Chancellors, and Dr. Johannes Kaempf, Speaker of the Reichstag, as members of the Prussian Upper House in order to secure a majority for the Prussian Franchise bill.

"Vorwärts, the German Socialist organ," the dispatch continues, "declares that the Ukrainian delegation at Brest-Litovsk, unlike the Bolshevist delegation, has national aspirations and is likely largely to influence the Polish problem. The Lithuanians likewise are trying to secure Polish territory and, without a formal understanding between Russia and Germany, Western Russia may become a second Balkans."

PLAN TO AID AERO WORK.

Club Suggests Way to Increase Production of Spruce.

A special committee of the Aero Club through Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, has sent a letter to Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Board, urging the immediate adoption of the cost plus 10 per cent. plan to avoid further delay in the production of spruce needed for airplanes. The committee, it was announced yesterday, had completed a study of the situation and found that the principal causes behind the delay in the production of spruce was mainly an economic one. The gravity of the situation can be estimated by the committee's statement that the entire aircraft production program has been delayed by the failure to obtain spruce. The committee finds that the lumbermen cannot produce this wood at the price set by the Government.

Mr. Hawley in his letter quotes Colonel Disque in effect that the army needs 11,000,000 feet of spruce a month, but is only getting 3,000,000. The report of the committee says in part: "Western lumbermen say they cannot cut the lumber at the price offered by the Government Spruce Production Bureau, because the quality scheduled and standard of inspection have been raised since they agreed to furnish the lumber at a price of $105 per 1,000 feet, and they can only meet the new schedule at a financial loss."

The report asserts that the adoption of the cost plus 10 per cent. plan will solve the problem.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Helen Wortendyke Babcock to Wed J. I. Van Iderstine.

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt C. Baker of Neptune Avenue, New Rochelle, and the Hotel Lucerne, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Baker, to Lieutenant Roger F. Armstrong, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Armstrong of Bristol, Tenn. Lieutenant Armstrong was graduated from Annapolis in 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Murfree Banks of Mountain Road, Englewood, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Murfree Banks, to Louis Patterson Bristol of Stratford, Conn., and New York. Mr. Bristol was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1915, and is a civil engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lynde Babcock of 567 First Street, Brooklyn, and Wortendyke, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Wortendyke Babcock, a grand-daughter of the late Cornelius Wortendyke, for whom the town of Wortendyke was named, to John I. Van Iderstine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Van Iderstine of 330 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Northport, L. I. He is a grandson of John Ireland of Brooklyn and of the late Peter Van Iderstine, and is a member of the 305th Infantry, stationed at Camp Upton, L. I.

The engagement of Miss Mae Marnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Marnell of 68 Columbia Terrace, Weehawken, N. J., to Edward D. Grosso, son of Mr. and Mrs. Delfus Grosso of South Orange, N. J., is announced. Mr. Grosso is a graduate of the Stevens School of Technology.

The engagement is announced of Miss Barbara Benedict of 3,500 Broadway, New York, but formerly of Montclair, N. J., to Cadet Elmer Quellen Oliphant of West Point.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Ramsey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ramsay of Undercliff Road, Montclair, to James Royal Moore of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cruger Cushman, also of Montclair, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance S. Cushman, to Lieutenant Richard E. Bradley, U. S. R., of New Haven, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Drucklieb of Montclair have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsa Drucklieb, to Fritz C. Nyland, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. H. Nyland of Glen Ridge, N. J. Mr Nyland was graduated from Columbia in the class of 1916. He is an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve.

Miss Mattes to Wed Jan. 16.

The marriage of Miss Emilie Anna Mattes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Mattes, of 124 West 122d Street, and Nelson Cunningham Dennis, will take place at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at the Hotel Savoy, and will be followed by a dinner and dance. Miss Minnie I. Mattes is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Wilhelmina Mahr and Anna I. Mattes. James Barron is to be the best man, and Harry H. Galbraith, Wendell C. Lewis, and Edmund Church are to be the ushers.

GIBBONS URGES ALL TO BUY WAR STAMPS

Cardinal Commends the Opportunity for Universal Patriotic Service.

CALLS WASTE DISLOYALTY

Asks Clergy and Schools to Aid the Movement for the Promotion of Thrift.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Cardinal Gibbons issued the following statement urging all to purchase the war savings stamps:

"To my fellow-countrymen:

"The door of opportunity to serve our country is flung wide open for practically every man, woman, and child by the sale of war savings stamps. This is the most impressive thing about the movement which is being undertaken by the National War Savings Committee. There can be few people whose circumstances will not permit them to buy at intervals the 25-cent thrift stamp, and with each purchase gain step by step possession of the war savings stamp, for each one of which the credit and resources of the United States are pledged to return $5 for what now costs $4.12.

"Such a return being produced by the process of compound interest carries the lesson of thrift in a practical and convincing way. I earnestly commend to young and old, and more particularly to parents this simple and easy method of acquiring the habit of thrift. Many sorrows are avoided, and much happiness is to be gained by the timely application of the principles of thrift to the building of character. It brings profitable acquaintance with self-denial and self-reliance. It is a valuable aid to good citizenship and a blessing that, once properly grounded, is a faithful companion through life.

"We have reached a time in our national life when no loyal citizen of this country can afford to spend a dollar for wasteful luxuries. Such an expenditure resolves itself into a disloyal act.

"Welcome indeed, therefore, is the opportunity offered through the sale of these war savings stamps to promote the cultivation of thrift and at the same time to serve one's country by lending to it in such small sums the price of the first step: the 25-cent thrift stamp.

"Such is not only a privilege, but it is the clear duty of every American citizen, young and old. I urge upon our clergy and upon our parochial schools to aid in every way in promoting thrift through the purchase of war savings stamps.

"For the help it gives to our country's cause, for the good it will do those who take such steps, may this movement carry its patriotic and practical mission to every nook and corner of the nation.

Most faithfully yours,

"J. CARD. GIBBONS."

TO AID FRENCH AFTER WAR.

Committee Plans Help for Wounded, Widows, and Orphans.

For the purpose of supervising the work of injured French soldiers and the widows and orphans of French soldiers killed in battle, so that after the war they may have occupations removed from any taint of charity, Mrs. Lucille Cram, a Frenchwoman and wife of an American engineer, who returned recently from Paris, is organizing an American Executive Committee of the Arts and Metiers Français, (Travail Franco-American.) Headquarters for the committee will be opened this week at 22 East Forty-second Street.

Mrs. Cram said yesterday the object of the committee was to see that the French wounded and the widows and orphans engage in the manufacture of articles that have a real commercial value and which would be purchased by Americans for what they are worth, and not because of a desire to extend charity. An effort will be made to revive the old French arts and crafts, and among the articles to be sold will be laces, embroideries, toys, and ladies' bags.

Mrs. W. G. Sharp, wife of Ambassador Sharp, is Honorary President of the French Executive Committee, and Mrs. Cram holds a similar position in the American Executive Committee. George M. Clark is Vice President, A. Leo Everett is Treasurer, and H. P. Roche of the Tardieu Mission is Secretary.

The French Executive Committee will try to make as practicable as possible American commercial initiative in the work. The men and women engaged in the enterprise are contributing their time freely, so that all the product of the labors of the workers will be returned to them. The officers will see that reasonable prices are established, insuring the workers a fair, normal salary.

NEED 10,000 FOR U. S. GUARD

Recruiting to Begin at Once, Says Mayor's Defense Committee.

The recruiting of 10,000 men for the newly authorized United States Guard is to begin at once in the Eastern Department, and so far as possible the men who enter the new branch of the army will be stationed in or near their home towns or cities. This announcement was made last night at the request of the War Department by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

"For instance," the announcement states, "New Yorkers will do duty on the waterfront, about factories, and in the freight yards and terminals of New York city. Only picked men of absolute responsibility and above the draft age of thirty-one years will be enlisted in this service, the pay of which will be the same as that of the Regular Army. Married men will be accepted. Chances for qualified men to become non-commissioned officers are many."

Further information may be had from the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the offices of which are on the sixth floor of the Hall of Records.

TWO KILLED IN GANG FIGHT.

Police Warned of Outbreak, but Could Not Prevent Shooting.

In a fight between two rival gangs in Eleventh Avenue, near Fifty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning two men were killed and several windows in the neighborhood shattered with bullets. Both men were identified by the police as members of "the West Side Butchers." The killing had been done by "the San Juan Hill gang," according to the police. The dead men were William Reddington, who lived in Fifty-sixth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, and Nicholas Moore of 44 Amsterdam Avenue. Both had been shot through the heart.

Detective Flood of the Second Branch identified both men. He said that the police had been expecting an outbreak and Saturday night they visited a number of saloons but found no revolvers on the men they searched, nor were any found on the dead men. No arrests were made.

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Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

SENATOR J. H. BRADY DEAD.

Fails to Rally from Heart Attack Suffered on a Train.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator James H. Brady of Idaho died at his home here tonight from heart disease. He suffered an acute attack a week ago yesterday while on a train returning to Washington from Idaho.

Senator Brady was born in Indiana County, Penn., June 12, 1862, the son of John and Catherine Lee Brady. He was descended from Hugh Brady, who is said to have come to this country about the time of the Revolution. Two of the sons of the emigrant, Captain Samuel Brady and General Hugh Brady, distinguished themselves as soldiers, the former as an Indian fighter and the latter as a Colonel in the War of 1812.

Senator Brady attended the public schools of the district in Kansas where he had been taken by his father, John Brady, at an early age. He also attended the Leavenworth Normal College, and after teaching school three years after he was graduated he was admitted to the bar, having studied law in conjunction with his other work. He edited a semi-weekly newspaper for two years and then went into the real estate business in St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, and Houston, Texas. He settled in Idaho in 1895.

He was identified with the development of the Snake River Valley, which included the construction of the Idaho Canal, the Marysville Canal, and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation Canal.

Senator Brady became active in Republican politics in Idaho and was appointed a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1900, and was Chairman of the Idaho delegation to the Republican Convention in 1908. He had been President of the National Irrigation Congress from 1896 to 1898 and a member of the Executive Committee from 1900 to 1904.

As Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Idaho in 1904 and 1906 he was the leader of the party in the State and he was nominated by acclamation for Governor in 1908. He was elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Idaho Jan. 24, 1913, and was re-elected by the direct vote of the people Nov. 3, 1914. His term would have expired on March 3, 1921.

Senator Brady had been ill for more than a year. Last January the Idaho Legislature, advised of his precarious condition, passed an emergency law empowering the Governor to fill by appointment any vacancy in the office of United States Senator, the appointee to hold office until the State election next November.

FUNERAL OF S. M. SCHAFER.

Dr. Silverman Pays Eulogy at Bier of Wall Street Banker.

Funeral services for Samuel M. Schafer, who died on Thursday in the house at 52 West Forty-sixth Street, which had been his home for more than fifty years, and where he and his wife had celebrated two years ago the golden anniversary of their wedding day, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, in a brief eulogy, told of Mr. Schafer's many acts of benevolence, his civic services and of his business life of half a century in Wall Street.

Joining with the congregation in a tribute to Mr. Schafer's memory were representatives of every Jewish charitable organization in Manhattan, and more than 500 of his personal friends. He was one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, and a delegation was present from the Exchange. Others were there from hospitals for which he had given many years of service and material aid, and from the German-American Bank, of which he was long a Director; the Bank of New York, and from the National City Bank and other financial institutions.

The honorary pallbearers were Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Daniel Guggenheim, David Levintritt, Captain Edwin Sternberger, Major Edward Beer, Adolph Lewisohn, Joseph Andrews, Walter H. Tappan, M. H. Moses, Henry Sidenberg, J. F. Fredericks, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Emanuel Moses, DeWitt Cohn, Kalman Haas, and William Gibson, who had been in Mr. Schafer's employ fifty-two years.

EDWARD E. ROBERTS DEAD.

Inventor Served in Civil War Under Farragut and Porter.

Edward Everett Roberts, inventor of the Roberts Marine Water Tube Boiler, and President of the Roberts Boiler Company, of Red Bank, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 263 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a veteran of the United States Navy, having served in the civil war with Admiral Farragut in the West Gulf Squadron, and with Admiral David Porter in the South Atlantic Squadron. He was in his seventy-sixth year.

Mr. Roberts served three years as engineer officer on the United States gunboat Kenebeck and took part in all of Farragut's battles in the lower Mississippi, including the battles of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg. For his service in the capture of the blockade runners Gray Jacket and Fort Fisher, while Captain of Admiral Porter's flagship Colorado, Mr. Roberts received a medal voted to him by Congress. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and other organizations.

Mr. Roberts is survived by a widow and one son, Elbridge Gerry Roberts of Red Bank, N. J. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery tomorrow.

JUNIE McCREE DIES.

Actor and Writer of Lyrics Expires Suddenly in His Home Here.

Junie McCree, actor, writer of lyrics, and the originator of the vaudeville act, "The Dope Fiend," in which he appeared in the title rôle, died suddenly last night at his home, 270 Convent Avenue, in his fifty-third year. Mr. McCree had been President of the White Rats from 1909 to 1913. He was born in Toledo, and at an early age joined a circus. Then he appeared at stock theatres in San Francisco, and at the same time wrote lyrics for the musical plays which the company produced.

Mr. McCree was the author of the lyrics of "The Happiest Night of His Life," "The Loveliest Liar" and other plays. As an actor he appeared in "The Wild Rose," "The Time, the Place, and the Girl," "The Girl Question," "The Southerners," "Cupid," "Sergeant Kitty," and "Babes in the Wood," an English pantomime play produced some years ago. He was a member of the White Rats, the Chicago Press Club, and the Authors' League.

Grant Notman, Lawyer, Dies.

Grant Notman, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn and a member of the Auxiliary Advisory Board for drafted men of that borough, died on Saturday at his home, 149 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 53 years old. He was graduated from the law school of Columbia University in 1886 and was for a time connected with the old law firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse. Mr. Notman was a breeder of French bulldogs, and his entries at the dog shows won many prizes.

Charles Elliott Fitch.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 13.—Charles Elliott Fitch, 83 years old, editor of The Syracuse Standard, from 1866 to 1873, later editor of The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, for seventeen years connected with the State Educational Department, died suddenly today at his home in Skaneateles. He wrote or edited "The Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," "Political New York from Cleveland to Hughes," "New York—Political and Governmental," and an Encyclopedia of Biography.

Dr. Thomas D. Crothers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—As the result of a cold contracted during the recent zero weather, Dr. Thomas D. Crothers, famed as an expert in the care of diseases caused by inebriety and drugs, died at the Walnut Park Hospital here tonight. Dr. Crothers was a native of New York State, where he was born in 1842, and was a descendant of several noted doctors and surgeons. Since 1875 he had been Secretary of the Association for the Study and Care of Inebriates, and he was also editor of The Journal of Inebriety.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ALEXANDER.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Alexander (nee Lee Kamholz) of 1,801 Marmion Av. announce the birth of a daughter, Jan. 13.

PILLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Piller, 1,864 7th Av., announce the birth of a son on Jan. 12.

MOSES.—Jan. 11, Bruno's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin G. Moses, a daughter.

ORKIN.—Jan. 12, 202 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Orkin, a son.

ROEDER.—Jan. 7, 427 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Roeder, a daughter.

TREEGER.—Jan. 8, Medical College Hospital for Women, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Treeger, a son.

Engaged.

McAME—ROBINSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robinson, Yonkers, announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor, to Lieutenant Rowe McAme, Ord. R. C. of Vancouver, British Columbia, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McAme, 123 East 65th St.

BREGSTEIN—GANS.—Rose Gans to Benjamin Bergstein.

COHN—COHN.—Rose Cohn to Abraham Cohn.

CYPRESS—POMMER.—Ruth Pommer to Herman Cypress.

FEIG—STAHL.—Pearl Stahl to Charles Feig.

GILLETTE—BECK.—Mayme Beck to Murray Gillette.

GLUCK—ROSENBAUM.—Amalia Rosenbaum to Maurice B. Gluck.

KRAMER—ALTON.—Gertrude J. Alton to Samuel Kramer.

LACAZETTE — CENDOYA.—Maria Cendoya to Alfred A. Lacazette.

LIEBLICH—BAUM.—Rose M. Baum to Harry H. Lieblich.

MICHAEL — LOEBL. — Jeannette Loebl to Louis Michael.

Married.

COLT—MASON.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, 854 5th Av., by the Rev. Robert S. W. Wood, Margaret Van Buren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, to Lieutenant Samuel Sloan Colt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt.

IMBRIE—WELSH.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. John W. Walker, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Welsh of Germantown, Penn., to Andrew Clerk Imbrie of this city.

LYON—COUSE.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, in Bridgeport, Conn., at the United Church, by the Rev. William Horace Bay, Susan Rossiter Couse, to William Kellog Lyon.

STRAUSS—SILVERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Silverman of 2,880 Jerome Av. announce the marriage of their daughter Hortense to Mr. Simon Strauss, Jan. 13, by the Rev. Dr. Clifton H. Levy.

COHEN—MAYER.—Jan. 8, Sarah Mayer to Mark H. Cohen.

HEEREN — AMEND.—Jan. 10, Frida M. Amend to Reinhard L. Heeren.

McGARRY—GATES.—Jan. 10, Eva Gates to T. F. McGarry.

REIN—FREEMAN.—Jan. 8, Aida Freeman to Harry Rein.

SCHATTMAN—FRIEND.—Jan. 10, Beatrice Friend to Beverly B. Schattman.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Kate C., widow of Thomas R. Alexander and daughter of Nathan L. and Maria G. Keyser of Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral services will be held at her home, 503 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, at 10 A. M. Interment at Philadelphia.

ANDERSON.—At Locarno, Switzerland, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Hamlet Anderson, beloved nephew of George and Jane A. Harris, in his 44th year.

BALLENBERG.—Adolph, aged 66, Jan. 13, 1918, beloved husband of Fanny and father of Mrs. Sidney M. Cohen of Milwaukee, Mrs. S. B. Morse, Mrs. Jesse L. Straus, William, and Charles Ballenberg. Funeral from his late residence, Broadway and 28th St., Flushing, L. I., Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M. Chicago and Milwaukee papers please copy.

BELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, David Bell. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 107 West 78th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 8 P. M.

CITRON.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, in her 84th year, Nannie Citron, beloved mother of Mrs. Louis Rothenberg, Mrs. Rose Simon, Mrs. Maurice Wolfram, and Emil Citron. Funeral from her late residence, 711 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, at 10:30 o'clock.

CLARK.—At St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1918, Helen Douglas, widow of Floyd C. Clark, in her 72d year. Funeral at St. John's Episcopal Church, Getty Square, Yonkers, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, 12 noon. Oswego, N. Y., papers please copy.

DAVIS.—At Rye, N. Y., on Jan. 13, 1918, Henry Brooks Davis, beloved husband of Grace Stanley Parsons Davis, in the 51st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, on arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station 2:15. Carriages will meet train at Rye station.

DAVIS.—Sunday, Jan. 13, at his residence, Hotel Ansonia, Samuel I. Davis, beloved husband of Elizabeth, (nee Atohbot;) father of Herbert I., Elvira, Lenora D., Lewis, Ethel D. Deichman, and brother of Frederick I. Davis. Funeral at convenience of family. Savannah (Ga.) papers please copy.

DEMOREST.—In St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 12, 1918, Albert H., beloved husband of Wilhelmine Miller Demorest. Funeral notice later.

DEVLIN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at her residence, 61 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass., Mary E., widow of the late John E. Devlin and sister of Mrs. Frank Hall Scott and David D. Davis. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 16, at King's Chapel, at 11 o'clock.

FELLEMAN.—Charles, beloved husband of Ray, (nee Russ,) and father of Irving and Terese, after a lingering illness, on Saturday, Jan. 12. Funeral from his late residence, 896 Fox St., Bronx, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock.

FELLEMAN, Charles. The members of Seventh Avenue Temple Sisterhood (Ansche Chesed) are requested to attend the funeral of Charles Felleman, husband of our chaplain, at 896 Fox St., Bronx, on Tuesday, 11 A. M.

Mrs. B. HEINE, President.

FULLER.—At Hempstead, N. Y., Jan. 13, Dudley B. Funeral services at his late residence, Phoenix St., Hempstead, Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 3:15 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GALLAND.—Fannie, (Israel,) Jan. 13, at 10 P. M., at 91 2d Av., New York City.

GEIST.—Sophia Marie Wolters, age 52, widow of Frederick A. Geist, Friday, Jan. 11. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,995 Morris Av., Bronx, on Monday, Jan. 14, 8 P. M. Interment private.

GRIFFITHS.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, John, eldest son of the late Benjamin and Mary Griffiths, aged 76 years. Funeral service at Lyon Funeral Parlor, 69 East 125th St., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial in family plot.

HAGUE.—Lieut. William Hague, in Paris, Jan. 1. Burial took place at Ivry Cemetery, Jan. 5. Memorial service will be held at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 5 P. M.

HARRIS.—Sophia Rachael, (nee Greenberg,) Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, mother of Mrs. Louise Edlitz, Mrs. Anna Goldberg, Morris H. Harris, and wife of Isaac Harris, in her 66th year of age. Funeral services from her late residence, 97 Meserole St., Brooklyn, Monday, at 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

HENSEL.—On Jan. 12, Carolyn. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 B'way, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

HERTS.—On Friday, Jan. 11, Isaac H., beloved husband of Flora Stiner Herts, in his 70th year. Funeral service will be held at the chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock.

HOWELL.—At St. Luke's Hospital on Jan. 13, 1918, Walter L., beloved husband of Georgia T. and father of Clifford Howell. Funeral services at his late residence, 55 East 121st St., Tuesday, 8:15 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HYMAN.—On Jan. 12, Michael, beloved husband of Fannie Hyman, and father of Joseph M. and Edwin C. Funeral from his late residence, 251 West 92d St., on Monday morning, the 14th, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

KNAUSE.—Mrs. Marguerite Knause, wife of Dr. Frank Knause, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918. Services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at 18 Palmetto St., Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwood. Funeral private.

McCLEMENT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 13, Robert J., beloved husband of Emily M. McClement. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAYHER.—At her home, 93 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Mary Mayher. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILNE.—On Jan. 12, 1918, Charles Milne, husband of Ethel C. Palmer, in his 39th year. Funeral services at 31 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J., Monday, Jan. 14, at 3:30 P. M.

MULLANY.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 12, 1918, John J., husband of Alice Mullany, formerly of Jersey City, aged 58 years. Funeral services at his home, 248 North 20th St., on Monday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment at New York Bay Cemetery. Lackawanna R. R., Hoboken to Ampere station.

NORRIS.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, of heart disease, Dorothea Clapier, daughter of the late Joseph P. and Frances A. Norris. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

NOTMAN.—On Jan. 12, at his residence, 149 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Grant Notman, son of the late Peter and Jane C. Notman, in his 53d year. Services at his late residence on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock. Please do not send flowers.

PELL.—Josephine Delano, wife of the late Charles E. Pell, suddenly, on Jan. 11, at her residence, 404 West 115th St. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 14, at 10:30 A. M., at Broadway Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 114th St. Interment private.

Died.

PLUME.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 12, Joseph Williams Plume, in his 79th year. Funeral will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at Park Presbyterian Church, Belleville Av., and Kearny's St., Newark, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., at which his relatives and friends are invited.

ROBERTS.—Edward Everett, on Jan. 12, beloved husband of Martha Elizabeth Strong. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at his late residence, 263 6th Av., Brooklyn.

ROGAN.—Jan. 11, Charles, son of the late John and Margaret Rogan. Funeral Monday, at 10 A. M., from Funeral Parlor of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av., and 65th St. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, at 10:30 A. M.

ROSENBERG.—Bertha, beloved wife of Jacob Rosenberg, 854 East 175th St., Bronx. Funeral at Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918.

ROTHSCHILD.—Suddenly, Jan. 12, Moses L. Rothschild, beloved husband of Fannie, (nee Opper,) devoted father of Leo, Elsie and Louise. Funeral Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M., residence, 308 West 99th St.

SACKERSDORF.—Jan. 13, Otto Sackersdorf, beloved husband of Christinia Sackersdorf. Funeral notice hereafter.

SAYER.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, George Owen Sayer, beloved husband of Hannah Young. Funeral from his late residence, 1,744 West 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 14, at 8 P. M. Services repeated at Westtown, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M. Interment at Westtown, N. Y.

SCHENCK.—On Jan. 12, 1918, Elizabeth Ditmars, beloved wife of Willard P. Schenck. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 209 East 19th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2 P. M.

SCHENCK.—On Jan. 13, Mary Elizabeth, (nee Bush,) at her residence, 411 West End Av., widow of the late Dr. John P. Schenck. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at her residence, at 3 P. M. Interment on Wednesday, at Fishkill, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M. Beacon papers please copy.

SCHRENKEISEN.—At his residence, New York City, on Jan. 12, 1918, Henry G. Schrenkeisen, in his 68th year. Services will be held at his late residence, 101 East Tremont Av., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 8:45 P. M. Interment private. Honesdale, Penn., papers please copy.

SHEEHAN.—Daniel F., at his residence, 334 West 47th St., in his 74th year. Funeral Monday, Jan. 14, at 10:45 A. M. Thence to Church of St. Malachy, 241 West 49th St. Interment Calvary.

SHELTON.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, Henriette Edwards Shelton, widow of Henry Wright Shelton and daughter of the late William Smith and Frances Ogden Edwards Hoyt. Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock.

SOLOMON.—Max Solomon, beloved husband of Lena and beloved father of Mrs. Jennie Altman, Mrs. Sara Pearlman, Mrs. Evelyn Epstein, Samuel, and Lillian. Funeral Monday, from his home, 1,424 49th St., Brooklyn.

SULZBERGER.—The Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance records its deep sorrow at the passing of a former colleague, Solomon Sulzberger. Throughout his long life he was untiring in his efforts on behalf of the poor and helpless. His love for humanity was universal. As a fellow-worker for the betterment of the Jewish people in this city he gave his heartfelt service, which was invaluable in the labors of the Educational Alliance. The Directors extend to the family of our departed their profound sympathy, with the hope that their grief may be assuaged by the recollection of the meritorious deeds of his beautiful life.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM, President.
BERNARD M. L. ERNST, Secretary.

TALLMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, J. Frank Tallman, in his 63d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 711 Park Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Poughkeepsie.

TAPPEN.—Jan. 13, 1918, at his residence, 143 Edgecombe Av., Edward M., in his 76th year. Friends, relatives, and members of the Fifth N. Y. Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) and Sumner Post 24, G. A. R., are invited to attend his funeral service at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

TEN EYCK. — At Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10, 1918, Lieutenant Cabell Breckinridge Ten Eyck, 11th Field Artillery, U. S. A., aged 22 years, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ten Eyck of 19 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral postponed. Time and place later.

TOEPLITZ.—On Jan. 12, 1918, Dr. Max Toeplitz, husband of Martha Toeplitz and father of Richard and Jeannette Toeplitz. Interment private.

TREAT.—At Maplewood, N. J., Jan. 12, Horace Edward, Jr., only son of Horace Edward and Maude Kennedy Treat, aged 2 years and 8 months. Interment private.

WALSH.—Wednesday, Jan. 9, at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., Private John Walsh, Co. D, 109th U. S. Infantry. Funeral Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, from funeral parlors of R. F. Torpey, 206 West 132d St.

WERTHEIMER.—On Jan. 12, aged 65 years, Sarah, beloved widow of Louis Wertheimer and devoted mother of Bella Mendel, Ray Rothschild, Leo L., Rose Lafleur, and Mabel. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 445 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 10:30 A. M. Albany (N. Y.) and San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

WETMORE.—At Brighton, England, Jan. 12, Anna C. Wetmore, widow of W. Shepard Wetmore and daughter of the late John and Mary Wetmore Cryder.

WILTSE.—Simeon. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

WOLTERS.—John H., suddenly, Jan. 13, aged 50. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 15, at James Convoy's undertaking establishment, 2,160 8th Av., at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

BAYER.—Amelia, 1,139 Forest Av., Bronx, Jan. 12, aged 69.

BRACKEN.—Rose, Jan. 11. Funeral 504 East 14th St. today, 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—Emma E., 117 East 91st St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BURMINGHAM.—James D., Jan. 12, aged 73. Funeral 161 8th Av.

BURNS.—Michael, 301 East 120th St., Jan. 12. Funeral notice later.

CASEY.—Frank, 206 West 67th St., Jan. 12, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COHALAN.—Daniel F., 2,034 Madison Av., Jan. 12.

DUNN.—Frank A., Jr., 115 West 96th St., Jan. 12, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DYER.—George H., 782 Fairmount Av., Bronx, Jan. 11, aged 77. Funeral private.

HUGHES.—Nellie, 501 West 47th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HUMANN.—George, 442 Ayres Place, Bronx, Jan. 12. Funeral private.

JANIKE.—Ellen M., 4,565 Broadway, Jan. 12, aged 56. Funeral today.

JORDAN.—Mary C., Jan. 11. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. today.

KEELER.—Almira, 329 West 50th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

LADEWICH.—Caroline A., 1,712 Van Buren St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGUIRE.—Sarah A., 219 East 69th St., Jan. 12.

MEYER.—David, 100 St. Nicholas Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORTELL.—Patrick C., Jan. 11. Funeral 504 East 14th St.

NOLAN.—Rose, 508 West 49th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

O'ROURKE.—John, 735 Home St., Bronx, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROBINSON.—Thomas, 216 East 83d St., Jan. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RUCKOLDT.—Almira, 1,628 University Av., Bronx, Jan. 12. Funeral private, tomorrow.

RYAN.—Nellie K., 445 East 86th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHMECKEBIER.—John H., 886 Prospect Av., Bronx, Jan. 12, aged 27. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SCOTT.—Joseph, Jan. 11. Funeral 216 East 65th St., today, 1:30 P. M.

SHIELDS.—Terence M., 160 West 20th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WOLFORT.—Katherine, 1,132 Forest Av., Bronx, Jan. 11. Funeral today, 10:15 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER.—Malcolm, 119 Sands St., Jan. 11, aged 88.

ANASTASIO.—Anna, 251 15th St., Jan. 11. Funeral service today.

APEL.—Christina, 694 Bedford Av., Jan. 12, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow.

BETZ.—Jacob H., 8 Moore St., Jan. 11, aged 63. Funeral service tomorrow.

BROWN.—James, 834 Myrtle Av., Jan. 12, aged 63.

CONLOGUE.—Mary T., 361 12th St., Jan. 12. Funeral notice later.

FLOOD.—Helen R., 35 Kosciusko St., Jan. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Michael, 156 Court St., Jan. 11, aged 72. Funeral today.

HODGKINS.—James J., Jan. 12. Funeral service 39 6th Av. today.

HOHAUS.—Elizabeth, 320 8th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow.

JENSEN.—Captain Johan, 556 77th St., Jan. 12. Funeral service tomorrow.

KELCHBURGER.—Frances, Jan. 11, aged 11. Funeral 130 Washington Av. today, 1:30 P. M.

McFARLAND.—Sabina, 522 58th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Mary, 46 3d Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEEHAN.—Ellen, 12 Kenmore Place, Jan. 11.

METLER.—Conrad, 1,260 Decatur St., Jan. 11, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PARDO.—Lillian R., 651 Marcy Av., Jan. 12.

PHILLIPS. — Edward, 2,024 Flatbush Av., Jan. 11, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUINN.—Peter, 175 Wyckoff St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REID.—Edward, 1,345 Hancock St., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Catherine, 54 State St., Jan. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TEMPLETON.—Archibald G., 737 Nostrand Av., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

TOWLE.—Mary F. P., 201 Lincoln Road, Jan. 11.

TYSON.—Lillian B., 526 Evergreen Av., Jan. 11, aged 50. Funeral service today.

WEBB.—Albert B., 245 Greene Av., Jan. 12. Funeral private.

WENDT.—Henry, 672 Lexington Av., Jan. 12, aged 81.

WHEELER.—Patrick, 639 20th St., Jan. 11, aged 70.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BOWMAN.—Mary J., 107 Astor Place, Jersey City, Jan. 12.

Died.

BRESLIN.—James H., 378 Ogden Av., Jersey City, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow.

CARROLL.—Joseph J., 280 Central Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 12. Funeral Jan. 16.

DALY.—Patrick A., 303 Verona Av., Newark, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DONOHUE.—Patrick H., 122 Maple St., Jersey City, Jan. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LILLIS.—Patrick J., 71 Sussex St., Jersey City, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LINDLEY.—Adelaide, 60 Grant Av., Jersey City, Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCAFFERY.—Thomas, 7 Prior St., Jersey City, Jan. 12.

McCORMICK.—Esther M., 752 Newark Av., Jersey City, Jan. 11, aged 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McKEEVER.—Mary, 81 Giles Av., Jersey City, Jan. 11.

MOOS.—Solomon, 278 Spring St., West Hoboken, Jan. 12.

Long Island.

CRAVEN-OLVEIRA.—Jane, Rockaway Park, Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

DRISCOLL.—Sadie S., Woodhaven, Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—Charles A., Long Island City, Jan. 11, aged 66. Funeral today.

HIGGINS.—Grace, Richmond Hill, Jan. 11, aged 30 years. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KIENLE.—Marie, Union Course, Jan. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULLER.—Dora, Woodhaven, Jan. 9, aged 77.

SMITH.—George S., Richmond Hill, Jan. 11. Funeral service today.

THEOFEL.—John, Flushing, Jan. 12, aged 82. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BLAZNIK.—A solemn mass of requiem will be offered on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, at 11 A. M., at St. Mary's Church, Haverstraw, N. Y., for Aloysia Pettaur Blaznik, beloved mother of the Rev. A. L. Blaznik. Train leaves West 42d St. at 9:15.

DONOHUE.—In sad and loving memory of a dear husband and father. Anniversary mass Ascension Church, West 107th St., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 9 A. M.

WIFE AND CHILDREN.

HUGHES.—In loving memory of our dear son and brother, the Rev. James T. Hughes, who departed this life Jan. 14, 1917.

A happy home I once enjoyed,
How sweet the memory still,
But death has left a lonesomeness
The world can never fill.

Loving Father, Brother John, and Wife Jerome; Mary, Julia, Stephen, Patrick.

VASSAR.—In dearest memory of our grandfather, George Vassar; died Jan. 14, 1917. Florence and Natalie.

ACKERLY.—Vera, mass Ascension Church, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.

BOETTGER.—Gustave, in memory of; died Jan. 14, 1916.

CUNNINGHAM.—Josephine E., mass St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, today.

DELAY.—Johanna, in memory of; died Jan. 15, 1909.

DONNELLY.—Thomas, mass St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, today, 10:30 A. M.

DOOLING.—Edwin, mass St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

ELLERN.—Alfred, in memory of; died Jan. 17, 1916.

HANIGAN.—Mary, mass Holy Name Church tomorrow, 8 A. M.

HARRIS.—Caroline, in memory of; died Jan. 15, 1917.

JAEGER.—Catherine, mass St. Paul's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

KING.—Robert J., in memory of; died Jan. 15, 1908.

LYNCH.—Mary E., in memory of; died Jan. 14, 1912.

MacADAM.—Helen A., mass St. Gabriel's Church, Jan. 17.

McKEE.—Catherine, in memory of; died Jan. 18, 1917.

McLAUGHLIN.—Ida E., mass Sacred Heart Church, Brooklyn, today, 7:30 A. M.

McNEELEY.—Ann, mass St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 7:45 A. M.

MAHER.—John J., mass St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 8 A. M.

ROTHSCHILD.—Gretchen, unveiling monument Macpelah Cemetery, Jan. 20, 3 P. M.

ROWAN.—Adele R., mass Church of St. Catharine of Genoa today, 9 A. M.

SHEEHY.—Edward C., mass Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Jan. 17, 8 A. M.

STONE.—Mary J., mass St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City, today, 9 A. M.

Obituary Notes.

DUDLEY B. FULLER, a retired banker of this city, died yesterday at his home in Hempstead, L. I. He was 69 years old.

RICHARD A. ROSS, 76 years old, former Postmaster of South Bound Brook, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that place.

THOMAS ANDERSON, 45 years old, tea merchant, died on Friday at his home, 2,111 Honeywell Avenue, the Bronx. He was 70 years old.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SCHENCK, widow of Dr. John P. Schenck of Beacon, N. Y., died yesterday at her home, 411 West End Avenue.

HENRY J. NISCHWITZ, 58 years old, Treasurer of the Union Grain Company of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home there on Saturday night.

EUSTIS W. CLARK, 50 years old, Town Clerk, Tax Collector, and Registrar of Gardner, Mass., was found dead at his home there yesterday.

ROBERT J. McCLEMENT, who formerly owned several hotels in this city, died yesterday at his home, 245 West Fiftieth Street, in his thirty-eighth year.

WILLIAM SADLER, an employe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died on Saturday at his home, 171 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

GEORGE W. ROWLAND, a retired sea Captain and one of the oldest citizens of Port Jefferson, L. I., died at his home there on Friday. He was in his seventy-ninth year.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER died suddenly on Friday at his home, 156 Court Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-second year. He was for many years in the livery business in Brooklyn.

JACOB H. BITZ, a wholesale liquor dealer and a member of the Aurora Singing Society, died on Friday at his home, 2 Moore Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany on July 16, 1954.

SOLOMON WRONKER, a pioneer wholesale clothing merchant of this city, died on Friday, in his seventy-first year. Recently he became President of the firm of Wolff Brothers & Co., leather goods manufacturers.

GEORGE W. B—TEDO, a former resident of Brooklyn and for thirty years employed by the Gould Transportation Company, is dead at his home, 47 Melrose Street, Ridgewood, N. J., aged 59 years.

ADOLPH BALLENBERG, a member of the firm of Burns & Bassick of Bridgeport and this city, manufacturers of hardware specialties, died yesterday at his home, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, Flushing. He was 66 years old.

THOMAS DAVIES, a builder and contractor and a resident of Brooklyn since he was a boy, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 242 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was 78 years old, and is survived by a wife, one son, and a daughter.

The Rev. JAMES FREDERICK BARKER, 71 years old, retired minister of the Baptist Church, and father of Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, died at the home of his son in Baltimore last night of pneumonia. Mr. Barker was a Canadian by birth, and lived mostly in Ontario.

Dr. THEODORE COOKE, Sr., a prominent physician of Baltimore, died yesterday in that city from injuries received when his automobile was struck by an electric car. He was a member of the American and Baltimore Medical Associations, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Alumni Association of the University of Maryland. He was 80 years old.

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The Woman Voter

How Campaigns Are Fought and Why Corruption in Elections Is Practically Non-existent—Shady Contests of the Past.

THIRTEENTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS HOW CAMPAIGNS ARE MANAGED.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"I understand what a slush fund is now," mused the Business Woman. "And what's a campaign fund? Is it a slush fund under another name?"

"Sometimes," laughed the Correspondent, but the Politician looked disturbed.

"Lord, no," he said hastily. "A slush fund is a fund for bribery. A campaign fund is the money raised for the expenses of a campaign. If the people who spend it use it to bribe voters, it's a slush fund, just as it would be if it were used to bribe a Legislature. But in the most honestly conducted campaign there has got to be a fund to pay legitimate expenses."

"What legitimate expenses?" asked the Business Woman.

"Oh, there are a lot of them. For instance, you've been to a mass meeting, haven't you? Well, did you suppose that the people who owned the hall gave the use of it free? Certainly not; it had to be rented. You've seen campaign banners; don't you imagine they cost money? Then those neat little printed circulars that your men folks get just before election reminding them to 'be sure and vote for Einstein for Municipal Court Judge; they have to be printed, addressed, put in envelopes, and mailed, and that means not only a printer's bill but salaries to the clerks who do the addressing."

"I've often wondered where they came from," said Jane. "Tom gets a perfect flood of them at every election."

"Well, if you traced them to their source you would find a suite of rooms full of busy clerks, all working, not only at addressing envelopes, but at countless other routine things. The rooms they work in are called headquarters. Not only do they get salaries, but the headquarters are not rent free. In addition to the circulars there are bright young men who get up what is called (for what reason I know not) 'literature;' that is, they select speeches, newspaper articles, and anything else that is likely to convince the voter, have them printed and send them out.

"Many speakers do not give their services free, either, and when an orator charges money he generally charges real money. In a State campaign there are telegraph bills, traveling expenses of political agents, and any quantity of real and perfectly honest expenses. It would be impossible to run a campaign without money, and every cent of it may be honestly spent.

"In a national campaign the expenses reach out all over the country. Running a national campaign is a regular business, and the committee"—

"Ah! the committee," interrupted the Business Woman. "I was just going to ask you who runs the campaigns. What committee is it, and how does it run it?"

"There are National, State, and County committees, to run the different kinds of campaigns. In the State each district is represented on the committee; in the nation each State is represented on the National Committee. In the State the districts elect their committeemen at the primaries. That is what I meant when I told you, some time ago, that if you didn't like your Boss you could overthrow him by voting at the primaries against his candidates for State and County Committeemen."

"Just a minute, please," struck in the Business Woman. "When you told me that, there was one thing I didn't understand about it. How are you going to know who his candidates are?"

"The organization usually announces its candidates, the newspapers print their names, and if the organization is run by a Boss you will know that the organization's candidates are his. Candidates for all the offices except the biggest, and sometimes for them, are named—'designated' is the word officially used—by party committees. They can't be put on the ballot that you get at the primary without a petition having been circulated containing the requisite number of signatures, which varies according to the office; but the machine, having 'designated' its candidates, can easily get enough signatures."

"And then how do I go about beating the Boss's candidates?"

"In the same way that the machine goes about nominating them. You haven't any committee to 'designate' the men you want nominated, but you don't need any. You circulate a petition, calling for the placing of these names on the ballot, and when you get the legal number of signatures—which, as I said, varies according to the office to be filled—you file your petition with the Secretary of State and the Board of Elections. Then those names have to be printed on the ballot along with the names of the Boss's candidates, and you and your friends and those who want the Boss overthrown vote for them instead of for the men designated by the committees. Is that all clear?"

The Business Woman said it was, and the Politician went on:

"Now you asked how the committees run the campaigns. In a national campaign the membership of the Republican and Democratic Committees is announced at their respective national conventions, which have met to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. As soon as the convention has adjourned, or even before, the committee meets and organizes. It consists, as I told you, of one member from each State, and the State selects its member, electing him by vote of its delegates to the convention.

"The committee then takes headquarters, usually establishing them both in New York and Chicago. It establishes them usually in an office building, and it looks like a life insurance company or the entrance to a bank. If you have an idea that a headquarters is a little nook where politicians confer in whispers and whisk in through back doors, it would do you good to take a look at one of these campaign headquarters, which may occupy a whole floor, with names painted on the doors and a busy staff of stenographers, clerks, and messengers in nearly every room.

"This committee takes on itself the direction of the whole campaign. It sends out speakers. The local committees arrange mass meetings and ask the National Committee to send them a speaker of national reputation, and the National Committee arranges his itinerary and fixes his dates. If the candidate for President takes the stump, the National Committee takes entire charge of him and arranges his movements throughout the whole campaign, deciding where he shall speak and even making up his train schedule for him.

"Through the local political leader it keeps in touch with conditions in all the districts, and decides from their reports whether things look good or bad in each. If some district appears to be shaky, the National Committee concentrates efforts there, sends its best speakers, sidetracks them from other districts in spite of any protests, floods the district with the thing it calls 'literature.'" He pronounced the word with a wry face.

"It has a large staff employed on this 'literature,' which is one of the most important items in carrying on a campaign. The staff gleans from every available source those arguments or that information which may be expected to impress the voter, has it printed, and sends it broadcast. It employs press agents, whose duty is the same as that of a theatrical press agent—to get matter favorable to the enterprise printed in the newspapers, without regard to party.

"I don't mean opinions or arguments, but news. The papers naturally want all that is going in the way of news about the campaign, and the press agents, in supplying that want, put their party's best foot foremost. As for opinions, there are small country papers which are glad enough to have editorial articles supplied to them, and for that purpose the National Committee employs men to write editorials which are shipped to such papers on request.

"The committee gets information from every quarter about the way the campaign is going in different localities, about where the weak spots are. It finds out how the issues are affecting the people, and decides which issue to play up and which issue to put the soft pedal on, and issues instructions to speakers and workers accordingly.

"Of course a corrupt National Committee will be under the temptation, when it finds a district that is obviously 'weak,' to spend money illegitimately to strengthen it. But there have been no scandals of that kind for many years. The secret ballot discouraged them, by making it impossible to find out whether a bribed voter had stayed put. There is still bribery by local corruptionists, but no National Committee in recent years has felt like taking the risk of spending a lot of money corruptly without knowing whether it got any results or not. Besides, the general character of men on the National Committees has been higher of late years—for honesty, if not for intelligence," he added with a grin.

"In the days of 'The Gilded Age,' it was almost a matter of assumption that the National Committee would spend a good part of the campaign fund in corrupting voters in districts that looked dangerous. The doubtful States became a market"—

"Just a minute, please," broke in Jane. "What is meant by 'doubtful States'?"

"There are certain States that always go Republican and others that always go Democratic. The rest are doubtful. The last two Presidential elections rather encourage the belief that there is no longer such a thing as a sure State, in the North at least. But after the War of Secession, party lines were tightly drawn, and it was taken as a foregone conclusion that the Southern States would always go Democratic and the Northern States Republican, except for certain doubtful Northern States, of which the chief were New York and Indiana. These doubtful States sometimes voted one way and sometimes another, and they had large electoral votes, so that the result of the election hung on the way they might decide.

"The South did not become solidly Democratic until after 1876, because for some years after the war many white Southerners were practically disfranchised, while the negroes, who were solidly Republican, all voted, and there was in addition an influx of Northern Republicans called 'carpet-baggers.' They were helped out, too, by renegade Democrats called 'scalawags.'

"But this was only possible because the North still kept the regular army in the South, and the soldiers guarded the polls. President Hayes, though a Republican, withdrew the troops, and as soon as the South was left to itself it disfranchised the negro. The carpet-baggers and scalawags disappeared, and the white men of the South, who do practically all the voting there, have ever since kept their States solidly Democratic. That is why it is called 'the solid South.'

"The year 1876 was the last in which the Southern States were doubtful, and in that year there was every sort of criminality, from bribery to bulldozing. In a subsequent investigation a communication from one eminent Democrat on the National Committee to an agent of the committee came to light, containing this direction: 'You may buy more mules.' The phrase became historic, and 'mules' was a name for bribery until it was displaced by another in the next election.

"That was 1880, when New York, Ohio, and Indiana all seemed on the verge of going Democratic until near election. The Republican National Committee put forth herculean efforts, and when November came they all went Republican, and the Republican candidates for President and Vice President were elected. At a dinner given to celebrate the victory the successful candidate for Vice President, Chester A. Arthur, told how black the outlook had seemed in those States, and how they had been carried finally by the use of——

"Before he could finish the sentence some one called out, 'Soap,' and the diners were convulsed. The word instantly took a place in the political dictionary, and 'mules' was forgotten. The Republican Party did not appear to feel keenly the general belief that it had won by bribery, and the Democratic indignation was only perfunctory. Americans were still living in the gilded age, you see; the country was still on a spree, and its conscience was not very acute.

"In 1888 a letter to an agent of the Republican National Committee, sent by Colonel W. W. Dudley, directed him how to proceed in the still doubtful State of Indiana. It recommended him to 'buy up floaters in blocks of five.' That expression, too, became historic. It showed how the Republican campaign fund was probably being distributed. At the same time another letter threw light on the way it was being raised; a letter urging that the recipient should 'fry the fat out of the manufacturers.' 'Fat frying' and 'floaters' long remained expressive and significant words in the American political vocabulary.

"But there has been nothing of the kind since 1888; and the date is important. By the time the next national election was held—1892—the secret ballot was in force over nearly all the country. It was in an experimental and unfinished stage; indeed, we have not got through monkeying with the form of the ballot yet. It has gone through an infinite number of changes and improvements since 1890. But its adoption in any form was a discouragement to wholesale bribery.

"In 1896 Mark Hanna raised an enormous campaign fund to elect McKinley and defeat Bryan, and the Democrats have complained of it ever since. But there has never been any proof that it was spent illegitimately. It was like the Mitchel campaign fund in the last election in New York; it horrified people by its size rather than its expenditure. The size of a campaign fund is no proof of corruption; it is quite possible to bribe voters with a fund of only $100,000 or to spend one of $1,000,000 foolishly without bribing anybody."

"Where do they get all that money?" asked Anna.

The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.

OBJECTS TO PLANS FOR WAR HOMES

F. L. Ackerman Says System Proposed Here Has Been Discarded in England.

HOUSING PROBLEM OPEN

Architect Who Studied Conditions Abroad Asserts Council of National Defense Has Been Badly Advised.

Frederick L. Ackerman, an architect, who made a trip to England to study methods for the housing of workers suddenly concentrated in great numbers at munition factories in towns of small populations, asserted yesterday that the plans proposed by Otto M. Eidlitz of the Committee on Housing of the Council of National Defense for meeting the problem here are the very ones which were tried and discarded as a failure in England at the beginning of the war.

The plans, which were detailed in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, provided that the Government appropriate $100,000,000 to lend at low rates of interest to contractors building ships and manufacturing munitions to provide housing facilities for workmen, the lack of which is generally admitted to have been the greatest cause of delay in putting through the shipbuilding program. Advantages claimed for this scheme are that it would place the responsibility for the expenditure of the money on the contractors, would tend to interest local capital, and would excuse the Government from the necessity for determining the needs in particular cases, since the liability placed on the contractor would be expected to prevent automatically any reckless or extravagant building. Regarding this plan Mr. Ackerman said:

"I charge that this is the unimaginative way, the indirect way, the ineffective way to attack the problem. I say this for the following reasons:

"1. It is precisely the method which failed in Great Britain, where the Government, in addition to the loan, gave outright a substantial subsidy.

"2. It means long delays in the taking of land and in arriving at the terms of agreement between the Government and the corporations. As proof of this, I call to witness the present situation where such loans have been tentatively offered to munitions making corporations; also the testimony of men in the British Ministry of Munitions.

"3. If the financial responsibility for these investments be placed upon the corporations, they will seek to reduce that responsibility to the limit. The absolute minimum of conveniences and stabilizing elements will be introduced. Why use a boomerang when you can use a gun?

"4. The argument regarding the advantage of the proposed method of stemming 'the avalanche of demands for gifts for housing,' &c., has no value. It is the Government's duty to know where these are imperative needs—there and there only should the Government provide the necessary accommodations. This quoted phrase expresses vividly the idea that the Government looks upon this phase of war from a narrow financial angle. It discloses a policy to bargain, rather than to act in this great emergency.

"5. Owing to endlessly varying conditions, we will erect temporary, semi-permanent, and permanent structures. Some will appreciate in value. Others will become worthless and should be destroyed. The time to adjust values, negotiate terms of transfer or sale, and establish that loss which belongs to war is after the war, when all the cards can be placed face up on the table.

"6. In communities such as Bridgeport or Newark, what relation has the house to the factory? A house is something needed equally by the man who makes guns and the man who makes bullets. In these complex communities, why break the problem up in little competing units? Homes are what is needed.

"7. One hundred twenty-five million dollars representing the $100,000,000 to be given by the Government and the $25,000,000 of local capital which it is expected to raise, is utterly inadequate to meet the imperative needs now disclosed along the seaboard.

"8. No one knows how long the war will last, nor the demands to be made upon us, nor to what extent these plants will expand, nor to what extent women will enter industry. Our policy should be flexible, so that it may be instantly adapted to changing conditions. The policy proposed is not.

"With this bickering, bargaining policy, we have consumed many precious months. Our army is going to France. It must have munitions. Our Allies must be fed."

TO TEACH WOMEN CITIZENS.

Board of Regents Names Committee to Work with Suffragists.

The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York has appointed a committee, consisting of Abram I. Elkus, Dr. John H. Finley, Chester Ford, Adelbert Moot, Charles B. Alexander, Herbert L. Bridgman, and Walter Guest Kellogg, to co-operate with the Americanization Committee of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party in the work of educating for citizenship immigrant women who become citizens by the naturalization of their husbands. The first joint meeting will be held this week.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who will act as Chairman of the Suffrage Party during the absence of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse in Europe, said the first matter to be taken up would be the possibility of establishing under the State Department of Education a large number of domestic instructors to go into the homes of immigrant women, and, by showing them better methods of housework, to enlist their interest in learning the language and becoming Americanized. This plan has been tried with notable success in California.

Revised Suffrage Vote in Congress.

In the table showing the distribution of the Congressional vote on the suffrage amendment THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday gave the grand total of votes as 274 for and 136 against with one affirmative and one negative vote missing. The vote as shown in the official record is complete by adding to the Republicans voting for the resolution Representative Mann of Illinois and adding to the Democrats opposing the resolution, the name of Representative Lee of Georgia.

ORDAINED AT CATHEDRAL.

Ten Are Inducted Into Orders by Bishop Greer.

Four men were ordained as deacons and six as priests by Bishop David H. Greer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York in the church of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday. Those who were made deacons were Acton Griscom, Leonard Twinem, Dr. Leighton Williams, and Gustave Jenara d'Anchise. The priests were the Rev. Harold Allan Ernest McLean, Albert James Montgomery Wilson, Lindley Hoffman Miller, Kenneth Romaine Buchanan, Harold O. Boon, and Kenneth Ives Rice.

The Very Rev. Dean H. E. W. Fosbroke of the General Theological Seminary preached the ordination sermon. Following the sermon, the candidates were duly inducted into orders by the Bishop.

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An Appeal To Jews In the Name Of the Helpless Of Our Faith

In the name of the thousands of little orphaned children, aged poor, and physically and mentally stricken, who are being cared for by the 89 Jewish philanthropic societies of Manhattan and The Bronx, I appeal to you most earnestly for help in their behalf.

I know that the cry of the distressed never fell unheeded on Jewish ears; but perhaps you do not know that the local Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which collects and distributes all Jewish charitable funds in this city, is in the most urgent need of a great volume of support. It requires, *this week, 50,000 new* members.

Any Jew can become a member for $10, paid in one sum or half yearly or quarterly. Those who are under 18 are admitted to membership at $5.

Please become a member. Not "later," but today. The need for your help is very great and urgent. In giving it you will find overflowing recompense in your own conscience.

Fill out the appended blank and mail it at once to William Fox, Suite 312, Claridge Hotel, New York City.

WILLIAM FOX,
Colonel of Division, Jewish Federation.

COL. WILLIAM FOX, Suite 312,
Claridge Hotel, New York City.

I herewith subscribe to the FEDERATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK CITY the sum of $.................... for the year 1918, payable annually, semi-annually, quarterly (cross out two).

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Send no money. Wait until the bill comes.

(Times)

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

War and Sugar

Before the war, England imported practically all of its sugar from Germany, Austria and far-away Java. France produced all the sugar it needed, and had some to export. Italy supplied itself.

The war abruptly shut off England's supply of sugar from Central Europe. The armies of Europe have overrun the beet fields of Northern France, Belgium, Poland and Russia. Today the battle lines encircle the vast sugar beet area of the Central Powers. About one-third of the world's former production is unavailable to the European Allies.

The main sources of available sugar for the United States and the Allies are narrowed down to the West Indies (principally Cuba), Hawaii, the Philippines, Louisiana, and the sugar-beet fields of the Middle West.

Cuba has now increased its production of sugar cane, but England, France and other foreign countries perforce have increased their importations of sugar from Cuba.

There is an abundance of sugar in far-away Java. It is as useless to the world as unmined gold, because no nation can spare the ships to carry it.

This country and Europe could only procure sugar from Java by using ships badly needed to carry American troops and supplies to France.

It takes 150 days for a cargo ship traveling at the rate of 200 miles a day to go from England to Java and return, counting in the loading and discharging at both ends. The same ship traveling between New York and France takes 50 days for a round trip.

Therefore the same ship can make three round trips between New York and France while it is making one round trip between England and Java.

The competition among nations for Cuban raw sugar has forced up its price, with a necessary corresponding increase in the cost of refined sugar. This competition has now been overcome by the combined efforts of the United States Food Administration, the Allied Governments, and all elements of the sugar industry.

In the midst of such abnormal conditions, this Company has done everything within its power, in co-operation with the Government, to provide an even distribution of sugar to consumers at the lowest possible price.

In constant effort to stabilize the price, we have even sold sugar at less than market prices—for some time at a full cent a pound below the market.

Last February and March there were severe strikes in the refineries of this and other companies. But in the face of the new problems thus created, we were able to deliver a normal amount of sugar every day.

The supply of raw sugar in the early summer gave evidence of being enough for all needs.

But the rate of consumption had increased. An extra 450,000,000 pounds were required to meet the needs of the people from June up to November.

"You can't eat your cake and have it too."

A part of this increased demand for sugar was due to the nation-wide save the fruit crop movement. The sugar thus used is not gone. It is saved. It is simply in the fruit and jam jar instead of the sugar bowl.

Sugar has sold in the United States throughout the war at an average price lower than in any other country. It is one of the cheapest foods the nation has.

Admittedly one of the reasons for this brilliant showing, in view of changed world conditions, has been the fact that the domestic cane refining industry is in large units.

It is a noteworthy tribute to the domestic refining industry which will be better appreciated the more the events of the last two years are studied.

Domino Package Sugars have been of great value in the wider and more even distribution of sugar.

A barrel holds 350 pounds of loose sugar, all of which usually goes to one grocer. It has been possible to ship practically the same amount of package sugar in three 120-pound cases to three different grocers.

The grocer has been able to handle these Domino Cane Sugars already packaged in cartons and small cotton bags, thus tending to check hoarding.

It will be necessary for grocers and consumers to watch carefully their distribution and purchases during the approaching period of readjustment.

Housewives can co-operate with this plan by buying Domino Package Sugars.

The refineries are now starting up and supplies of raw sugar coming forward, but it will take weeks, and possibly months, for the return of normal conditions.

In war time and at all times it is our aim to safeguard the interests of the public we serve.

American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

CLAIMS OF FEDERAL LEAGUE OWNERS TO BE SETTLED BY ORGANIZED BASEBALL

ORGANIZED BALL TO PAY FEDERAL DEBTS

Backers of Defunct League to Get Money Guaranteed in Peace Compact.

SUIT HELD UP SETTLEMENT

Baltimore Club Prevented Early Adjustment of Troubles by Demanding Franchise.

The final settlement of the peace compact between the major leagues and the Federal League, which was drawn up early in the Spring of 1916, is expected to be effected within a short time. The matter was left in the hands of Presidents John K. Tener and Ban Johnson for adjustment, and at the recent meeting of the National Commission in Cincinnati it was announced that an agreement had been reached whereby the long standing trouble would be ended.

When the Federal League war was ended two years ago, the major leagues agreed to reimburse Harry F. Sinclair, who owned the Newark Club; the Wards, who owned the Brooklyn Club, and Edward Gwinner, owner of the Pittsburgh Federal League club, in part, for the big investments they had made in the disastrous venture. The Federal League at the time had taken over more than fifty of the players of the two major league organizations, and had invaded the minor leagues to such an extent that several of them were on the verge of disbanding. So organized ball decided to buy off the invaders.

The Federal League owners agreed to allow those who had put up most of the financial backing to get the spoils of the settlement. Weeghman of Chicago was allowed to buy out the Cubs, while Phil Ball and Otto Steifel of St. Louis bought the St. Louis Browns. This left Sinclair, the Wards, and Gwinner to be taken care of. After this arrangement was agreed upon, the Baltimore Federal League Club halted the negotiations by bringing a $900,000 suit, alleging that organized ball was conducted in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. As one of the terms of the peace pact had been that all litigation was to end, legal counsel for organized baseball took the stand that the Federal League had failed to carry out its part of the settlement, so the payments to Sinclair, the Wards, and Gwinner were withheld.

Second Suit Is Filed.

After the Baltimore Federal League suit had been under way in the courts for a few days it was withdrawn by the plaintiffs, and once more organized ball was ready to pay over to the invaders the amount agreed upon. Just as this was about to be done, the Baltimore club brought another suit similar to the one which they had voluntarily withdrawn.

The terms under which organized ball has agreed to settle their obligations have just become known. With the Baltime club's second suit still pending, it is understood that the Sinclair, Wards, and Gwinner interests have consented to put up a bond indemnifying the major leagues for all or any losses which may result from this second suit of the Baltimore Feds.

At first the Newark, Brooklyn, and Pittsburgh Federal League men refused to give such a bond, but the fact that the commission has announced that organized ball is about to pay its obligations to the Federal Leaguers is taken by baseball men to mean that the bond has been presented, and that, most important of all, the Baltimore club has decided to withdraw its suit. It is not likely that these Federal Leaguers would insure the major leagues from any possible damage as a result of the Baltimore suit if the Baltimore backers were resolved to carry the suit further.

By the terms of the settlement, it is understood that the Wards of Brooklyn will receive $20,000 a year for twenty years, or $400,000 for the Washington Park property. Sinclair is to receive $50,000 for the Federal League Park in Newark, and the same is to be paid to the Pittsburgh promoter. Under the agreement none of these parks can again be used by baseball clubs without the united consent of the major leagues. With these baseball establishments in the control of organized ball, there is little likelihood of any future invasion from new leagues

Baseball War Costly.

The decision of the major leagues to pay its obligation to the Federal League ends the most costly baseball war in which the game has ever been involved. The amount spent by organized ball in fighting the Feds while they were operating, threatening the major leagues, and, later, the vast amount spent in legal talent to fight the legal litigations, to say nothing of the money which had to be paid out by organized ball for the players who had jumped to the outlaws, reaches a total which would be staggering if the exact figures were known.

The one idea back of the Baltimore club's attitude throughout the controversy was that the city should be taken into the major league circuit. That the Baltimore club is said to be ready to withdraw its suit gives an indication that this wish of the Baltimore Feds may at last be granted. The recent actions of the Philadelphia Athletics in calling down upon their own heads the ire of the Philadelphia fans by practically disposing of its entire club to the Boston Red Sox leads many baseball sharps to think that before many months the Philadelphia franchise may be transferred to Baltimore. It is pretty certain that the Athletics will not be a paying proposition in Philadelphia during the coming season. If the season proves disastrous, it is believed that organized ball will stand ready to try the Baltimore experiment.

The last record of any connection between the Players' Fraternity and organized baseball has been eliminated from the new form of contract which was adopted by the National Commission at its meeting in Cincinnati last week. In the new document, although the players receive the same concessions they had in the old contract, there is no reference whatever to the players' union or its agreement which was sanctioned by the National Commission some time ago.

The first players to sign the new contracts were Rube Marquard and John Armstrong Russell, Brooklyn's oldest and newest southpaw pitchers. They have sent the signed papers to President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club voluntarily, not taking advantage of the time limit of March 1. Russell is looked upon by Manager Robinson as a comer, and he will be one of the first to report for Spring practice at Hot Springs, Ark., in March.

One of the new features of the baseball contract is that the players are held for the playing season instead of for a period of six months as formerly. This releases the players after the last championship game of the season has been played. The National Commission has somewhat changed its attitude on the barnstorming of the players after the finish of the season. Aside from the two clubs taking part in the World's Series, the players of the other clubs will be permitted to play in exhibition games if they have the sanction of their club Presidents.

The New York Club, which sent out its contracts before any changes were made by the National Commission, is satisfied with the form of contract which was used last season. The Giant players are evidently satisfied with the contracts which have been offered them and they are coming in gradually.

Secretary Foster received a call from Rube Benton, one of the Giants' left-handers, who is in New York on a business trip. While he was at headquarters, Benton signed his contract for the coming season. The contract of Jimmy Smith was received from Pittsburgh. Smith is the utility second baseman who jumped into Charley Herzog's position at second base last Summer and was holding down that important assignment when the Giants finally clinched the pennant.

Smith is a fielder of unusual grace and skill, and while he has not attained as high a standard as a batsman, Manager McGraw expects that the youngster will show an improvement in stickwork during the coming Summer. If Manager McGraw decides to make an outfielder of Ross Young, Smith will probably be delegated to the position of first aid to the veteran Larry Doyle.

MISS BALLIN NET VICTOR.

Local Player on Winning Side in Three Pinehurst Events.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 13.—Christian Mack of Ann Arbor won a leg on the mid-Winter Challenge Cup, at Pinehurst today, by defeating Hugh G. Whitehead of Norfolk, in the tennis final, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Whitehead won in the mixed doubles with Miss Florence Ballin, winner of the women's singles, against Miss Caroline Bogart of Elizabeth and Charles Horton of Rye, at 6—3, 6—0.

In the women's doubles, the trophies went to Miss Ballin and Miss Louise Patterson, who defeated Miss Edith Sise and Miss Eleanor Abbe in the semi-finals and Mrs. Jay V. Hall and Miss Esther Tufts in the final, at 6—2, 6—3.

CHAMPION WILL STAY HERE.

Miss Bjurstedt Denies Reports of Trip to Norway.

Reports that Miss Molla Bjurstedt contemplates a trip to her home in Norway this Winter have been vigorously denied by the Norse girl, who holds the women's national singles championship of the United States. Miss Bjurstedt is planning a Winter campaign of tennis in this country and is at present working to insure the success of the annual invitation women's tennis tournament at the Heights Casino, in Brooklyn, which starts early in March.

Miss Bjurstedt has made no announcement as to her intentions with regard to the women's indoor national championship, played annually on the courts of the 7th Regiment Armory. It is expected, however, that she will compete. Miss Marie Wagner is the present holder of the title, Miss Bjurstedt not having competed last year because of a trip to California, when she played Miss Mary K. Browne and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy during the last East vs. West matches.

MISS FREEMAN IN RACE.

Will Compete in 200-Yard Intercity Event at Brighton.

Lucy Freeman has entered the 200-yard race and the plunge for distance event in the inter-city meet at the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach, on Jan. 19, in which seven members of the First Regiment Swimming Team of Philadelphia will compete against local stars. Miss Freeman achieved considerable prominence last September when she swam the Hudson River from Spuyten Duyvil Bridge to Pier A at the Battery, the entire length of Manhattan Island, in 3 hours 59 minutes.

Miss Freeman is primarily a long distance, deep water swimmer, but has recently been training for the sprints and perfecting herself in the touchoff turns essential in tank swimming, and now feels confident that she can duplicate her outdoor successes in the natatoriums.

MAY HELP WOMEN NATATORS

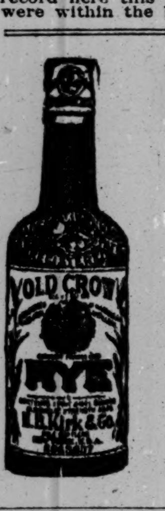
N. Y. A. C. Considers Holding Meets for Fair Swimmers.

It became known yesterday that the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club is considering the advisability of promoting swimming events for women natators in the Winged Foot pool during the coming season. The suggestion which has been made to the Mercury Foot Board of Governors is that they add events for the female swimmers to the club's program held monthly. It is expected that a decision, probably favorable, will be forthcoming within a few days.

Miss Hyde Expert with Rifle.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 13.—Miss Marion Hyde of Chicago was awarded the prize for the best rifle score made by a woman shooter at Pinehurst during the past week. Miss Hyde's score, 141 out of a possible 150, was the best record here this season. All 150 shots were within the black at fifty feet.



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INCHES SEPARATE ATHLETES IN RACE

M. Levine Leads R. Stein in Yorkville A. L. Run by a Fifth of a Second.

M. Levine of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., yesterday succeeded in winning the open A. A. U. novice road race held under the auspices of the Yorkville Athletic League. He defeated R. Stein, a clubmate, by a matter of inches, the difference in time being only one-fifth of a second.

The cold threatened for a time to cause a postponement of the event, but after a delay of about one and one-half hours, the officials finally decided to permit the eager athletes to start. They were garbed in all sorts of unusual clothing when they faced the starter, Alderman Thomas M. Farley of the Fourteenth District, each man having his own idea as to what to wear to keep warm while on the journey.

Nineteen harriers got away with the report of the pistol—a small number considering the fact that twenty prizes were offered—and every one of the nineteen was checked up at the finish line. The race was originally scheduled for four miles, but because of the conditions it was decided at the last moment to lower the distance to three miles.

The early pacemaking was practically all done by T. O'Connor of the St. Anselm's A. C. and G. Gataky, a Greek-American A. C. runner. Those two sturdy harriers went to the head of the field shortly after the start and remained there for about two miles. At this point Levine and Stein worked their way through the field to the leading positions, and furnished a stirring race for first prize right up to the finish line. First one had the lead, and then the other. Levine fairly threw himself over the mark to gain the victory. His time was 20:45 and Stein's was 20:45 1-5.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Time.
1	M. Levine, 92d Street Y. M. H. A.	20:45
2	R. Stein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	20:45 1-5
3	G. Gataky, Greek-American A. C.	21:24
4	T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C.	21:30
5	D. O'Connell, St. John's Club	21:40
6	J. Barinque, Ozanam A. A.	21:46
7	B. Bernstein, Hungarian-Am. A. C.	21:52
8	R. Grossfield, Wash. H. Y. M. H. A.	22:15
9	C. Surber, Camp Upton	22:23
10	E. Fehrer, Hungarian-Am. A. C.	22:37
11	T. Ruffino, Ozanam A. A.	22:47
12	B. Schefelbach, Bronx C. H. A. C.	22:48
13	Frank Caso, Pennant A. C.	23:23
14	M. Nerenburg, Mohawk A. C.	23:26
15	J. Weiss, Hungarian-American A. C.	24:00
16	J. E. Walsh, Swedish-Amer. A. C.	24:38
17	George Toporozer, unattached	26:45
18	W. Garrison, U. S. Naval Reserve	27:37
19	T. Mulhearn, St. John's Club	28:00

FORDHAM LOSES A CAPTAIN.

Track Leader Dale Leaves College to Join Naval Reserves.

Fordham University lost another good athlete yesterday when Edmund J. Dale, captain of this year's track team, resigned and left college in answer to a call to the colors from the United States Naval Reserve. Eddie is a former Maroon basket ball captain, and has played in the outfield and twirled on the nine. Last year he came out for the track team and ran a fine race for Fordham in the annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dale is the third Fordham athletic captain of a major sport for this year to get into the "big game." Bull Lowe, who had been elected captain of the 1917 eleven, has been on the firing line for several months with the Fordham University ambulance unit, and Dick McGinn, captain-elect of the 1918 nine, is now stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard as a member of the United States Naval Reserve.

BERNHARDT OFFERS PRIZE.

Will Give Trophy for Best Dog in Yorkshire Terrier Show.

There will be a sentimental value to the honor of capturing the prize for best dog in the show at the specialty show of the Yorkshire Terrier Club at the Park Avenue Hotel on Lincoln's Birthday. The prize for the special, which carries with it the best in the show, has been offered by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is a dog lover and particularly interested in the breed.

This will be the first show of the club, and will bring another hostelry into the field for exhibitions, as it will be the first dog show in the old-fashioned Park Avenue Hotel.

GALE DRIVES O U TO YACHT VICTORY

C. H. Page's Iceboat Takes Initial Brush for Straus Cup at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 13.—In a sixty-mile-an-hour gale and near zero weather the trim, little craft O U, owned by C. H. Page of Newark, captured the initial race held by the Independent Ice Yacht Club today, for the I. T. Straus Cup. It sailed ten miles over the triangular course in the fast time of 27 minutes.

Chester A. Minton, on a short furlough from the United States submarine chaser Pattina, was at the tiller and the owner tended sheet. Although double reefed and heavily weighted the O U was up in the air often. Let's Go, owned and sailed by R. G. McDermott of East Orange, finished second. These were the only boats of five starters that finished.

The Banshee II, owned and sailed by Clarence E. Fisher of Newark, tore her sail just before the start. The Little Imp, owned by Mrs. I. T. Straus, sailed by Ralph B. Sickels, met with a similar mishap while racing. The Invincible and Wasp of the Fair Haven Club, were unable to finish, the former running into a mussel bed while leading, and the latter being blown backwards down the river toward Fair Haven, where she came from. A crowd at the clubhouse was treated to many thrills as the boats slatted and were spun around like tops in the gale.

Among those out enjoying the sport were Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wallace of Montclair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chisholm of Forest Hills, Howard Allsopp of South Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Fisher, Miss Isabelle Mulvey and C. H. Page of Newark, and Clarence Green, skipper of the Princeton.

With the State championship pennant tucked away for another season, the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club will hold trial races beginning tomorrow to pick defenders of the North American pennant against the Imp and another yacht of the challenging Independent Club. The Red Rover, Mi Mattie, and Arnti, owned by John J. Gibbons of New York, will be among the boats tried out for the first time. Much interest is attached to these club trials, since some of the boats may be picked as defenders.

ADVERTISING MEN ON LINKS.

Advance Guard at Pinehurst Prepares for Annual Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 13.—Members of the Winter golf league of advertising interests are arriving at Pinehurst by every train, and those who had already reached here this morning took part in the scheduled best-ball handicap foursome on the No. 2 course. The best round of the day was an 87 gross for George C. Dutton and Murray Purves of Boston, whose handicap of 1 stroke gave them a net 86.

The second prize went to W. M. McCord of Norwood and Lorenzo Daniels, Richmond County, who finished in 94—5, 89. The qualifying round of the main tournament will be played tomorrow.

The leading pairs:

George C. Dutton, Woodland, and Murray Purves, Woodland, 87, 1—86; William McCord, Norwood, and Lorenzo Daniels, Richmond County, 94, 5—89; Colonel H. H. Tredwell, Dunwoodie, and W. W. Manning, Upper Montclair, 96, 5—91; James Barber and E. Barber, Englewood, 101, 9—92; J. E. Plummer, Springfield, and W. R. Hotchkin, Montclair, 99, 5—94; F. C. Stevens, Siwanoy, and W. W. Arnheim, Norwood, 102, 7—95; E. T. Manson, Framingham, and Marshall Whitlach, C. C. of Richmond, 96, 0—96; John O. Wright, Marine and Field, and William Campbell, Detroit, 101, 5—96.

DE ORO WINS BY ONE POINT.

Retains Three-Cushion Billiard Title by Defeating Otis 150 to 149.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 13.—One point separated Alfredo De Oro and Chesebrough S. Otis at the conclusion of the world's three-cushion billiard championship event early this morning, the Cuban retaining his title by a score of 150 to 149. This is one of the closest matches ever played for the title, and Otis almost earned the victory by his remarkably clever execution in the final nights' play.

After the first two blocks of the match De Oro was leading his rival by 100 to 90. Starting the final block under this handicap of 10 points, Otis played a brilliant game that gradually cut down the lead of the Cuban, and as the later stages of the match were reached Otis was leading by a score of 149 to 147, and seemed on the verge of securing the victory he coveted. It may have been his very eagerness to win which caused the downfall of Otis.

De Oro, who saw his championship slipping away, ran two, bringing the score even, and then missed. This was the opportunity for Otis, but he was nervous and failed to count on a difficult shot left by his opponent. De Oro then made the single point necessary to retain the title.

Otis actually outplayed De Oro in the last block by a score of 59 to 50.

ED THORP MADE DIRECTOR.

Will Be in Charge of Athletics at Cape May Naval Station.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13.—The appointment was announced tonight of Edward Thorp of New York as Director of Athletics at the Cape May (N. J.) Naval Station, and of Franklin T. McCracken of Philadelphia as Director at League Island, Philadelphia. They were chosen by Walter Camp, who is a commissioner of athletics on the United States Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities. The appointees will immediately begin the task of organizing the Winter sports which have been begun at the two naval stations.

Their appointment nearly completes the task of Mr. Camp in providing the naval stations of the country with Directors. The list already named by him is as follows:

Boston, George V. Brown; Newport, Dr. William T. Bull; Pelham Bay, Pelham, N. Y., Frank Bergin; Norfolk, Dr. Charles N. Wharton; Great Lakes, Ill., Herman P. Olcott; Puget Sound Station, Bremerton, Wash., Arthur C. Woodward.

All the directors are experienced in organization athletic work. Mr. Brown was connected with the Boston Athletic Association for years; Billy Bull was Yale's football coach, and was Medical Director of the Yale gymnasium; Frank Bergin was Princeton's quarterback and track athlete; Dr. Wharton was active for many years in the conduct of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania; Olcott was formerly a Yale centre, later an Annapolis coach, and was last Fall Director of Athletics at Kansas University; Woodward made a wide reputation as athletic director at the Spokane High School, Washington.

OCEAN HILL CHESS VICTOR.

Brooklyn Team Defeats Staten Island in Metropolitan Series.

The first real surprise in the championship series of the Metropolitan Chess League was furnished by the team of the Ocean Hill Chess Club of Brooklyn when it defeated the Staten Island Chess Club, the most dangerous rival of the champion Rice Progressive team. In a postponed match from the fifth round, the Ocean Hill Club won by the score of 5 to 3 at the rooms of the Staten Island Chess Club at Stapleton.

Eight players started in the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, including O. Chajes, G. E. Northrup, O. W. Field, A. Ettlinger, W. Malowan, A. Hallgarten, Major J. R. Hicks, and H. I. Ladd. In the opening rounds the following results were recorded: Northrup, 1, Field, 0; Ettlinger, 1, Halowan, 0; Field, 1, Hallgarten, 0; Ettlinger, 1, Field, 0; Malowan, ½, Hallgarten, ½. Ettlinger, one of the charter members of the club, took the lead with two straight wins to his credit.

GERRARD WINS CUP BY SKILL AT TRAPS

Is High Scratch and High Handicap Gun at the New Rochelle Y. C.

Twenty-one gunners were on the firing line at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday. Despite a stinging cold wind, a number of good scores were returned. The main clubhouse was closed to the gunners for the first time this season. In order to conserve fuel a smaller building was used instead.

A. J. Gerrard carried off the individual honors, winning the take-home trophy, legs on the January and Accumulation cups, and the prize for the highest scratch score. In the last-named event Gerrard was tied with R. Green, at 93, but the former won the shootoff. In gaining his leg on the January Cup Gerrard returned the only straight string of twenty-five birds for this event. The day's high handicap laurels fell to B. R. Stoddard, who had a 99. He also won legs on the January and Accumulation cups.

In the handicap shoot the best scores were made by Ralph L. Spotts and Gerrard, both having 100. A rule of the shoot, however, kept Gerrard from winning both the scratch and handicap honors, and as Spotts never accepts a handicap prize in club shoots, the trophy fell to A. B. Stoddard.

Spotts started the day in excellent form, winning the first two events, one at ten birds scratch and the other at fifteen birds scratch. He had a perfect score in each.

The summaries:

Name.	T.H.	Jan. Cup.	Acc. Cup.	Handicap and Total.
R. Green	1 24	1 23	0 23	93, 2— 95
M. McVoy, Jr.	3 24	8 25	0 24	89, 9— 98
F. M. Wilson	8 23	3 22	3 24	81, 11— 92
F. J. Ham, Jr.	1 22	1 23	0 19	86, 4— 90
B. R. Stoddard	8 25	8 25	8 21	64, 35— 99
J. P. Donovan	1 25	1 22	0 23	89, 4— 93
A. B. Stoddard	0 23	0 19	0 21	81, 0— 81
E. H. Jones	4 23	3 22	3 18	70, 13— 83
O. Fisher	0 19	0 20	0 22	79, 0— 79
J. Fanning (pro.)	0 23	0 23	0 22	90, 0— 90
A. J. Gerrard	8 25	2 25	2 25	98, 18—100
C. A. Kyle	6 22	5 25	8 19	66, 24— 90
J. G. Bauer	0 22	0 22	0 23	88, 0— 88
Z. Rogers	1 23	0 23	0 24	90, 2— 92
M. Murphy	0 22	0 21	0 20	86, 0— 86
A. Pillot	0 22	0 21	0 23	90, 0— 90
R. L. Spotts	2 25	2 28	0 28	92, 8—100
S. W. Fullerton	5 25	4 18	2 25	80, 14— 94
H. Winchester (pro.)	0 20	0 17	0 24	82, 0— 82
D. S. McMahon	0 19	..	..	....
Dr. Short	0 18	..	..	....

WINNERS.

Ten Birds (Scratch)—Won by R. L. Spotts with a straight string.

Fifteen Birds (Scratch)—Won by R. L. Spotts with a straight string.

Take Home Trophy—Won by A. J. Gerrard on shootoff.

January Cup—Legs won by M. McVoy, Jr., B. R. Stoddard, A. J. Gerrard, and C. A. Kyle.

Accumulation Cup—Legs won by R. Green, A. J. Gerrard, and S. W. Fullerton.

High Scratch Gun—A. J. Gerrard.

High Handicap Gun—B. R. Stoddard.

DWYER IS FIRST HOME.

Mohawk A. C. Athlete Has Big Lead in Bronx Race.

Mohawk Athletic Club harriers had a field day yesterday in the weekly scratch road race of the Bronx Athletic League, held from the St. Jerome's Catholic Club. The wearers of the old Bronx club's emblem finished in first, second, third, and fourth positions, monopolizing the honors of the race. The winner was M. Dwyer. His time was 24:15. Thirteen harriers braved the severe weather and all finished.

The order of finish follows:

M. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., 24:15; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 24:45; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., 24:48; P. Smeriglio, Mohawk A. C., 25:05; T. Gregory, Pennant A. C., 25:20; E. McLoughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 25:35; P. O'Brien, St. Jerome's C. C., 26:00; T. Birch, St. Jerome's C. C., 26:01; J. McLoughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 26:20; J. Kurtzo, Pennant A. C., 26:55; W. J. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C., 27:23; H. Elias, Pennant A. C., 27:30; L. Constantine, St. Anselm's A. C., 27:38.

BROTHERS LEAD HARRIERS.

E. and I. Lehman Finish One-Two in Morningside A. C. Event.

Two brothers, E. and I. Lehman, members of the Morningside A. C., shared the laurels of the invitation road race held by the Morningside A. C. over a course of about four and one-half miles yesterday. First prize went to E. Lehman, who led his brother over the finish line after a decidedly stiff journey, by about 400 yards. The victorious Lehman's time was 25:05 and I. Lehman was credited with 25:45.

The run was originally scheduled as a weekly chase in the Harlem Athletic League, but, because of some confusion in the point from which the run should be started, the Morningside officials took over the race and held it as an invitation run.

The order of finish follows:

E. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 25:05; I. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 25:45; H. Brown, Harbrook A. C., 25:47; H. Spies, Morningside A. C., 26:07; M. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C., 27:09; J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., 27:10; W. Gunning, Morningside A. C., 27:15; F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., 27:19; P. Wilson, Harbrook A. C., 27:35; J. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C., 27:50; E. Flynn, Camp Upton, 27:57; J. Davidson, Harbrook A. C., 28:10; D. Larsen, Pelham Bay Naval Reserve Training Station, 28:27; G. Bowes, Harbrook A. C., 28:30; E. Shelvey, Harbrook A. C., 28:32.

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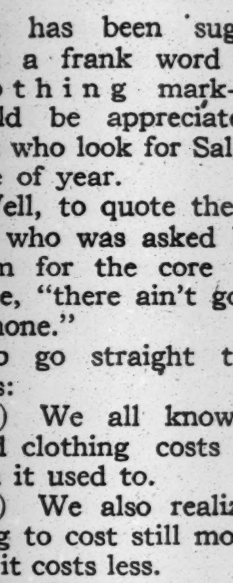

It has been suggested that a frank word about clothing mark-downs would be appreciated by men who look for Sales this time of year.

Well, to quote the small boy who was asked by his chum for the core of his apple, "there ain't goin' to be none."

To go straight to the facts:

(1) We all know that good clothing costs more than it used to.

(2) We also realize it's going to cost still more before it costs less.

(3) There's been practically no falling off in the demand for the better sort of merchandise, in spite of the forced rise in price. People have learned the economy of buying good things.

As to revisions, that's another story!

Right now, the opportunity to pick up "extra value" offers special inducement to men who, earlier in the season, yearned for better value than the raw costs of material and making would permit us to sell at regular price—this, notwithstanding that most of the woolens involved were purchased the previous year.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Selje and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.

Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.

[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Giving the Federal Government Priority

There was a much calmer tone in the stock market last week, with a contraction of about 37 per cent. in activity from the week before. Most issues made a little headway during the week, but much less than they would have shown in the early part, reactions in the last three days having carried prices of many issues back to the previous week's final levels. While storms put wires out of service and so narrowed the field of speculative operations, there was less reason for a spirited market owing to the opening of new uncertainties over the possibility of an understanding between the Allies and their enemies for the cessation of war. The peculiar developments that arose out of the exchange of views between the negotiators at Brest-Litovsk served further to confuse an already difficult situation, and the reported manner in which the President's war aims were received in Germany indicates that the process of wearing down the enemies' strength must be carried on vigorously for some months at least before peace can be considered near.

Announcement last week of short-term financing by the American Can Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, and other smaller borrowers emphasizes the need for the early adoption of a plan for Government control of all financing. It was obvious from the initiation of the first Liberty Loan campaign that municipalities and private corporations could not be allowed to proceed with their financing plans independently of the needs of the Treasury Department. Of course, no responsible banking house would attempt to float any issue at a season when its appeal to capital might in any way interfere with subscriptions to a Government loan offering, in all likelihood a lower yield. At the same time the necessities of many corporations are so real that they have been forced to appear in the investment market at the first chance given them after the closing of a Liberty Loan campaign. The situation has already reached the stage where borrowers are compelled by the competition for funds to pay dearly for loans made on the best of security, and the applicants with less attractive offerings have been discouraged. Especially has it been difficult in providing for the legitimate needs of municipalities, which have little latitude in choosing the time at which they will float new issues. So far there has been perhaps no public offering of an issue which would not have been approved by a priority board, had one been in existence. Nevertheless, the need for such a body has been keenly felt, not only for the purpose of advising for or against proposed issues, but to supply advances from the Federal Treasury where necessary in order to delay the corporation financing until the most favorable opportunity. President Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company proposed the creation of a priority board in Washington some months ago, and Secretary McAdoo voiced his approval of the idea in addressing bankers at Atlantic City. It is to be hoped that a new arrangement can be made effective without calling too often upon Governmen funds for the meeting of maturities or to supply pressing requirements for additional capital. A careful survey of the situation, giving Government loans their proper leeway, should make it possible to so time approved corporation and municipal flotations as to enable private investors to supply most of the funds that should properly be raised.

All national economic activities are so closely interrelated that some strange phenomena crop out in unexpected places when unnatural obstacles are put in the way of the ordinary movements of trade. Diversion of a single carload of coal at the mouth of the mine may be followed three weeks later by the closing down of a small industrial plant in another part of the country to which that particular car was consigned. Public utility corporations which have for years done everything in their power to encourage the freest use of gas and electricity are forced, in some localities, to appeal to consumers to be as sparing as possible in their calls for the service hitherto so liberally drawn upon. In Paterson some of the mills dependent upon electric power have been forced to accept a schedule of alternate working days. Lack of fuel has resulted in a scarcity of water where consumers have been unable to heat their houses and have let water go to waste rather than risk frozen pipes. Many of the peculiar evidences of interruption to the ordinary movement of supplies have resulted from the attempt to give priority to certain articles consigned to the railways. The line between essential and nonessential industries, always hard to define, may have to be drawn by the Federal Fuel Administrator or his aids to make the insufficient receipts of coal cover the more urgent requirements. The country has accepted discomforts and monetary losses with little grumbling, which indicates that the realization of war's prior claim upon all citizens is rapidly spreading.

An interesting point has been raised by a financier of national reputation in connection with the vigorous campaign for saving being carried on as a part of the distribution of thrift stamps. He suggests that the shortcomings of the United States, both military and industrial, have been so strongly impressed upon people as to accomplish the direct opposite of the results hoped for, by making many persons believe that the situation is so nearly hopeless that they can do nothing to remedy it. The suggestion is made that sentiment is being depressed to a point that will be inimical to the further sale of Liberty bonds. It is, of course, true that the mental attitude of a nation at war is an important influence upon the enemy. There is no question that labor and capital in the United States must be diverted from some nonessential industries to supply the vast quantities of war materials needed at an early date. At the same time it is highly desirable that the shifting be accomplished with as little disturbance as possible. Every person must decide for himself or herself to what extent economies must be adopted to increase the supplies at the service of the nation. The business structure is so dependent upon its old foundations that it cannot be torn down and rebuilt in a short time without a great loss in effectiveness. The task that confronts the nation is too serious to be belittled, but more progress will be made in mobilizing the country's resources if the business interests of the country go at it cheerfully than can poscibly be obtained if they are first convinced that Germany is almost invincible and that all expenditures not absolutely required must be stopped forthwith. The suggestions that banks cease making loans to nonessential industries and that the Government deny them fuel are of questionable value. The public will attain the desired result by individual decision and without serious derangement as its education in the economies of war proceeds.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 7	4	2¾	3	4
Jan. 8	4	3	3½	3
Jan. 9	4	3¾	4	4
Jan. 10	4	3	4	3
Jan. 11	4	3	3½	3½
Jan. 12	3½	3½	3½	3½
Week's range—				
High			4	4
Low			2¾	3
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2¼
Low			1¾	1¾
Year to date—				
High			6	5
Low			2¾	3
Same period last year—				
High			3	2½
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 7	5¾@6	5¾@6	6
Jan. 8	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5¾@6
Jan. 9	5¾	5¾	5¾@6
Jan. 10	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5¼@5¾
Jan. 11	5¼@5¾	5¼@5¾	5¾
Jan. 12	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5¾
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5½	5¼	5½
Same week last year—			
High	3½	3½	3½
Low	2¾	3	3¼
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5½	5¼	5¼
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2¾	3	3¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¼@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5*	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 7	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 8	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 9	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 10	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 11	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 12	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 7	3¼	3 17/32	4 1/16	27f 21c
Jan. 8	3¼	3 17/32	4 1/16	27f 20c
Jan. 9	3¼	3 17/32	4 1/16	27f 20½c
Jan. 10	3¼	3 17/32	4 1/16	27f 18c
Jan. 11	3¼	3 17/32	4 1/16	27f 18½c
Jan. 12	3¼	3 17/32	4 1/16	27f 18½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Jan. 7	55¼	99¾	58f 50c
Jan. 8	55¼	99¾	58f 25c
Jan. 9	55¼	99¾	58f 25c
Jan. 10	55⅜	99¾	58f 25c
Jan. 11	55⅜	99¾	58f 25c
Jan. 12	55⅜	99¾	58f 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Jan. 7	45⅛d	90¼c
Jan. 8	45⅛d	90⅛c
Jan. 9	45⅛d	90⅛c
Jan. 10	45⅛d	90⅛c
Jan. 11	45⅛d	90⅛c
Jan. 12	45⅛d	90⅛c

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 12, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,100,552	7,033,100
Same period a year ago	3,866,801	8,648,427

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	67.27	65.11	68.37	65.11
Same period a year ago	88.53	85.99	90.46	85.99

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	80	80	80	+5
600	Advance Rumely	11	11	11	−1
300	Advance Rumely pf.	27	26¼	26¼	−1¾
600	Ajax Rubber	49¾	49	49½	−¼
6,250	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅛	1¾	2	+¼
24,600	Alaska Juneau	3½	2½	3	+⅜
4,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	20½	18½	19	+⅛
600	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	76	73½	73½	..
600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	82	80	82	+2
100	Am. Bank Note	32	32	32	+3
3,400	Am. Beet Sugar	75¼	73	73½	+3
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	84	84	84	−1
22,500	Am. Can	39½	35¾	36¾	−1
300	Am. Can pf.	90⅛	90	90	..
6,850	Am. Car & Fdy.	70⅞	68½	68½	−½
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	109	109	109	+2
600	Am. Cotton Oil	27⅞	27	27⅛	+½
200	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
800	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53½	52	52	+1½
375	Am. Ice	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅜
496	Am. Ice pf.	41⅝	41	41⅝	+⅝
7,600	Am. International	57	55	55½	..
26,900	Am. Linseed	30⅝	27½	30	+2⅜
2,700	Am. Linseed pf.	71⅜	69¼	71	+1¼
8,400	Am. Locomotive	57	54¼	54⅝	−⅞
130	Am. Locomotive pf.	96	96	96	+1
300	Am. Malting	10¼	9½	10	+⅜
100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½	+2½
31,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80⅜	77¼	78¼	+1⅜
800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105⅛	104	104¾	+¾
3,100	Am. Steel Fdys.	62	59	59	−2⅞
2,300	Am. Sugar Ref.	101⅞	99	99¾	..
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109	109	109	−1½
14,600	Am. Sumatra Tob.	65¾	61½	65	+3½
400	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	88	87	87½	−½
230	Am. Tel. & Cable	53½	53½	53½	−3
11,315	Am. Tel. & Tel.	106	101	103	+1½
25,800	Am. Tobacco	165	142	159⅞	+19⅜
100	Am. Tob. pf., new	95¼	95¼	95¼	+3¼
1,200	Am. Woolen	46⅝	45	45	..
400	Am. Woolen pf.	93	92	93	+1
200	Am. Writing P. pf.	22	21¼	22	−1
1,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15	13	13	−1½
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	44	44	44	−½
44,100	Anaconda Copper	63⅛	60⅞	61½	+1
200	Associated Oil	59½	58	59½	+2½
3,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86⅝	84½	84½	−1¼
1,075	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	82	81	81¼	−⅛
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8½	8½	8½	−½
2,300	Atlantic Coast Line	91⅝	89½	90	−1⅜
21,600	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	102¼	98	99¼	+1½
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	60	60	60	+2
25,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	60½	57⅞	58⅛	+¼
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	97	97	97	+1
10,600	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	51½	51⅞	−1⅜
400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	57½	57	57½	+1½
100	Barrett Co.	86	86	86	..
300	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	..
100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
5,900	Bethlehem Steel	82¼	76	76½	−3⅞
245,500	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, t. c.	82¼	74⅝	75⅝	−1¾
700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	90½	90	90½	+½
5,000	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub. rcts. f. p.	99½	97½	97½	−1
2,300	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	44	41¼	42⅛	−1⅜
100	Brown Shoe	62½	62½	62½	−2½
200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	6½	6½	6½	−½
10	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	110	110	110	..
200	Burns Brothers	113½	112	112	..
3,100	Butte & Superior	20¾	18	18⅛	−⅞
200	CAL. PACKING	39	38	39	+2½
1,900	Cal. Petroleum	13⅞	12	13⅜	+⅜
725	Cal. Petroleum pf.	38	37	37½	+1½
21,000	Canadian Pacific	139½	135⅞	138	+2⅛
400	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	75	73	75	+1
400	Central Foundry	35	33½	33½	−1⅛
400	Central Foundry pf.	46	45	45	−1
24,800	Central Leather Co.	67	62½	*63	+⅞
100	Central Leather Co. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+⅞
1,000	Cerro de Pasco	31	30	30¾	−¼
1,700	Chandler Motor	74	71½	72	+2¼
10,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	54	51½	51½	−1⅜
100	Chi. & E. Ill. pf. eq. t. r.	5	5	5	+⅞
200	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	−¾
500	Chi. Great Western pf	23⅝	22	22	−2
5,820	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	46½	45	45	−⅛
3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	79	77¾	77¾	−¾
700	Chi. & Northwestern	94⅝	93½	93½	−⅞
7,900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	20¾	19	19⅞	+¼
4,100	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	61¼	59	59⅝	−⅝
5,500	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	48	48	−4
4,300	Chile Copper	16½	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
5,400	Chino Copper	43¼	41¾	41⅞	−⅛
200	C., C., C. & St. L.	28½	28	28	−2
150	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	61	61	61	−¾
1,620	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36½	35¼	*35⅝	+⅝
1,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−⅝
100	Comput'g Tab Record	30	30	30	−2
600	Consolidated Gas	88⅛	84⅛	87¾	+3¾
100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	98	98	98	+3
600	Continental Can	87	85¾	87	+2⅛
150	Continental Insurance	45	45	45	+7
28,300	Corn Products Ref.	33	30⅞	31¼	−¼
650	Corn Products Ref. pf	91	90	*90½	+¼
27,400	Crucible Steel	56¼	52	52¼	−¼
15,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¼	29⅛	30	+⅞
1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80¼	79	79	−1
3,900	DEL. & HUDSON	109	105⅝	106⅛	−1⅞
400	Del., Lack. & West'n.	179¼	170	179¼	+4¼
1,900	Den. & Rio Grande pf	9¾	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
41,700	Distillers Securities	36⅝	33	36	+2⅝
2,300	Dome Mines	9½	8¾	9	−¾
1,500	ELK HORN COAL	24¾	22	23½	+1
13,200	Erie	16⅝	15	15	−1⅛
3,300	Erie 1st pf.	27	25	25	−1½
300	Erie 2d pf.	20⅛	20	20	..
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	9¾	9¾	9¾	−2½
700	Federal M. & S. pf.	33¼	27	28	−5½
1,700	GASTON, WM. & W.	35	34	35	+1
220	General Chemical	175	175	175	+20
10	General Chemical pf.	103½	103½	103½	..
24,150	General Electric	136	127¾	132¾	+1⅜
4,300	General Electric rts.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	..
37,660	General Motors	120	111¾	113	−⅞
900	General Motors pf.	82½	82¼	82½	+½
5,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	42	39	41	+1⅛
200	Goodrich pf.	97	96	97	..
1,300	Granby Consol.	77⅛	76	76	−1
4,100	Great Northern pf.	90¼	88	88	−1½
6,000	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	27½	26¼	26⅞	+⅝
600	Greene-Cananea Cop.	39¾	39	39¼	+¼
300	Gulf States Steel	92½	88½	88½	−2½
100	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	102	102	102	+½
100	HARTMAN CORP.	44	44	44	+2
1,900	Haskell & Barker	35¾	34½	35½	+1⅛
100	Homestake Mining	89	89	89	−4
700	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	94	92	94	+⅛
13,700	Inspiration Copper	47⅞	44⅛	*44⅛	+⅛
1,000	Interboro Con.	9	8	8	−⅛
400	Interboro Con. pf.	46½	44½	45½	+¾
1,900	Inter. Agricultural	13¼	10	12½	+½
3,900	Inter. Agricultural pf.	45⅞	39¼	44½	+5¾
200	Inter. Harv., N. J.	118	116	118	+2¼
200	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	106½	106½	106½	−2
300	Inter. Harv. Corp.	65	65	65	+5
35,900	Inter. Mer. Marine	23⅛	21⅜	23½	+1⅞
236,900	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	92½	83¾	91½	+8
8,000	Inter. Nickel	29⅜	27⅝	28⅜	+⅝
7,600	Inter. Paper	29	26½	27½	+1
100	Iowa Central	4	4	4	+1⅞
1,000	KAN. CITY SO.	17	16⅛	17	−⅝
300	Kan. City South'n pf.	48¼	47	47¼	+2¼
2,300	Kelly Springf'd Tire	47¼	43	45	+1⅜
15,300	Kennecott Copper	32⅞	31½	31¾	+½
25	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	95	95	95	..
5,500	LACK. STEEL	78⅝	73¾	74	−¾
100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	..
400	Lake Erie & West'n.	9½	9¼	9½	−½
100	Lee Rubber & Tire	14½	14½	14½	−½
1,400	Lehigh Valley	58	56¼	56¼	−1½
100	Liggett & Myers	185	185	185	+25
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	103	103	103	+2
400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19¾	17½	19¾	+¾
700	Louis. & Nash.	114½	111⅝	114½	+2⅜
345	MANHAT'N ELEV.	97	97	97	−1
1,600	Maxwell Motors	26⅝	25⅛	25⅜	−⅝
1,400	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	58	56¾	56¾	−1¼
1,100	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	22	20	20⅝	−⅝
100	May Dept. Stores	47½	47½	47½	..
73,000	Mexican Petroleum	86¼	79	82½	+3⅜
200	Mexican Petrol. pf.	88	87½	88	−1
3,200	Miami Copper	31⅜	29¾	31¼	+1¾
38,300	Midvale Steel	48	45½	46	−⅛
300	Minn. & St. L., new	10	9½	9½	−½
500	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	88¼	86¼	87½	−½
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	4½	4½	+⅛
300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	9¾	9¼	9¼	+⅜
9,900	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.	23¼	21¾	21¾	−⅞
1,500	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	44	42⅛	42⅛	−⅛
400	Montana Power	70	69½	69½	..
1,500	NATIONAL ACME	27½	26¾	27½	+⅝
200	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	100	100	100	..
2,100	Nat. Conduit & Cable	16¼	15⅜	15½	−⅝
19,500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	42½	37¼	40	+2
400	Nat. Lead	44½	43¼	44	+½
125	Nat. Lead pf.	104	104	104	+5
2,700	Nevada Consol. Cop.	18¾	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
200	New Orl., Tex. & M.	20	20	20	−1
1,200	New York Air Brake	121	117⅛	119½	+1½
12,100	New York Central	71¾	69¼	69¾	−¾
200	New York Dock	19¼	18½	18½	+2½
14	New York Dock pf.	38	38	38	..
3,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30⅛	29	29	−1½
1,150	N. Y., Ont. & W.	20½	19	19	−1½
1,800	Norfolk & Western	105½	102⅞	103	−1
300	North American	44½	44¼	44¼	−¼
4,115	Northern Pacific	85¾	83½	84	−⅝
15,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	39⅜	37	38	+1
5,900	Ohio Fuel Supply	44¾	42⅝	44⅝	+1⅞
400	Owen Bottle Mach.	60	57	60	+1½
100	PACIFIC MAIL	24	24	24	−1½
500	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	88	86	88	+1
8,210	Pennsylvania R. R.	46⅞	45½	46¼	+¾
3,200	People's Gas, Chicago	44⅞	41¾	44⅝	+2⅝
100	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	−½
100	Pere Marquette	12½	12½	12½	−¾
100	Pere Mar. prior pf.	55	55	55	..
350	Pere Marquette pf.	37	36	37	−½
100	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co.	32	32	32	−3
600	Philadelphia Co.	27½	26½	26½	−¾
100	Pierce-Arrow	34¾	34¾	34¾	−½
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	91	91	91	−1
1,100	Pitts. Coal	46¼	45	45⅞	−⅜
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	80	80	80	..
200	Pitts. Steel pf.	98	94⅞	98	+3
8,800	Pitts. & West Va.	25	22¾	24½	+1¾
1,600	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	63¼	61	63⅜	+1⅝
1,700	Pressed Steel Car	61⅛	60	61	+2
7,650	Pullman Co.	110	100⅛	109	+2½
11,270	RY. STEEL SPRING	50½	45½	49	+2
7,400	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	22⅝	22¾	−⅛
93,220	Reading	76	71⅛	72⅛	−1¼
200	Reading 1st pf.	36	35	35	..
19,500	Republic Iron & Steel	79⅝	75½	75⅞	−¼
770	Republic Iron & S. pf.	95	94¼	94⅞	+⅜
5,500	Royal Dutch t. r.	76⅝	73⅛	74	+1
1,600	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12	11	11¼	−1¾
100	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	28	28	28	−1½
100	St. L. Southwestern	23	23	23	−2
700	Savage Arms	56	53⅛	55¼	+2¼
1,000	Saxon Motor	9	7¾	8¼	−¾
900	Seaboard Air Line	8	7½	8	−⅜
800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18	17	17	−1
3,310	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	151½	139¾	150	+10
20	Sears, Roeb'k & Co. pf	117	117	117	..
900	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅞	16	16⅞	+⅛
8,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	33½	29⅞	30½	+½
1,400	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	41¼	40	41	−¾
5,300	Southern Pacific	84½	82¾	82¾	−¼
270	South Porto Rico S.	162	158	162	+27
12,500	Southern Ry.	24	22⅝	22⅞	+½
650	Southern Ry. pf.	58½	58	58½	..
100	Standard Milling	84	84	84	+5¾
56,500	Studebaker Co.	53	48¾	49½	+¾
200	Studebaker pf.	94	94	94	+3
600	Stutz Motor	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+⅜
3,500	Superior Steel	38¼	36⅞	37	−¼
2,000	TENN. COP. & C.	13⅞	13	13½	+¼
17,075	Texas Co.	146½	136½	140	+2½
500	Texas & Pacific	17	16	17	+½
300	Third Avenue	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	−3⅝
26,400	Tobacco Products	53⅛	49⅛	50½	+1½
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	65	65	65	..
20	UNDER. TYPE. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
100	Union Bag & Paper	67½	67½	67½	+5½
28,100	Union Pacific	116⅛	112	112½	−1⅝
900	Union Pacific	70	69	69½	−½
600	United Alloy Steel	39	37¾	*38	+1⅛
13,300	United Cigar Stores	95⅜	90	93	+8
400	United Drug	70	69½	69½	−½
2,700	United Fruit	120½	117½	118¾	+1¼
500	United Rys. Inv.	6	5	5½	−1⅜
300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	13	12	13	..
300	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	12½	11¾	12½	−¼
8,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	121	115	116¼	+1¼
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	95	95	95	+5¼
2,900	U. S. Rubber	54⅞	51¾	53	+1½
2,800	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	98¼	97⅝	98	..
1,000	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M.	46	44½	44½	−½
200	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	44½	44	44½	−⅛
1,066,800	U. S. Steel	97⅛	91½	92⅛	−⅞
2,900	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	108⅛	109	+¼
17,500	Utah Copper	82⅜	79	80	+½
400	Utah Securities	12⅜	12	12⅜	+¼
3,600	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	38½	36	38	+3½
200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	53½	53	53½	+3½
500	WABASH	8½	8	8	−½
4,800	Wabash pf. A	43¼	40½	*40½	−¾
1,100	Wabash pf. B	22	21¼	21¼	−⅝
800	Wells-Fargo Exp.	81½	75	81½	+2½
900	Western Maryland	13½	13⅛	13⅜	−½
1,100	Western Pacific	15	13¾	14	−1
400	Western Pacific pf.	50	48½	49½	+2
1,100	Western Union Tel.	89¼	87½	89	+1½
10,455	Westinghouse E. & M	41⅜	39¼	39⅝	+⅜
200	Westinghouse 1st pf.	59	59	59	+1½
450	Wheel. & Lake Erie	9¾	9¼	9¼	−⅝
300	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	−⅝
820	White Motors	39¼	38⅛	39	+1
2,700	Wilson & Co.	50	46	48¼	+2¼
135,200	Willys-Overland	19	17	17	−1⅞
600	Willys-Overland pf.	78	76¼	78	+1
300	Wisconsin Central	38¾	37	38¾	+¾
600	Woolworth (F.W.) Co	115	114	114	−1

*Ex dividend.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Seaboard National Bank

New York, January 10, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, held on January 8, 1918, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Samuel G. Bayne, Edward H. R. Green,
William K. Cleverley, David H. E. Jones,
Edward J. Cornish, Peter McDonnell,
Michael J. Degnon, Joseph Seep,
Henry C. Folger, Charles C. Thompson,
Bennett L. Gill, William H. Woodin.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following officers were unanimously elected:

S. G. Bayne, President.
C. C. Thompson, Vice President.
B. L. Gill, Vice President.
W. K. Cleverley, Vice President.
L. N. De Vausney, Vice President.
H. W. Donovan, Cashier.
O. M. Jefferds, Asst. Cashier.
C. C. Fisher, Asst. Cashier.
J. D. Smith, Asst. Cashier.
B. I. Dadson, Asst. Cashier.
J. E. Orr, Asst. Cashier.

H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the Corporation, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such Corporation be forthwith dissolved, and if two-thirds in amount of the stock of said Corporation then outstanding shall vote in favor of such proposition, to take such other and further action as may be necessary or proper to dissolve such Corporation in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided. Said meeting of Stockholders was called by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corporation adopted by a vote of a majority of the whole Board.

ALFRED GREGORY, Secretary.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
City of New York,
Borough of Brooklyn, December 26, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of five (5) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, January 25, 1918, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 10, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

130 EAST 15TH STREET

January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

Hooker Electrochemical Company.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, ratifying, if found expedient, the actions of the Board of Directors taken since the last Annual Meeting as set forth in the Minute Book of their proceedings, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

E. H. HOOKER, President.
L. A. WARD, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 7, 1918.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1918. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 4th, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 17, 1918.

GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
New York, January 5th, 1918.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of VAPOR CAR HEATING COMPANY, INC., a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, New York City, on Tuesday the 22nd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of a Board of Directors to hold office for the ensuing year.

A. D. BRUCE, Secretary.
Dated December 27, 1917.

CHARLES W. LYFORD & SON, 912-920 Broadway, New York. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, at 1 o'clock.

H. H. STIEG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 16th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after February 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, December 20, 1917.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Baltimore, Md., January 11th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Dollars ($1.50) per share on its Capital Stock payable January 31st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 22nd, 1918; also an extra cash dividend of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share on its Capital Stock payable February 11th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1918.

In the case of both dividends the transfer books will remain open. Dividend checks will be mailed.

T. K. STUART,
Assistant Treasurer.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable February 25, 1918, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, January 19, 1918.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS
CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION.

The Board of Directtors of CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION has declared a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share, being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, on the outstanding preferred stock of the Corporation for the three months ending January 31, 1918, payable Friday, February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Tuesday, January 15, 1918.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 74.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1918.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable February 1, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1918.

James L. Ashley,
Sec'y & Treas.
New York, January 7, 1918.

THE MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY
Dividend No. 13.

A dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record on January 15, 1918. The stock transfer books do not close.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.
Denver, Colorado.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Dexter Folder Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1918.
G. B. WING, Secretary.

Income Tax at a Glance

If your net income is in excess of $1,000 for the year 1917, you must render a return to the Government, and in all likelihood you must pay an income tax. Do you understand the law as you should?

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RESENTS CRITICISM OF DELAY IN MAILS

Railroad Congestion to Blame in Every Case, Post Office Department Asserts.

CALLS 1917 BANNER YEAR

Says Efficiency Attained Was Marvelous, Despite Economies That Produced $9,000,000 Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Answering criticism, the Post Office Department issued a statement today in which it admitted delay in the mails, but asserted that in every case the delay was caused by the breakdown in the railway service of the country. The statement follows, in part:

"Newspapers complaining editorially of delay in the mail associate this with the fact that under the administration of Mr. Burleson the postal service has been economically administered and a large surplus of postal revenues has been turned into the general fund of the Treasury. In effect the criticisms are aimed at the policy of economical administration and are citations in support of antagonism to the curtailment of unnecessary and extravagant expenditures.

"That there has been delay, sometimes quite serious, in the transmission of the mails is a matter of public knowledge not disputed by the department. But this is no more due to the inefficiency in the administration of the postal service than is delay, which is much greater than that of the mails, in the delivery of freight and express carrying the necessities of life to merchants for distribution.

"The Post Office Department has regularly received telegraphic reports from all branches of the service, and these reports show that, notwithstanding an increase of above 25 per cent. in first-class matter and approximately 40 per cent. in parcel post, there was a marked improvement in the service during 1917 as compared with that of other years. A large volume of packages heretofore handled by express companies has been diverted to parcel post by the public to facilitate its delivery. The reports on the holiday season show that with this enormous increase in the volume of mail, the only point where a congestion occurred in a Post Office was at Washington, D. C., and the congestion there was due to failure on the part of the railroads to furnish sufficient cars, the mail matter through this office, by reason of its being the gateway to army cantonments and mobilization camps, having been increased to at least ten times the normal amount.

"The delay in the transmission of the mail, like that of freight, express, and passenger service, is due to the congestion of the railroad system. During November, 1917, there were 86,712 failures of mail trains to make their scheduled connections. One of the most important mail trains, carrying mail of Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and points west, failed fully 70 per cent. of the time during the last four months, and the principal train between New York and Chicago failed 71 times of its southwest connection during three months and 57 times of its northwest connection.

"As rapidly as the mail has been delivered to the Post Offices by the railroads it has been distributed and delivered at its destination. The department is not criticising the railroads for the existence of conditions, but in all fairness, it is felt by the department, it should be known by the public that the delay in mails is due entirely to railroad congestion, and should be measured up against the delay in other railroad traffic. The result of such a comparison would disclose marvelous efficiency on the part of the postal service. The postal service has delivered its mail as rapidly as it received it, and made a better record in 1917, under more adverse conditions, than any previous year.

"The fact that in addition to improving the service, $9,000,000 has been paid into the general fund of the Treasury by the Post Office Department, should not be made the subject of complaint. Nor should inconvenience to the public resulting from war conditions, which are felt with respect to all forms of traffic, be made an excuse for demending the unnecessary expenditure of postal service revenues, when benefit could not result from such additional expenditure."

FATE OF RAILROADS WORRIES PRESIDENTS

Continued from Page One.

fense" and that something had to be done to meet the acute labor shortage on American carriers. While the Presidents did not believe that it would be wise to ask that railroad trainmen be exempted from the next draft, they will probably present to Washington a request that drafted trainmen be allotted to railroad duty rather than to military duty. The railroads, so far, have lost more than 70,000 men to the army and navy. A like loss through the second draft would much aggravate the labor shortage conditions.

Among the Presidents at the meeting were Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio and head of the War Industries Board; Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, a member of the Railroads War Board; Judge R. S. Lovett of the Union Pacific and Priority Director, and other executives who are serving the Government. They served to accommodate the requirements of the Government to the railroad men's belief in their rights.

While the railroad Presidents expressed their willingness and their desire to do everything in their power to make the war operation of the roads by the Government a success, they were unanimous in expressing their belief that it would be only a square deal to the railroads to promise them that they would revert to their owners at the end of the war. It is the belief of railroad men that the transportation situation will never go back to what it was before the war. They hope for a different form of unified and exclusive Federal control, with the railroads back in the hands of those who had them before they were taken over by the President.

The belief was expressed that President Wilson and the present Congress had no purpose to effect Government ownership, and that President Wilson expected to return the roads after the war. But it was contended that owners of railroad securities should not be left in the dark and at the mercy of a National Administration or a Congress which should not wish to give the roads back. It was pointed out that the Government guarantee of a three-year average return was something which would lose justice after several years. The railroad agreement means that some roads are guaranteed, practically speaking, a deficit, and that those which did not pay dividends in the three years up to June 30, 1917, will not be able to pay dividends under the agreement. It was the hope of those in control of some of the roads that have not been making money to place them back where they will be able to make money. This, of course, cannot be done so long as the present proposed financial arrangement obtains.

The statement made in Washington last week by those responsible for the framing of the pending bill to the effect that the Government operation would mean more wear and tear on some roads than others and that it would not be fair to turn the roads back immediately peace was arranged, did not get an enthusiastic consideration. It was pointed out that under the President's plan there is provision made for this, in that the President said that the roads should be in as good a condition when surrendered as when taken over. It was said by the President that this point could be met by letting the Government furnish the money for the needed extra repairs and that the railroads affected would attend to the job.

The Presidents foresaw that if the Government operation of the roads during the war was a success, there would be considerable demand that the Government keep them. It was pointed out that such demand might have its effect on politicians, and thus the believed intention of the present Congress might not be the guiding spirit of the Congress which will be called on to act upon the fate of the roads after the war. Changes in the Government due to war, growth of woman suffrage, and increase of Socialist power—all these factors were taken into consideration in arriving at the conclusion that every effort must be made to get the Congress to give some flat assurance of what the status of the railroads is, some assurance that they will be able to get from under the wing of Government dictation when the war emergency, for which they were taken over, is past.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, Assistant Director General of Railroads, told the Presidents of some of the aims of the National Railroad Administration, and asked for their co-operation, of which he was assured.

Mr. Trumbull reported that there had been filed with the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee last week a compilation of what the guarantees provided in the pending railroad bill would mean to all the roads. This compilation as prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics, showed that based on the average operating income of the roads up to June 30, 1917, and on the average investment of three years, the proposed arrangement gave the roads a return, on an investment of $16,597,545,176, an annual earnings return of $866,214,884, or 5.22 per cent. These figures were for 86 per cent. of the railroad mileage.

The railroads submitted a supplemental statement showing that while the average investment for the three years ended June 30, 1917, was $16,597,545,176, the investment as of June 30, 1917, was $16,965,258,001, and that on this investment the proposed Government guarantee would mean a return of 5.11 per cent. It was also stated that the investment on Dec. 31, 1917, when the Government took over the roads, was $17,203,000,000, and that the guarantee would mean 5.04 per cent. return on this investment. It was also shown that if the Government gave the carriers a return of the same percentage as of the three-year earnings, but based on the investment as of Dec. 31, it would guarantee $885,405,573 instead of $866,214,884, an extra guarantee of $19,190,689.

The railroads' statement showed that the Southern district had for the three years prior to June 30, 1917, earned the highest rate. Its average rate was 5.50 per cent., while that of the Eastern territory was 5.23 per cent., and that of the Western territory 5.14 per cent. The 1915 earnings were consistently far below those of 1916, and the 1917 figures generally less than those of 1916. The Baltimore & Ohio earned in 1915, 4.65 per cent.; in 1916, 4.95 per cent., and in 1917 4.65 per cent. The New York Central earned in 1915, 4.72 per cent.; in 1916, 7.31 per cent., and in 1917, 6.82 per cent. These figures are, of course, on the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

The highest percentage guaranteed to any road is to the Bingham & Garfield, a Western road, operating thirty-six miles, whose average three-year earnings are put at 17.56 per cent. Some of the roads, technically speaking, are guaranteed a deficit. The Trinity & Brazos Valley is one of these; the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas is another.

The Interstate Commerce Commission also submitted a statement to Congress showing for 95.87 per cent. of the mileage an investment of $16,873,832,797, three year average returns of $896,259,264, or 5.31 per cent. The Interstate Commerce Commission figures were larger because of the inclusion of a greater percentage of roads. Nevertheless, the average return of 5.31 per cent. is larger than the 5.22 per cent. shown in the railroads' figures. The Interstate Commerce Commission estimated that the average return of all the roads would be $935,000,000. This does not include express companies, the Pullman Company, or private car lines. The Interstate Commerce Commission figures fix the present investment of the roads at $17,250,000,000, which corresponds closely to the railroads' figures of $17,203,000,000. The commission also furnished earnings figures back to 1912.

The accompanying tables give a summary of the statements submitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads, with statements of the guarantees, according to the railroads' figures, to roads operating more than 500 miles of track.

BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS STATEMENT.

Rate of return of average net operating income for three years, 1915 to 1917, computed on the basis of:

District.	Aver. Property Investment, Three Years. a	Average Net Oper. Income, Three Years. b	Rate of Return. c=b/a
Eastern District	$6,798,489,504	$355,402,491	5.23
Southern District	1,994,968,353	109,739,400	5.50
Western District	7,804,087,319	401,072,993	5.14
All roads	$16,597,545,176	$866,214,884	5.22

MILEAGE REPRESENTED.

58,979.57 of a total of 64,750 miles in the Eastern District, or approximately 91.1%
32,693.19 of a total of 50,500 miles in the Southern District, or approximately 64.7%
130,249.88 of a total of 142,750 miles in the Western District, or approximately 91.2%
221,922.64 of a total of 258,000 miles in the United States, or approximately 86.0%

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Net operating income and rate of return on investment years ended June 30, 1915, 1916, and 1917, and three-year average.

(Net operating income—operating revenues less operating expenses, taxes, and net balances of equipment, joint facilities, and miscellaneous rents.)

Road.	Mileage Op. June 30, 1917.	Net Operating Income. 3-Yr. Avg. 1915-16-17.	Property Investment. 3-Year Ave. 1915-16-17.	Rate of Return %. 1917.	1916.	1915.	3-Year Ave. 1915-16-17.
Baltimore & Ohio	4,545.23	25,848,113	547,842,127	4.65	4.95	4.28	4.63
Bangor & Aroostook	632.07	1,564,778	29,591,232	5.91	5.00	4.95	5.29
Boston & Maine	2,305.49	9,820,057	204,413,544	4.72	5.89	3.80	4.80
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	586.65	3,275,017	59,535,704	5.81	6.20	4.48	5.50
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	683.75	9,367,288	132,777,668	7.00	7.66	6.49	7.05
Chicago & East. Ill.	1,131.39	3,001,026	80,749,949	5.01	4.29	1.86	3.72
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	638.39	1,632,272	39,925,179	5.06	4.48	2.70	4.09
C., H. & D. (Inc. C. I., & W.)	943.21	1,082,550	55,238,687	3.01	3.00	*0.08	1.96
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,386.91	9,998,608	190,016,828	6.07	6.48	3.20	5.26
Delaware & Hudson	878.98	7,526,294	103,022,797	6.08	8.46	7.43	7.31
Del., Lacka. & W.	955.12	15,989,315	212,083,142	7.49	8.06	7.04	7.54
Elgin, Joliet & East.	800.59	2,732,637	41,989,323	5.13	9.53	4.85	6.51
Erie System	2,542.75	16,874,521	472,579,990	2.88	4.86	2.97	3.57
Grand Rapids & Ind.	575.03	944,743	23,113,776	4.01	4.62	3.63	4.09
Lake Erie & West.	900.06	1,678,807	43,680,573	4.56	4.52	2.42	3.84
Lehigh Valley	1,443.13	10,535,073	204,188,111	4.77	5.43	5.30	5.16
Maine Central	1,219.53	2,954,683	57,715,375	5.60	5.40	4.39	5.12
Michigan Central	1,861.77	8,078,874	146,135,571	5.67	6.95	3.93	5.52
N. Y. Central	6,082.76	55,972,807	919,502,504	6.82	7.31	4.72	6.09
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	523.02	2,134,612	66,965,760	2.65	5.15	1.76	3.19
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1,997.30	17,499,450	291,143,332	6.31	6.11	5.60	6.01
N. Y., Ont. & W.	568.46	2,099,909	90,460,116	2.36	2.50	2.10	2.32
Penn. Company	1,754.67	14,814,421	236,480,892	5.61	8.66	4.47	6.26
Penn. Railroad	4,536.00	46,382,852	846,823,658	5.37	6.58	4.45	5.48
Pere Marquette	2,250.09	3,758,969	91,618,914	4.20	5.12	2.99	4.10
Phila. & Reading	1,127.22	16,042,462	195,345,644	8.89	9.64	6.08	8.21
Phila., Balt. & W.	718.00	3,787,440	75,115,111	5.76	6.37	2.88	5.04
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. (Inc. Vand.)	2,398.94	11,375,084	224,457,345	5.81	5.71	3.64	5.07
Wabash	2,519.06	5,804,034	200,052,151	3.88	3.55	1.20	2.90
Western Maryland	775.43	3,090,247	119,767,915	2.92	2.97	1.76	2.58
Wheeling & L. E.	512.13	1,605,996	69,628,331	2.41	3.34	1.16	2.31

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Road.	Mileage Op. June 30, 1917.	Net Operating Income. 3-Yr. Avg. 1915-16-17.	Property Investment. 3-Year Ave. 1915-16-17.	Rate of Return %. 1917.	1916.	1915.	3-Year Ave. 1915-16-17.
A. T. & S. F. Sys.	11,270.17	42,398,406	688,749,805	7.02	6.30	5.13	6.16
Chicago & Alton	1,052.65	3,211,453	121,610,372	3.41	2.91	1.60	2.64
Chicago & N. W.	8,107.82	23,405,992	381,542,655	6.67	6.48	5.22	6.13
Chi., Bur. & Q.	9,372.21	34,008,645	484,507,951	8.11	7.49	5.42	7.02
Chicago Gt. W.	1,496.06	2,976,371	167,836,512	2.06	1.90	1.36	1.77
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	10,216.20	27,343,508	580,348,423	4.71	5.12	4.29	4.71
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	7,645.30	15,074,232	319,181,430	*5.86	4.75	3.52	4.72
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,752.81	4,970,796	76,267,674	7.02	6.72	5.79	6.52
Col. & Southern	1,102.60	2,502,493	82,238,700	4.10	3.02	2.01	3.04
Denver & R. Grande	2,577.73	8,851,140	175,913,464	5.28	5.25	3.71	4.75
Dul., S. S. & At.	600.35	594,780	48,349,334	1.43	1.54	0.68	1.23
El Paso & S. W.	1,028.44	4,237,117	52,833,436	11.32	7.81	4.84	8.02
Great Northern	8,172.68	29,068,529	433,599,261	6.60	7.50	6.00	6.70
Internat. & Gt. Nor.	1,159.50	1,423,702	39,460,201	6.99	2.92	0.69	3.61
Kan. City Southern	836.51	3,546,851	81,195,069	5.18	4.32	3.58	4.37
Los Ang. & S. Lake.	1,154.17	3,414,843	77,693,910	5.12	4.79	3.25	4.39
Minn. & St. Louis	1,646.75	2,642,611	67,879,614	4.02	4.18	3.47	3.89
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4,227.81	10,445,895	182,018,693	6.00	7.00	4.02	5.74
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1,744.30	5,859,780	170,363,565	3.93	2.66	3.78	3.46
Mo., K. & T. of Tex.	1,791.98	619,678	65,485,295	0.87	*0.14	2.14	0.95
Mo. Pacific	7,433.69	14,346,131	324,208,653	5.81	3.70	3.71	4.42
Northern Pacific	6,514.23	30,690,489	489,457,224	7.17	6.70	4.93	6.27
Northwestern Pacific	507.29	1,224,164	60,905,531	2.20	2.12	1.61	2.01
St. L., Br. & Mex.	548.18	993,246	15,544,732	13.15	3.45	2.54	6.39
St. Louis-San Fran.	4,778.21	13,458,378	286,113,393	5.14	4.87	4.06	4.70
S. Louis S. W.	943.10	3,398,024	70,950,212	6.68	4.62	3.06	4.79
St. L., S. W. of Tex.	810.50	561,541	30,029,113	3.69	1.68	0.18	1.87
San A. & Ar. Pass.	723.80	373,125	24,212,173	3.20	1.30	0.11	1.54
S. Pac. & Prop. Cos.	11,065.50	47,936,195	956,211,005	6.17	4.95	3.86	5.01
Spok., Por. & Seattle	554.73	1,840,691	61,125,699	4.01	2.97	2.06	3.01
Texas & Pacific	1,944.07	4,138,784	110,182,255	5.11	3.58	2.52	3.76
Union Pac. System	7,982.00	38,567,303	573,885,057	7.67	7.16	5.31	6.72
Western Pacific	950.41	1,807,506	83,078,292	3.61	2.41	0.76	2.28

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Road.	Mileage Op. June 30, 1917.	Net Operating Income. 3-Yr. Avg. 1915-16-17.	Property Investment. 3-Year Ave. 1915-16-17.	Rate of Return %. 1917.	1916.	1915.	3-Year Ave. 1915-16-17.
Atlanta, Bir. & At.	640.42	338,376	38,467,001	1.73	1.04	0.03	0.93
Atlantic Coast Line	4,764.87	10,351,243	179,819,029	6.98	5.89	4.30	5.76
Cent. of Georgia	1,918.74	3,388,224	68,854,256	6.10	4.77	3.85	4.92
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,379.53	13,268,006	231,563,982	6.54	6.22	4.37	5.73
Florida East Coast	758.62	2,352,888	47,826,901	6.47	4.60	3.68	4.92
Illinois Central	4,766.29	16,549,399	301,361,500	7.08	5.32	4.00	5.49
Louisville & Nash.	5,070.30	17,310,665	278,070,522	7.57	6.99	3.89	6.23
Nash., Chat. & St. L	1,236.53	3,212,321	37,588,962	11.21	8.86	5.25	8.53
Nor. & Western	2,085.22	20,918,830	264,792,196	8.87	9.12	5.61	7.90
Norfolk Southern	907.71	1,178,171	31,023,401	4.62	4.28	2.47	3.80
Seaboard Air Line	3,458.00	6,454,649	176,523,516	3.92	3.83	3.19	3.66
Virginian	512.62	3,270,017	87,747,661	4.84	3.79	2.53	3.73
Yazoo & Miss. Val.	1,382.04	3,900,363	62,904,315	7.85	6.23	4.48	6.20

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION STATEMENT.

Statement of income and reported investment in road and equipment of steam roads having annual operating revenues of more than $1,000,000, excluding switching and terminal companies, 1912-1917. Compiled from reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Year June 30.	‡Net Railway Operating Income as Defined Below.	§Investment in Road and Equipment—Book Value.	Ratio of Earnings to Investment. P.C.
*1917	$1,020,800,000	$17,250,000,000	5.91
1916	984,872,959	16,872,373,900	5.84
1915	683,104,833	16,499,124,491	4.14
1914	661,018,147	16,077,330,839	4.11
1913	787,610,435	15,553,559,036	5.06
1912	708,484,383	15,018,762,958	4.72
†Average	896,259,264	16,873,832,000	5.31

*Estimated figures are used for the year 1917. †Three years, 1915, 1916, 1917. ‡"Net railway operating income" is the basis for the "standard return" proposed in pending bill, being railway operating income modified by debits and credits arising from equipment and joint facility rents, but not including debits and credits from leased road and miscellaneous rents. §Road and equipment account of Class I. operating roads plus road and equipment account of all non-operating subsidiaries. Probably includes some duplication. Reserve for accrued depreciation not deducted.

Seek Cause of Mail Delay.

The Merchants' Association, which has been investigating mail delays and their causes both within and outside of the postal district of New York City, has refused a request made by Postmaster General Burleson to turn over to the department the complaints and the results of the investigation. In refusing this request the association promised to let him have full details when the investigation is completed.

The letter said that some causes for delay had been removed already by the department, but that in other cases the blame had been laid on the failure of trains to move on schedule time.

WAR SAVINGS PLATFORM.

Directors Frederic W. Allen Announces Planks on Which to Win.

Frederic W. Allen, State Director of the National War Savings Committee, announced yesterday the four planks of the platform on which the organization is settling down to the long stretch of its campaign after a month of preliminary work. They are:

"1. We want to visualize for each individual the figures $4.12 now and $5 in 1923.

"2. When individuals buy these stamps they enlist in the Production Division of the United States Army, formed to support and back up the Fighting Division in France and on the seas. This Production Division pledges itself to stop competing with the Government for labor and goods.

"3. This movement will in no way endanger the general business activity which must go on through the war. There will be plenty of work and ample returns for every one.

"4. We believe in emphasizing as far as possible the cheerful side of this campaign; in working hard to win the war, and doing it with enthusiasm, and coming out of the war a stronger, better, and more independent people, with many individuals having an anchor to windward."

The Spread of American Thrift

John Muir

To his original study of public participation in the First Liberty Loan Mr. Muir has added a sequel which tells of the way in which the Thrift base was broadened in the Second Liberty Loan.

"The Spread of American Thrift" shows how in the Second Loan the number of those who subscribed "a dollar down, a dollar a week" was increased through the general use of methods which were tested out in the first campaign.

A comparison of popular participation in the two Loans based on reports from several hundred of the leading corporations of the country; a study of the manner in which subsequent liquidation was cared for; analysis of the reasons why The Partial Payment Plan was instrumental in enrolling most of the 12,000,000 participants, with an estimate of the possibilities of national saving as the war continues—these are some of the features which make "The Spread of American Thrift" timely.

The human side of the great tasks of war finance is given attention by Mr. Muir, who cites some of the most humorous incidents developed through hurry or enthusiasm.

For the general public, for that large section of it which subscribed for Liberty Loan Bonds, and especially for all who realize the patriotic spur which the war has given to Thrift, this publication will be intensely interesting.

Single copies can be obtained at a nominal cost of ten cents.

The DeVinne Press
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5½%
Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
secured by first mortgage on the land and building of the Brooklyn Plant of the
SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, Inc.
held under lease from LOUVAIN CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the
New York Title and Mortgage Company
Capital and Surplus over $3,000,000.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Depositary

Free from personal property taxes in the State of New York; the Normal Federal Income Tax of 2 per cent. will be repaid by the Guarantor.

SERIAL MATURITIES:

$12,500	July 1, 1918	$12,500	January 1, 1919
12,500	July 1, 1919	12,500	January 1, 1920
12,500	July 1, 1920	12,500	January 1, 1921
12,500	July 1, 1921	12,500	January 1, 1922
12,500	July 1, 1922	137,500	January 1, 1923

Total Loan, $250,000. Valuation of direct security, $660,000.

The valuation of the direct security is over two and one-half times the amount of the loan.

The building is a fireproof structure erected for a milk pasteurization, bottling and ice plant. It is designed to be the world's largest, most modern and best equipped milk pasteurization plant.

The mortgage is a first lien on both land and building. The loan is further secured by an assignment of a ten-year lease executed by the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., for an aggregate net rental of $400,000, at the uniform rate of $40,000 per annum, thus providing unusually strong commercial backing for the loan.

The Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., is an old-established, successful business, well known in New York. Its average annual sales for the past three years were $11,900,285.02. Its average net earnings, after depreciation, for the same period, were $472,887.04 per annum, an amount nearly twelve times the sum annually due on the lease.

The mortgage is held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary. Authentication of the Depositary will be endorsed on each mortgage certificate.

We offer at par the unsold balance of these 5½ per cent. first mortgage certificates with our guarantee of principal and interest. Denominations of $100 or multiples thereof in various maturities, as above listed.

Write for Circular.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN. Telephone Cortlandt 6880
203 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN. Telephone Main 7160

Connecticut Brass & Manufacturing Corp.
Plants at Waterbury and West Cheshire, Conn.
Subject to Prior Sale and Advance in Price Without Notice, We Offer a Limited Allotment of the Common Stock of the Connecticut Brass and Manufacturing Corporation at
$8.50 per share (Par $10).

Net earnings for 12 months ending September 30, 1917, over $579,000. Extensions and improvements now nearing completion expected to substantially increase earnings in 1918.

Descriptive Circular and Booklet on Request

E. Bunge & Company
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
44 BROAD ST., New York.
95 PEARL ST., Hartford, Conn.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918.
LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 12, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$26,220,000	$42,159,000
Same period last year	32,401,500	58,240,800

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.16	76.80	77.26	76.80
Same period a year ago	89.28	89.00	89.28	88.68

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv. 6s	20½	20½	20½	2
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series B	24	19¾	24	6
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	74½	74	74	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	91¼	91	91¼	15
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Am. H. & L. 6s	98½	98½	98½	6
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	87⅞	87	87¾	30
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82¾	82	82½	39
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	91	90¾	90⅞	116
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87	87	87	2
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	80	80	80	5
Ann Arbor 4s	56	56	56	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	84⅜	84⅛	84¼	81
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	84	82⅞	83⅜	129½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	73	73	73	4
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	75	74½	75	6
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	86	84	86	6
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	80½	80	80½	7
Atl. & Char. A. L. 1st 5s	92	91	92	12
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	83½	81½	83½	17
Atl. Coast L., L. & N. col. 4s	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	8
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	82	82	82	2
BALT. & O.P.L.3½s	89	88¾	89	6
Balt. & O gold 4s	78	77	78	61
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	82¾	82	82½	39
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	78	77	77¾	57
B. & O., S.W. D. 3½s	85	85	85	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	98½	98	98	32
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88½	88	88¼	9
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	81⅝	80	81⅝	15
Braden Copper 6s	92	89⅞	92	17
B. R. T. g. 5s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	97¼	95	96⅝	223
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	86	85	85	11
Buf. & S. Iron deb.5s	85	85	85	5
Bush Term. 5s	84½	84½	84½	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	75	75	75	3
CAL. G. & EL. 5s	92½	92	92½	8
Carolina Central 4s	77	77	77	5
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	90	89	89⅞	22
Central Leather 5s	95½	95⅜	95½	18
Central Pacific 4s	79	78⅛	78⅞	14
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	99	99	99	3
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	74	72¾	74	19
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	79½	77¼	77¼	210
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	69½	68¾	69	100
Chicago & Alton 3½s	47½	45	45	21
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83½	82½	83½	17
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94	93¼	93¾	144
C., B.& Q. jt. 4s, reg.	93¼	93¼	93¼	5
C.,B.& Q.,Ill. Div. 4s	84	84	84	3
Chi. & Ill. ref. 4s	80	80	80	1
Chi. G. W. 1st 4s	59	58⅞	58⅞	32
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '25	79	77⅞	77⅞	17
C., M. & S. P.ref.4½s	67½	66½	67	35
C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s	80	78½	80	24
C.,M.& S.P. gen. 4½s	84½	84½	84½	1
C.,M.& S. P. cv. 4½s	75	74½	74½	22
C., M. & S. P., C. & P. W. 5s	98	97	97	19
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	71¾	71¾	71¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	8
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921, reg.	100	100	100	10
Chi. Rys. 5s	82	82	82	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66	65	66	66
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	74¾	74½	74¾	10
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	66	65	66	11
Chile Copper 7s	104	103	103	17
Chile C. 6s, rec. p.pd.	77½	76	76	75
C.,C.,C.& St.L. gen.4s	63¼	63	63¼	14
C.,C.,C.&St.L.deb.4½s	70½	70½	70½	55
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	90	90	90	2
Col. Industrial 5s	73½	73½	73½	6
Col. Midland 1st 4s	6	6	6	2
Col. & Southn. 1st 4s	84	84	84	2
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	70½	69	69	398
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	75¾	75¼	75¼	3
Con. Gas conv. 6s	101	100¼	101	31
C. Am. Sug. col. t.6s	100	99¾	99¾	3
Cumberland Tel. 5s	90	90	90	2
DEL. & H. conv. 5s	90	89⅝	90	18
D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	87	87	87	1
D. & R. G. con. 4s	65	63⅜	63⅜	15
D.&R. G. 1st&ref. 5s	51	50½	51	9
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	68	68	68	2
Det. United 4½s	72	72	72	1
Dist. Securities 5s	77	75	77	221
ERIE gen. 4s	52⅝	51¼	52	160
Erie con. 4s	68¼	67⅛	68¼	8
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	46	45	45	73
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	46	44	44¾	45
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	51⅝	50	51½	39
FT. W. & D. C. 6s	96	96	96	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	97	94¾	96	19
Granby Cons. Co. 6s	97	97	97	1
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	83	83	83	11
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	77⅝	75⅛	75⅛	4
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	51	50½	50½	45
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	15¼	14¾	14¾	50
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1951	95	95	95	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	74½	74	74½	18
I. C., C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	90½	90½	90½	4
Illinois Steel 4½s	82½	81½	82½	13
Indiana Steel 5s	96½	96½	96½	4
Inter.-Met. 4½s	56	55⅛	55½	13
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	82	81	81⅛	236
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	94¼	91½	94	543
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	46¼	45½	45½	2
KAN.C.,FT.S.& M.4s	69	68⅞	69	16
Kan. City & Pac. 4s	58	58	58	1
Kansas City So. 5s	75	74⅞	75	20
Kansas City So. 3s	59	59	59	7
Kan. City Term. 4s	77	76½	76½	11
LACK. ST'L. 5s, '23	95⅛	94¾	94¾	12
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	90½	89⅞	89⅞	11
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	98	97¾	97¾	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	84	84	84	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84⅜	84½	84½	22
Lake Shore 3½s	73⅞	73½	73⅞	11
Lex. & Eastern 1st 5s	92⅜	91⅜	92⅜	3
Liggett & Myers 7s	114	114	114	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	88⅛	88	88⅛	11
Long Isd. deb. 5s, '37	75	75	75	1
Long Isd. deb. 5s, '34	97	97	97	1
Long Island gen'l 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	2
Lorillard 7s	113½	111	111	6
Lorillard 5s	88	87½	88	41
Lou. & Nash. gen. 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	86½	86½	86½	2
Lou. & Nash. gold 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	93½	93½	93½	3
MANHAT'N CON. 4s	79	79	79	4
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	78	78	78	4
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
Midvale Steel 5s	82½	81½	81¾	37
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	44½	44½	44½	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62½	60⅝	60⅝	8
Mo., K. & T. s.f. 4½s	34	34	34	1
Mo.,K.&T.sf.4½s,t.r.r.	32	30	32	6
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	56½	56½	56½	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	99½	99½	99½	1
Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	57⅝	55½	55½	396
Mo.P.1st & ref.5s,1926	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	1
Mo.P.1st&ref.5½s,1923	90½	90½	90½	1
Mo.P.1st & ref.5s,1965	86	86	86	1
Montana Power 5s	89	88	89	16
NAT. STARCH deb.5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Nat. Tube 5s	94½	94½	94½	3
New Or. Term. 4s	63	62¾	62¾	10
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	40¼	40	40	8
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	100	99⅞	99⅞	9
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	74½	72½	74	35
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94	93¼	93½	210
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	79	78¾	79	15
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	82	80½	81¼	38
N. Y. C. & St.L.1st 4s	82	82	82	1
N.Y.C. & St. L.deb.4s	63½	61½	63½	7
N. Y. Cons. R.R. 4½s	87	87	87	3
N.Y.& Erie 3d ext.4½s	95	93½	93½	6
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	73	73	73	3
N. Y., L. & W, term. & imp. 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	85	85	85	3
N. Y., O. & W.ref.4s	64	64	64	6
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	50½	50	50	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	19½	18¼	19½	8
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	87	86	86	64
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	49	48	48	21
Norf.& So.1st & ref.5s	61	61	61	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	85	83	85	8
N. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	84¼	83⅞	84	66½
Nor. Pacific 3s	60¼	59¼	59⅞	65
Nor.Pac.ref.& imp.4½s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	2
Nor. States Pow. 5s	87½	86	86	12
ORE.R.R.&NAV.c.4s	80½	80	80½	6
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	84⅛	82¼	84⅛	94
Ore.Wash.1st & ref.4s	73⅞	73¾	73¾	1
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	80	79⅝	79⅝	18
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	91	90⅞	90⅞	8
Penn. con. 4½s	99	98	98	23
Penn. gen. 4½s	92	91¼	91⅝	146
Penn. 4s, 1948	89	88½	89	14
Penn. gtd. 4½s	97	97	97	2
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	51½	51	51¼	10
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	82	81½	81⅞	12
Public Service 5s	75½	74	75	14
Reading gen. 4s	83⅜	83	83⅜	8
Rep. Iron & Steel 5s	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	12
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	67½	67½	67½	3
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	52	52	52	4
ST. L., I. M. & SO. gen'l 5s	92	91	92	7
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	74½	74½	74½	1
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	71	71	71	4
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 4s, A	58⅜	57	57⅞	248½
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	70½	68½	68½	163
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	62⅞	61½	62	172
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	49	48	48½	15
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	68½	67½	68½	2
S.L.& S.W.Term.1st5s	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	14
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	94	94	94	5
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	54	53	53⅜	43
Seab. Air L. ref. 4s	55⅞	55	55½	9
Sinclair Oil 7s	84½	84½	84½	1
Sincl. Oil 7s,with war.	88½	86	88½	53
Sq. Bell Tel. 5s	91	91	91	4
So. Pac. conv. 5s	88⅜	87½	87½	161
So. Pac. conv. 4s	77	75½	76	238
So. Pac. ref. 4s	80	79¼	80	26
So. Pac., S.F.Term.4s	79	79	79	5
So. Pac. col. 4s	73¼	72½	73¼	18½
Southern Ry. 5s	93	91½	92½	44
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	59⅞	59	59	200
So. Ry., St. L. Div.4s	69½	67⅜	68⅝	4
TENN. C. & I. gen.5s	95	95	95	3
Tenn. Copper cv. 6s	88¼	88	88¼	5
Term. of St. L. ref.4s	82	82	82	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s	101½	98½	101	23
Third Av. adj. 5s	36	34	34½	55
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	93	93	93	2
Tri-City 5s	92	92	92	10
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	37
Union Pac. ref. 4s	77½	77	77	76
Union Pac. conv. 4s	85½	84	84	25
United Fuel Gas 6s	97½	97½	97½	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	3
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	78¼	77¾	77¾	214½
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	95¼	94½	94⅜	7
U. S. Steel 5s	99⅛	98½	98⅞	169
Utah Power & Lt. 5s	83	83	83	2
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	93	91¾	91¾	15
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	95	95	95	3
Vt. Ry. 1st 5s	93	91¾	93	35
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	84	84	84	6
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	80½	80	80	2
WABASH 1st 5s	94	93½	93½	9
Western Electric 5s	97½	97	97	10
Western Pacific 5s	84	82½	83	25
Western Maryland 4s	60¼	59⅞	60¼	14
West Shore 4s	80	80	80	3
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	93	92¾	92¾	21
West. Un. R. E. 4½s	88	87½	87½	3
Wilson & Co. 6s	95¼	94¾	95¼	18
Wisconsin Central 4s	72	72	72	38
Total sales				$7,899,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.88	98.58	98.58	3361
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	98.04	97.64	97.90	457
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	96.80	96.26	96.54	8755
Am. For. Secur. 5s	96	95⅝	95¾	273
Anglo-French 5s	89½	88⅝	89⅛	1441
Argentine 5s	80	78	80	5
City of Bordeaux 6s	86¼	84¼	85⅝	383
City of Lyons 6s	86¼	84½	85⅛	184
City of Marseilles 6s	86¼	84⅛	85⅜	273
City of Paris 6s	85⅝	82½	84⅛	208½
City of Tokio 5s	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95½	94⅜	95⅜	14
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	95	95	95	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	2
French Govt. 5½s	96⅜	94⅜	96⅛	730
Japanese 4½s	90½	90¼	90¼	19
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	90½	90	90½	27
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	80½	78	80	61
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	91	90½	90½	9
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	92½	92½	92½	1
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98⅛	97½	98	904
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1988	100	99⅞	99 15-16	206
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	96	95¼	96	71
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99¼	98⅜	99	547
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	93½	92	93⅜	257
U. S. of Mexico 5s	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	1
Total sales				$18,181,500

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	104½	104½	104½	3
N. Y. Canal 4½s	105	105	105	4
Total sales				$7,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1956, reg.	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
3½s, Nov., 1954	78	78	78	1
4s, 1955, reg.	84½	84½	84½	1
4s, 1957	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
4s, 1958	86¼	86⅛	86¼	3
4s, 1959	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
4½s, 1966	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	1
4½s, May, 1957	95½	95	95	12
4½s, Nov., 1957	95½	95	95½	72
4½s, 1963	95¼	95	95¼	5
4½s, 1965	95½	95	95½	34
Total sales				$132,000
Grand total				$26,220,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	50,002	96,330	116,990	$174,000
Tuesday	69,025	126,285	120,935	249,000
Wednesday	33,958	124,715	104,425	150,000
Thursday	40,520	137,242	180,880	183,000
Friday	39,685	132,350	169,990	89,000
Saturday	24,350	84,750	117,735	62,000
Total	257,540	701,672	814,955	$907,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
20,800	*Aetna Explos.	7⅞	6¾	7⅞	— ⅛
350	*Aetna Explos. pf., w. i.	47	41½	41½	— 5½
754	*Air Reduc.	76½	73	74	+ ½
288	*F. B'thal	100	95	100	..
140	*F. B'thal pf.	90	86	90	..
300	B.-A. Tob. cp.	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
1,400	*C., Lt. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
50	*Carbon Steel	80	80	80	..
315	Carwen Steel	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
4,400	*Chalmers M., w. i.	4⅞	4¼	4½	— ¼
200	Charc. Iron	7¾	7½	7½	+ ½
20,300	Chev. M. C., w. i.	120	110	110	— 4
980	*City Ser. pf.	74	70¼	74	+ 4
1,670	*City Ser., old	219½	213	215	+ 1
300	Curtiss Aero.	26½	26	26	— 1
2,610	Cuprite Sulp.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
2,175	*Electric Gun	⅝	9-16	⅝	+ 1-16
840	Emer. Phono.	4⅜	3¾	4¼	+ ⅛
200	Ev. Hean., Inc.	21	21	21	..
800	*Hall Signal	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅞
300	*Hall Sig. pf.	15	13	15	+ 2
800	*In.-L. Chem.	2½	2½	2½	..
550	In. Mrn.Chem.	8⅝	7½	8⅝	..
2,250	Int. Rubber	11	10	10	— 1
400	Key. T. & R.	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
60	*S. S. Kresge	72	70	72	+ 2
800	Lake Tor. Bt.	3⅜	3	3⅛	— ⅛
2,000	*Man. Transit.	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
8,700	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11,000	*Maxim Mun.	7-16	⅜	7-16	— 1-16
200	*Nash Motors	85	80	85	+ 8
2,400	*Nat. Motors	14	7	12	..
2,700	N. Y. Transp.	18	16¾	17½	+ ½
900	N. A. P. & P.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6,500	P. Tr. & Mot.	17	14	17	+ 4½
500	*Poc.-L. Coal	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
7,000	*Prud. Pict.	6½	6	6¼	..
33,000	*Smith Mot.T.	1 3-16	1 1-16	1⅛	— 1-16
18	A. O. Sm. pf.	86	86	86	— 1
8,300	*Stand. Motor	11½	8½	9½	..
4,200	Submar. Bt.	14	12	13¾	+ 1½
4,900	Triangle F.	1	15-16	1	+ ⅛
65,000	*United Mot.	25⅞	21	22⅛	+ ⅞
100	*U.S.L.& H.pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8,450	U. S. SS. Co.	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
200	World Film	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
28,300	*W. M. A. C.	7⅝	6⅞	7½	+ 1

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
500	A.-A. Oil rts.	3	3	3	..
15	Buckeye P. L.	95	95	95	+10
100	Ohio Oil	365	345	350	+40
50	S. Penn. Oil	290	280	290	+45
635	St. Oil of N.J.	562	520	545	+18
932	St. Oil of N.Y.	284	252	260	+ 2

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
2,660	*Allen Oil	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
12,000	*Am. Oil	20	17	19	..
56,800	*Am. Ventura	10	7	9	..
1,080	*Bar. O. & G.	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	— ⅛
86,000	*Boston-Wyo.	28	24	25	— 3
21,500	*Cosden	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
1,100	*Cosden pf.	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
85,000	*Crown Oil	1 3-16	1	1 3-16	+ 3-16
25,200	Cum. P. & R.	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16	+ 1-16
4,000	*Elk Basin P.	6¾	6½	6½	..
15,200	*Elk. O. & G.	½	½	½	..
3,100	*Esmeralda	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
7,400	*Federal	2⅞	2¼	2¾	+ ⅜
8,600	*Glenrock	5	3⅜	3¾	— ¾
6,900	*H'over O.&R.	7¼	5½	7¼	+ 1½
18,650	*Houston	47½	43	47	+ 5
2,100	*H.G.C.O.&R.	4¾	4⅜	4½	— ½
3,000	*Inter. Pet.	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
20,100	*Island O.&T.	2⅝	1¾	2¼	+ ⅝
31,200	Kenova	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
8,200	*Merritt	24½	22⅜	23	+ ¼
14,600	Met. Pet.	½	⅜	7-16	..
50,000	*Midwest	118	100	100	+ 7
6,500	*Midwest pf.	1⅜	1 1-16	1 1-16	..
7,450	*Midwest Ref.	115	105	108	+ 3
5,600	M. Wells Pet.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	..
6,700	*N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
11,700	*Northwest	66	59	60	— 3
32,000	*Oklahoma	5	4	4½	..
3,500	*Okla. pf.	15	14	15	+ 1
13,600	Okla. P. & R.	7½	6⅝	7	+ ¼
20,500	Omar O. & G.	38	32	35	— 3
500	*Pan-Am. Pet.	42	40	40¼	+ ¼
3,000	*Penn. Ken.	5¼	5	5¼	— ¼
31,500	*R.R. O.&G.	1	⅝	15-16	+ 1-16
30,300	*Rice	¼	3-16	3-16	+ 1-16
2,100	*Sapul. O.&R.	10	9	9⅝	+ ½
4,300	Seq. O. & R.	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ 1-16
3,500	*Sinclair Gulf	17	16	16½	— 1
500	*Stanton	1½	1½	1½	..
17,500	*Utah Pet.	5-16	¼	¼	+ 1-16
2,650	*Way. O. & G.	4	3½	4	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
5,670	Al.-Br. C. M.	3-16	⅛	3-16	..
*20,000	Atlanta	†9½	8	9	..
13,800	Big Ledge C.	1⅛	1	1⅛	—
*2,100	Booth	†4	3½	4	— ½
26,700	Bos. Mon.	†54	45	47	— 6
*3,600	Brad. Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	— ¼
8,000	Butte C. & Z.	8¼	7½	7¾	— ⅛
27,500	Butte-Detroit	¼	3-16	3-16	— 1-16
500	Butte-N. Y.	9-16	9-16	9-16	— 1-16
*21,000	Caledonia M	†56	47	53	+ 6
*13,100	Calumet & J.	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16	— 1-16
8,700	Canada Cop.	2⅛	1 13-16	2	..
6,700	Cashboy	†4½	4	4½	..
*105000	Cer. S. M. M.	†68	42	65	+26
500	Cerro G. M.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
*1,000	Coco R. Min.	2½	2⅜	2½	..
20,300	Con. Ar. Sm.	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ¼
10,500	Cons. Cop. M.	6⅜	5⅝	6	— ⅜
*5,300	Cons. Homes	†28	25	25	— 3
*3,755	Copper Valley	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
4,600	Cresson Gold	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
*24,885	Emma Copper	½	⅜	⅜	— 1-16
3,480	First Nat. C.	2⅜	2	2 1-16	— ⅛
*9,700	Fortuna Cons.	†40	35	40	..
*8,975	Gibson C. C.	2 7-16	2⅛	2⅜	..
*22,300	Globe D. C.	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
*4,000	Gold Hill	†4	3	4	..
2,100	Goldfield C.	1-16	1-16	1-16	..
3,400	Goldfield M.	†3	3	3	..
*3,400	Great Bend	†5½	5	5	+1
2,200	Gt. V. Ex. C.	1	15-16	1	+ ⅛
*8,400	Green M. M.	11-16	⅝	⅝	..
5,423	Hecla Mining	4⅞	4¾	4 13-16	..
*18,500	Int. Mines	14	9	10	— 4
*7,250	Iron Blossom	⅝	9-16	9-16	— 1-16
*19,000	Jerome Verde	13-16	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
*7,900	Jer. Pres. C.	3⅛	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
*8,500	Jim Butler	†90	79	85	+ 6
13,000	Josevig-Ken.	⅜	5-16	5-16	+ ⅛
6,050	Jumbo Ext.	†20	17	19	+ 3
800	Kerr Lake	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
*4,500	Kewanas	†7	6½	7	+ 1
*8,600	Kir. P. G. M.	†50	50	50	..
1,300	La Rose Con.	5-16	¼	5-16	+ 1-16
1,500	Lavelle Gold	1	¾	¾	— ¼
2,300	Louisiana C.	½	½	½	..
600	†McKin.-Dar.	60	60	60	..
2,400	Magma Ch.	7-16	7-16	7-16	..
80	Magma Cop.	40	38	39	..
10,500	*†Marsh Min.	6	5	5½	— ½
1,200	Mason Val.	5½	5	5¼	+ ¼
4,200	†Mogul Min.	35	33	33	— 7
10,900	*Monster Ch.	7-16	5-16	⅜	..
10,800	*†Mother Lode	27	26	26	— 1
41,500	*†Natl. Leas.	6	4	6	..
19,000	*†Nat.Z. & L.	28	24	24	— 3
6,100	†Nev. Op. M.	20	20	20	..
2,980	*New Corn.	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅛
700	N. Y. & Hon. R. C. M.	13¼	12¼	13¼	— ¼
11,400	*Nicklas Min.	42	28	42	..
2,750	Nipissing	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
3,050	*Nixon Nev.	½	7-16	7-16	..
1,800	*Oh.C.,n.,w.i.	1	15-16	1	— 1-16
11,775	*†Pole Star C.	23	20	23	+ 2
15,800	†Port. Con. C.	34	31	34	..
13,500	*†Prov. Mine.	51	47	47	— 1
3,500	*Rawley Min.	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
2,200	*Ray Herc.	3¾	3¼	3⅝	..
9,001	*Rex. Con. M.	10½	9½	10	..
4,850	†Roch. Mines	30	29	29	..
2,800	†San Toy	13	12	13	+ 2
89,050	Silver King of Arizona	7-16	⅜	⅜	..
2,665	S.K.C.of Utah	3½	3	3½	+ ¼
8,500	*†Silver Pick.	5	5	5	..
4,000	*†St. Nich. Z.	6	6	6	..
1,900	Std. Sil.-Lead	5-16	¼	5-16	— ⅛
2,900	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	..
10,000	†Success Min.	9½	8	8½	— 1
1,500	Sup. Copper	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅜
4,750	Tonopah Ex.	1¾	1 11-16	1¾	+ 1-16
12,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	5-16	⅜	+ 1-16
6,500	*†Troy-Ariz.	16	13	13	— 3
1,200	Un. Eastern	4	3¾	3¾	..
900	Unity Gold	4	3½	3½	— ¼
6,000	*†Utica Mines	11	10	11	..
5,500	†W. End Con.	69	68	68	+ 3
5,050	Wh. Caps M.	½	7-16	½	— ⅛
2,200	†Wh. Caps Ex.	12	10	12	+ 2
4,000	†Wilbert Cop.	16	15	16	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
$267,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	99½	99⅛	99¼	..
39,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. n.	97⅜	96⅝	97⅜	+ 1⅜
227,000	*Can. Gov. 5s	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	+ ¼
46,000	*Gen.El. 6% n.	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+ ¼
58,000	*Gen. El. 6%, 2-yr. n.	99½	99¼	99½	+ ¼
52,000	*Gt. Nor. 3-yr. 5%	97½	97	97	..
33,000	*Rus. Gov. new 5½s	52	43	43	— 2
127,000	*Rus. Gov. 6½s	58	48	50	+ 4

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

Pacific Gas & Elec.
Common & Preferred
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5412

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Wm. McDermott
Specialist in
Standard Oil Stocks
30 Broad St. New York
Phones Broad 233-234

Unlisted Securities Department
Central Aguirre Sugar
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
National Sugar Refining
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

DuPont 6% Debenture Stock Scrip
Bought & Sold
WILLIAM WHEATLEY
Specialist in Powders
120 Broadway, N. Y.
Phones Rector 9717-8.

Unlisted Securities
WILL BUY
5 Winchester Arms @ $605
20 Int. Silver Com. @ $45
100 Pac. Coast Com. @ $42.50
20 Pac. Coast Pfd. @ $70
WEBB & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
Phone Hanover 1645-7

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
American Surety
E. W. Bliss
Guaranty Trust Stock
Kirby Lumber
National Surety
National Sugar
Penn Coal & Coke
Singer Manufacturing
Texas & Pacific Coal
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Carolina Pr. & Light Com. & Pfd.
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Northern Ohio Electric Pfd.
Northern States Pr. Com., Pfd. & War.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Amer. Sleeve-Valve Motor
Cuban Ports Co.
Pennsylvania Rubber Co.
Russian Ruble Int. 5½s
Seaboard Steel & Mang. 6s
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
D., L. & W. Coal
William C. Orton
Specialist Reorganization Securities.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
Remington Type.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
60 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

American Graphophone
Carbon Steel
Central Aguirre Sugar
Empire Steel & Iron
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

For Sale
15M Ohio Utilities 6% 1948 @ 92 and int.
15M Ohio & Wn. U's 6% 1929 @ 92 and int.
5M UtahVal. Gas&C. 6% 1935 @ 92 and int.
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

Russian Gov't
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ISSUES
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED.
ALFRED R. RISSE CO.
56 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 4516.

American & British Mfg. Com.
Bought & Sold.
Anderson, Colby & Koellner
60 Broadway. Tel. Rector 5250-5251

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 12, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	61	65
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buffalo Traction, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98	99
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	92
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	..	93
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	93
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	93
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	83½	85½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	79	82
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97½	98½
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	87	95
Eliz. & Tr. R.R., '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	76
Hackensack Wtr., '52	4	Jan. & July	74	78
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	92	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	95	96
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	94⅛	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	90
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	83
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	..	99
Miss R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	70
Middlesex & S. T., '50	5	Jan. & July	..	87
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	68	70
N.J. & H.R.R.& F., '50	4	Mar. & Sept.	72	75
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	54	64
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan & July	95½	96¼
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	83
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	95
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	89½	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	90
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	95	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	100
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Riverside Trac., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	89
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	72	82
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	72	77
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	82	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	73	75
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	73	78
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	74	76
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	56	58
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82½	84
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	95	100
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	75
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	95
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	86	94
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	54	64
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	84¾	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	99

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 12, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	......	10	13
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	65	68
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2¼	Q	Jan 2, 18	88	91
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	40	41
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	212	213
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	92
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	47	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	71	75
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	......	4¾	5⅛
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26,17	60	62
Do participating pf.	..	..	......	9½	11½
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	78	79
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Nov 1, 17	25	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	90	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	65
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).	..	..	......	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Jan 1, 18	212	217
Do pf.	½	M	Jan 1, 18	74½	76
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	24
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	75	80
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	33	34
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	63	64
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	64	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	75	80
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	100
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,17	93	97
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	120	124
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	......	5	8
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	24	30
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.	..	..	......	75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	118	122
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	......	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	92	98
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 18	93	100
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	......	30	35
Do pf.	..	..	......	..	55
Kansas City Rys	..	..	......	..	22
Do pf.	..	..	......	50	55
Middle West Util pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	55	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	33	36
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	86	73
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	......	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	54	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	60	63
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	86	88
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	47	52
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	36	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,17	82	84
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	55	57
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	79	82
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	93	98
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	......	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	93	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	......	6	7
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	22	23
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15,17	102	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	......	2	3
Do pf.	..	..	......	10	12
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 18	82	84
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 18	26	29
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	61	63
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.).	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	23	24
United Utilities	..	..	......	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	50	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	65	70
Western Power	..	..	......	10	11
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	42	45
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15,17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 12, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15,17	224	227
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	34	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	63	66
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	66	67
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	68	70
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15,17	34	37
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10,17	158	160
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	96	99
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 18	109	111
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,17	94	97
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	90	92
By Products Coke	8	A	......	132	136
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 20, 17	86	88
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	......	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	90
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	145	155
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	155	162
Certainteed Products.	..	..	......	47½	49
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	88
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	68½	71
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,17	88	90
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	101	103
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	$20	Sp.	Dec 28,17	167	170
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	89	92
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	410	435
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	77	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 29,17	85	93
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	104	107
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	47½	49
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec 24,17	243	244
Holly Sugar	..	..	......	35	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Int. Silver	..	..	......	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	85
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	96
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	78½	80
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30,17	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	100	105
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	......	8	15
Do pf	..	..	......	72	78
Merg. Linotype	a5	Q	Dec 31,17	120	121¾
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	69	71
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	107	109
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	97	98
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10,17	233	234
New Niquero Sugar	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20,17	115	117
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	115	125
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	36	38
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	66	68
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15,17	640	680
Remington Typewriter	..	..	......	14	15
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	61	62
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	41	43
Royal Baking Powder.	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	122	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	85	87
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24,17	55	58
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	......	14½	16
Do pf.	..	..	......	43	44
Shredded Wheat	g2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	173	177
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	36	40
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Dec 15,17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	190	200

*And 4½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 12, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 18	475	500
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	*6	S	Nov 1, 17	205	215
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	165	180
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	5	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Bat'y Pk. N.	400,000	†3	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Bowery	250,000	‡6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	......	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	150	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	......	..	150
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	..	95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	310	320
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	202	210
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 18	370	380
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	210
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	385	395
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Dec 31,17	315	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	175	178
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Sp.	Jan 7, 18	297	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	4200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Jan 2, 18	850	900
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	175	185
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	137	144
Comm'c'l Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	185	195
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jan 2, 18	625	640
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 4, 18	240	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 18	485	495
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	265	280
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	370	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	290	310
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 18	305	310
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	250	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13,17	280	285
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 18	265	290
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	270	290
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	a10	S	Jan 2, 18	415	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	..	142
Pacific ($50).	500,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	55	Q	Jan 2, 18	475	..
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jan 2, 18	200	220
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	420	445
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	115
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	..	Jan 1, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡and 3% extra. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 10% special.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 29,17	365	372
Brooklyn	1,500,000	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	570
Central	5,000,000	‡6	Q	Jan 2, 18	700	715
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	242	248
Commercial	500,000	..	..	......	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	317	322
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	405	425
Fidelity	1,000,000	*4	Q	Jan 2, 18	206	213
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	250	270
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	325	327
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31,17	142	145
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 18	90	100
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	130	145
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	......	198	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	335	345
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 18	580	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	265	285
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	......	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	280	290
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	350	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 18	875	910
U S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	395	402

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 16% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*75c	Q	Dec 31,17	106	109
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,17	169	175
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	85	100
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	......	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 8, 18	$45	$49
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 18	255	265
Am. Alliance	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 16, 17	135	145
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	447	460
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	11	S	J. & J.	295	325
Globe & Rut.	700,000	9	Q	Jan 2, 18	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	400	405
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	90	93
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	82	90
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	173	175
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	50	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	170	180
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	Oct 10, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	70	80
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	29	32

*And $1 extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Oct 15,17	140	150
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	225	260
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	130	150
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	100	110

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 7	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Jan. 8	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Jan. 9	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Jan. 10	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Jan. 11	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Jan. 12	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	4.7530	4.76 7-16
Low	4.75¼	4.76 7-16
Same week last year— High	4.7585	4.76 7-16
Low	4.75½	4.76 7-16
Year to date— High	4.7530	4.76 7-16
Low	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16
Same period last year— High	4.7585	4.76 7-16
Low	4.75½	4.76 7-16

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 7	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73⅛	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Jan. 8	5.73½	5.73½	5.73½	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼
Jan. 9	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.71	5.71	5.71
Jan. 10	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞
Jan. 11	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝
Jan. 12	5.72⅞	5.72⅞	5.72⅞	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	5.72⅝	5.70⅝
Low	5.73½	5.71½
Same week last year— High	5.84¼	5.83¼
Low	5.84⅝	5.83⅝
Year to date— High	5.72⅝	5.70⅝
Low	5.73⅞	5.71½
Same period last year— High	5.84¼	5.83¼
Low	5.84⅝	5.83½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 7	4.48	4.46	43.50	43.87½	8.46	8.45
Jan. 8	4.46	4.43½	43.12½	43.62½	8.46	8.45
Jan. 9	4.51½	4.49½	43.12½	43.62½	8.37	8.36
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43.25	8.40	8.39
Jan. 11	4.49	4.47	42.87½	43.25	8.36½	8.35½
Jan. 12	4.49	4.47	42.75	43.25	8.33	8.32
Week's range— High	4.46	4.43½	43.50	43.87½	8.33	8.32
Low	4.51½	4.49½	42.75	43.25	8.46	8.45
Same week last year— High	5.02	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.80	6.88¼
Low	5.03¼	5.02	40.81¼	40.87½	6.93⅝	6.93
Year to date— High	4.36½	4.34½	43.62½	43.87½	8.36½	8.35½
Low	4.51½	4.49½	42.87½	43.25	8.46	8.45
Same period last year— High	5.02	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88⅝	6.87¾
Low	5.06	5.06	40.81¼	40.87½	6.93⅝	6.93

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 7	30.00	30.50	32.50	33.00	31.75	32.25
Jan. 8	30.00	30.50	32.25	32.75	31.75	32.25
Jan. 9	30.00	30.50	32.25	32.75	31.25	31.75
Jan. 10	30.25	30.50	32.25	32.75	31.25	31.75
Jan. 11	30.50	31.00	32.50	32.75	31.75	32.25
Jan. 12	32.00	32.50	33.50	34.00	33.00	33.50
Week's range— High	32.00	32.50	33.50	34.00	33.00	33.50
Low	30.00	30.50	32.25	32.75	31.25	31.75
Same week last year— High	27.40	27.50	29.60	29.70	28.00	28.10
Low	27.25	27.35	29.35	29.45	27.95	28.05
Year to date— High	31.50	32.00	33.50	34.00	32.75	33.25
Low	30.00	30.50	32.00	32.50	31.25	31.75
Same period last year— High	27.40	27.50	29.60	29.70	28.00	28.10
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Jan. 7	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Jan. 8	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 9	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 10	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 11	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Jan. 12	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Week's range— High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Same week last year— High	20.00	20.05	29.35	29.45
Low	19.70	19.75	29.25	29.30
Year to date— High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Same period last year— High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	29.25	29.30

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range— High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	75.00	75.25	114.00	114.25	107.00	107.25
Same week last year— High	56.75	56.85	89.00	89.125	84.00	84.125
Low	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.125	84.00	84.125
Year to date— High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	73.50	73.75	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Same period last year— High	57.50	57.60	91.00	91.125	86.00	86.125
Low	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.125	84.00	84.125

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range— High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Same week last year— High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Year to date— High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Same period last year— High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.122	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.122	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range— High	24.82	24.40	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.20	24.30	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Same week last year— High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	55.75	50.87½
Low	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date— High	24.45	24.50	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.20	24.30	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Same period last year— High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	45.88	45.98	27.04	27.14
Low	45.64	45.74	26.93	27.03
Same week last year— High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.50	44.75	23.75	23.87½
Year to date— High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	45.50	45.60	26.70	26.80
Same week last year— High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.50	44.75	23.50	23.60

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 7	1.27½	1.27⅛	1.25⅞	1.25½
Jan. 8	1.27⅜	1.27⅛	1.25⅝	1.25
Jan. 9	1.27⅜	1.27⅛	1.25½	1.25
Jan. 10	1.27½	1.27⅛	1.25½	1.24½
Jan. 11	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.25¼	1.24½
Jan. 12	1.27½	1.27⅜	1.25½	1.25
Week's range	1.27½	1.27⅛	1.25⅝	1.24½

OATS.	Jan. High.	Low.	March. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 7	80⅛	79⅛	79¾	78⅝	77¾	76⅞
Jan. 8	80½	78	79½	77	77¾	75⅞
Jan. 9	79½	78¼	79	77½	77	76
Jan. 10	80¼	78	79⅜	77⅜	77½	75¾
Jan. 11	79⅞	78⅝	78¾	77⅞	76⅞	75¾
Jan. 12	80⅝	80⅛	79⅝	78¾	77⅛	77
W'k's r'ge	80½	78	79¾	77	77¾	75¾

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 7	24.00	23.95	24.40	24.25
Jan. 8	24.00	23.90	24.37	24.25
Jan. 9	24.12	24.00	24.50	24.32
Jan. 10	24.37	24.10	24.80	24.35
Jan. 11	24.30	24.17	24.80	24.52
Jan. 12	..	..	24.82	24.77
Week's range	24.37	23.90	24.82	24.25

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 7	23.77	23.57	24.20	24.02
Jan. 8	..	..	24.12	24.00
Jan. 9	23.67	23.55	24.15	24.02
Jan. 10	23.90	23.50	24.40	24.00
Jan. 11	24.00	23.75	24.42	24.15
Jan. 12	24.07	24.07	24.42	24.40
Week's range	24.07	23.50	24.42	24.00

PORK.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Jan. 7	45.80	45.50	45.37	44.90
Jan. 8	45.80	45.50	45.25	44.90
Jan. 9	..	..	45.22	45.00
Jan. 10	46.10	45.75	45.50	45.12
Jan. 11	..	..	45.75	45.25
Week's range	46.10	45.50	45.75	44.90

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Low.	March. High.	Low.
Jan. 7	31.66	31.39	31.20	30.90
Jan. 8	32.10	31.66	31.69	31.18
Jan. 9	32.44	31.93	31.97	31.40
Jan. 10	32.40	32.00	31.95	31.40
Jan. 11	32.05	31.54	31.73	31.18
Jan. 12	31.64	31.35	31.31	30.90
Week's range	32.44	31.35	31.97	30.90

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
Jan. 7	30.84	30.57	30.53	30.32	29.62	29.41
Jan. 8	31.30	30.79	30.95	30.48	29.93	29.58
Jan. 9	31.58	31.04	31.24	30.67	30.16	29.75
Jan. 10	31.59	31.06	31.30	30.75	30.09	29.60
Jan. 11	31.45	30.78	31.10	30.51	29.95	29.30
Jan. 12	30.96	30.45	30.67	30.18	29.50	28.98
Week's range	31.59	30.45	31.30	30.18	30.16	28.98

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 12, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	516,220	588,859	672,301
Tuesday	775,009	611,442	831,996
Wednesday	459,161	816,299	705,462
Thursday	513,852	1,005,393	503,987
Friday	467,380	627,232	684,348
Saturday	368,930	217,576	405,017
Total w'k.	3,100,552	3,866,801	3,803,111
Year to date.	7,033,100	8,648,427	8,545,201

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$4,248,500	$4,689,000	$5,015,500
Tuesday	4,684,000	7,254,000	6,244,500
Wednesday	4,139,500	6,873,500	6,056,500
Thursday	4,643,500	5,724,000	4,439,000
Friday	5,279,500	5,112,500	6,584,000
Saturday	3,225,000	2,746,500	4,687,500
Total w'k.	$26,220,000	$32,401,500	$33,007,000
Year to date.	42,159,000	58,240,800	62,329,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Jan. 12,'18.	Jan. 13,'17.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$7,899,500	$21,746,000	$13,846,500
Government	18,181,500	10,303,500	*7,878,000
State	7,000	84,000	77,000
City	132,000	268,000	136,000
Total all	$26,220,000	$32,401,500	$6,181,500

*Increase.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BALTIMORE TUBE COMPANY, INCORPORATED

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Baltimore Tube Company, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the Company at Alexandria, Virginia, on the fifth day of February, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 16th, 1918, until the opening of business on February 6th, 1918.
(Signed) ROBERT S. STRINGER, Secretary.
Baltimore, Maryland, January 11th, 1918.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY, Inc.
501 Fifth Avenue, New York City

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, Monday, the 28th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) Directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon on January 12th and will remain closed until 3 o'clock P. M. on January 28th.
New York, January 12th, 1918.
B. J. PETERS, Asst. Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the WOMEN'S HOTEL COMPANY for the election of Directors in the place of those whose terms of office then expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 28th of January, 1918, at 4 o'clock P. M.
LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.
New York, January 10th, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE EAST RIVER GAS COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

New York, January 14th, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing eleven directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Webster and Vernon Avenues, Long Island City, on the 28th day of January, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

COLLECT ON BONDS TODAY.

Final Installment Due on Second Liberty Loan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — Banks throughout the country tomorrow will collect the final 40 per cent. installment on the second Liberty Loan, although payments are not due at Federal Reserve Banks and other Treasury agencies until Tuesday. Large overpayments on previous installment collection dates have left only $455,000,000 to be paid in tomorrow and Tuesday. Total collections from the second Liberty Loan have been $3,453,000,000.

Tuesday also is the final day for receipt of payments on the latest issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness arranged in anticipation of big tax collections next June. This issue is still open for subscriptions.

At a meeting of the Directors held in London January 10, 1918, it was decided to recommend to the shareholders at the annual meeting fixed to be held January 24, 1918, payment on January 31, 1918, of final dividend of 6 per cent. free of British Income Tax upon the Ordinary Shares, making with the interim dividends already paid 30 per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1917, as against 30 per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1916.

In their annual report the Directors say that during the year the factories in England have been largely employed in supplies for troops abroad at reduced rate of profit. Having regard to possibility of the war being prolonged the Directors at an early stage made arrangements for large increase in output at American factories. Such output has during the past year been over three times that of prewar year, and has enabled sales of the Company's goods to be substantially increased over that of the year ended September 30, 1916. Even with increased output the Company is unable to fill all the orders for its goods. In consequence of substantially increased cost of leaf and other materials, it is necessary to employ much larger working capital. Supplies of many materials difficult to obtain and transport facilities are much more limited.

Net profits for the year after deducting all charges and expenses for management, etc., and providing for Income Tax for the year, and Excess Profits duty for year ended September 30, 1916, are £3,105,002, as against £2,733,361 for the previous year. After paying final dividend of 6 per cent. and transferring £275,228 to Special Reserve, Carry Forward will be £2,526,699 subject to Excess Profits duty for the year. Directors have also decided to pay on January 31, 1918, with final dividend for the past year, an interim dividend of 6 per cent. for the year 1917-1918 on the Ordinary Shares of the Company, free of British Income Tax.

Transfers received in order at the Registered Office of the Company in London up to January 14, 1918, will be in time to be passed for payment of dividends to transferees.

January 11, 1918.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN COAL & ORE DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, DUE JANUARY 1st, 1936:

Notice is hereby given that (in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage from said Company to Columbia Trust Company, and National Trust Company, Limited, Trustees) sealed tenders of bonds of the above described issue for account of the Sinking Fund, to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Thirty-seven Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-eight dollars and Twenty-three cents ($37,338.23) are hereby called for, and will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, not later than **January 23rd, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.**

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all tenders.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, January 2nd, 1918.

PITTSFORD POWER COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the mortgage of the Pittsford Power Company, dated January 1, 1914, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Three Thousand and twenty-four 68-100 ($3,024.68) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, January 23, 1918; on and within thirty days after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
Dated New York, N. Y., January 7, 1918.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 119422 for 100 shares of Common stock of Reading Company, issued to Joel Jacobs and dated the 19th day of October, 1917, the same having been lost or destroyed.
Finder will please return to 1877 Broadway, N. Y.
JOEL JACOBS,
1877 Broadway, New York City.

THE ST. CLAIR NATIONAL BANK, located at Freedom, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
H. R. ROSS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 402, New York Produce Exchange Building, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of January, 1918, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, January 4, 1918.
O. HYLIN, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

THE TRI-CITY RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
5% Collateral Trust First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3:00 P. M. on February 11th, 1918, for the sale to it of $250,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee rserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 14, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION

January 7, 1918.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF Guaranty Securities Corporation:
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Guaranty Securities Corporation will be held, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws of said corporation, at its office, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City, January, twenty-eighth, Nineteen hundred eighteen, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors to fill the places of those whose terms will expire, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
H. M. BENSON, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Danville, Ill., January 12, 1918.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 18th day of February, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 25th day of January, 1918, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1918.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, INC.
19 Cedar Street,
New York, Jan. 14th, 1918.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted will be held at No. 19 Cedar St., New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 28th, 1918.
E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE
GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Annual Stocholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Comapny of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.
J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE Annual Meeting of the American Waldensian Aid Society will be held on Wednesday afternoon, January 16th, 1918, at the residence of Mr. Gilbert Colgate, 306 West 76th Street, at four o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ANNA MOORE, Recording Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY for the purpose of electing five trustees will be held at the DISPENSARY BUILDING, 34 SPRING STREET, on January 14, 1918. Polls will be open from four to five P. M.
DAVID A. CLARKSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of GEORGE A. HAWS, INC., will be held at the offices of the company, 135 FRONT ST., NEW YORK CITY, on Monday, Jan. 28th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M.
S. BANDMAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New York Times Co. will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, January 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.
BEN C. FRANCK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RAILROAD TRACK scale; pressure gauges, marine clock, revolution counter, thermometers, steam traps, air compressor tandem, link pins, cable clips, hinges, pipe fittings (black, galvanized, and brass), ball cocks, bibb cocks, steam cocks, stop cocks, valves, and water-closet seats. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., February 2, 1918, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1195) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Audubon Building, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. —A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that EGERTON TOWING COMPANY, owner of the Steamtug "EGERTON," filed its Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on July 20, 1917. Value of vessel and freight, as per order, $14,000. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 8th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, January 3, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HENRY HARDY
Sheriff's Auctioneer sells this day, Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at No. 336 E. 92d Street, by order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court; 22 horses, two trucks, 7 wagons, 6 sets of double harness, 1 set of single harness, lease office furniture, appurtenances and personal property used in the conduct of the express business now owned and conducted by it (Heins Express Co., Inc.), 336 E. 92d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Terms of sale all cash. Property must be removed immediately after the sale.
DAVID H. KNOTT, Sheriff.
THOS. F. WINTERS, Deputy Sheriff.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 9, 1918, W. Freeland Dalzell et al. filed their petition praying for limitation of liability as owners of the tug C. P. RAYMOND, for any loss, damage or injury arising out of an accident which occurred on or about July 23, 1917, when the barge P. B. No. 8 collided with the steamship SAN GIOVANNI near Pier 22, Brooklyn, in consequence of which said SS. SAN GIOVANNI and said barge P. B. No. 8 are alleged to have sustained damage. The petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug C. P. RAYMOND and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $20,000 with lawful interest according to law. All persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 642, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 31, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—N. V. Maats. Stoomschip Barendrecht (Ph. Van Ommeren) against a Cargo of 4100 Tons of Petroleum, lately loaded and now on board the steamship Barendrecht, and against Societe Espagnole d'Achats and d'Affretements. Notice I have arrested the foregoing petroleum upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for damages on contract $240,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court, on January 21, 1918, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated New York, January 14, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
BURLINGHAM, VEEDER, MASTEN & TREARY, Procs. for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 2802 R. S. U. S., and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three large diamonds set in one platinum lavalier.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082 R. S. U. S., and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, Title VII, Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated, January 5, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the STANDARD ACETYLENE APPLIANCE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 2d day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [L. S.] of Albany, this second day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.
A. B. PARKIN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.
Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of ZINN, LEBOWITZ & KAYSER at 27 W. 24th Street, New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated New York, January 9th, 1918.
HARRY ZINN,
ISIDOR LEBOWITZ,
OTTO KAYSER.

NOTICE.
The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
V. E. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 8, 1918.

Issue of Jan. 15
The SPUR
Profusely Illustrated
425 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
A special FINANCIAL edition to which the following financial authorities contribute:
CHARLES H. SABIN, President Guaranty Trust Company of New York. — The Federal Reserve System
HENRY P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Company. — The Work of the American Red Cross
HENRY L. DOHERTY, Henry L. Doherty & Company. — Public Utilities and the War
M. L. FARRELL, F. S. Smithers & Company. — Bank and Bankers' Acceptances
JULES S. BACHE, J. S. Bache & Company. — The Problem of Investments
Also sketch of WALTER C. TEAGLE, the new president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. — Standard Oil Company's New Head
The above special articles are in addition to the regular financial editorial of Mr. M. J. Woodworth, Financial Editor of The Spur.
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IMPEDE PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Railway Embargoes Stop Nearly All Shipments in Pittsburgh and Valley Districts.

IRON ORE SUPPLY ADEQUATE

Market Conditions for Six Months Will Depend Chiefly on Transportation Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 13.—Operations in the iron and steel industry have been handicapped in the last few days, railroads having placed embargoes that shut off the shipment of nearly all the product of the furnaces and mills in the Pittsburgh and Valley districts. The placing of these embargoes began about ten days ago, and by the fore part of this week they covered almost every movement. In most branches of the finished steel trade the storage capacity of the mills is limited, and if the embargoes are continued any length of time production will have to be curtailed.

The shortage of coke has been felt chiefly by furnaces depending on the Connellsville region, but has been so severe that the pig iron production of the country was reduced in December to an average rate of 34,300,000 tons a year, against a rate of about 39,400,000 tons in November. The year's production is estimated at 38,600,000 tons, or 800,000 tons less than was produced in 1916 with less blast furnace capacity.

The annual review of the Connellsville coke industry by The Courier shows shipments from the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions in 1917 of 17,806,181 tons, or 18 per cent. less than was shipped in 1916. The poorest quarter in 1917 was the fourth, while the best quarter of 1916 was the second. Comparing these periods, the shipments last quarter were nearly 30 per cent. below the record. A part of the deficiency was made up by the fact that meanwhile some additional by-product coke plants had been put in operation at blast furnace plants.

Lake Superior iron ore shipments by water in 1917 totalled 62,498,901 tons, against 64,734,198 tons in 1916. Apart from these water shipments, about 1,500,000 tons in 1916 and about 2,000,000 tons in 1917 were moved by all-rail routes. If the blast furnaces were able to operate at capacity an iron ore shortage would be facing the trade, but as conditions are there will be an ample supply of ore at the lower end of the lakes to carry the furnaces to the opening of navigation next Spring.

Steel Corporation's Surprise.

The increase of 484,612 tons in the United States Steel Corporation's unfilled obligations in December, just reported, surprised the trade, as a decrease had been expected, corresponding to the experience of the seven months preceding December. Shipments in that month were probably about 125,000 tons less than in November, while there were heavy bookings of Government orders. Of ordinary commercial buying there was very little in December, the market having been stagnant, as it has been thus far this month.

Iron and steel exports in November totalled 473,929 gross tons, against 571,893 tons in October. The record month thus far has been September, 1916, with 643,767 tons, the next best month being last June, with 631,606 tons. By practically all the comparisons that can be made iron and steel exports have not decreased since the campaign of unrestricted destruction of merchant shipping by submarines went into operation nearly a year ago. The decrease in exports in November is attributed to the export embargoes.

The further restriction in iron and steel production and the still greater restriction in shipments have increased the scarcity in material from the buyer's standpoint, but on the whole there is hardly as much pressure for deliveries as would be expected in the circumstances. Market conditions in the next few months will depend chiefly upon transportation conditions. If shipments continue to be restricted, steel will be scarcer when the Spring demand comes, while if production can be increased to the capacity of the industry steel will probably become more plentiful.

The general market in pig iron and steel products remains quiet, as buyers are mainly interested in year-end adjustments and other accounting matters. When that is all done the market may clear up a little, but of course the great market factor is whether railroad conditions will be such as to permit full operation of blast furnaces and steel plants. Should that occur it would probably establish a definite pace for the market. Coal operators in the Pittsburgh district contended last Friday that a local fuel famine was imminent if the officials of the National Fuel Administration in Washington did not rescind a number of orders recently given producers in this region to ship into New England, parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York States, where there is a shortage of coal.

Unless local munition and other plants with Government contracts are supplied with fuel in the next four or five days, a number of them will be forced to shut down, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts of the Fuel Administration officials to keep them going, as orders from Washington are very urgent for war supplies. The McKeesport Tin Plate Company was forced to shut down Friday, throwing 2,500 men idle just at a time when every pound of product is needed. This plant has been depending on river shipments for coal, but the rivers are frozen solid and coal transportation is at a standstill on that account. It will take a week or ten days, even with good weather, to resume operations, and meantime the war orders are piling up on the mills.

Coal Movement Blocked.

The railroads have practically abandoned, for the time being, the movement of coal from many of the mines in this district in order that their distribution and classification yards may be cleared. This action is causing strenuous protests from operators, because their loaded coal is simply being moved onto switches and not taken to the yards for distribution. Larger coal operators have been called upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission to answer questionnaires concerning their private cars. Railroads have also been asked to forward statements in this survey, in order that the commission may get an adequate report of American rolling stock, orders on which are looked for from Washington at any time.

Conditions as to coke deliveries are showing a very slight improvement from day to day, but at this rate it would be a long time before the blast furnaces and steel works were operating full. The more the coke traffic situation is studied by men who are obliged to keep posted on it as part of their business, the more firmly do they become convinced that the big thing to bring about an actual and real improvement—not hoped for or imaginary—is a pooling of cars and an elimination of cross hauls. The shipments were wholly by rail last week, the Monongahela River remaining ice bound. The movement passing the scales aggregated 6,012 cars, carrying 215,665 tons, a falling off from the previous week of 39,414 tons. The Lower Connellsville region, which has suffered heaviest from the "holdover" car annoyance, lost 38,308 tons in its shipments, against a loss of 6,106 tons in the Connellsville region.

CUBA TO RAISE WHEAT.

Our Restriction of Exports Stimulates a Self-Supporting Food Policy.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The restriction on the part of the United States of food exports to Cuba gives every indication of being a blessing in disguise, however hard it may be for the Cubans to see it in that light now. From time immemorial Cuba has produced, practically speaking, only two crops—sugar and tobacco. These two staples paid so well that the Cubans gave little thought to the raising of foodstuffs, contenting themselves with importing the greater part of what they ate, utterly regardless of the fact that on Cuba's rich soil there could be produced almost everything that any one could desire, and certainly all that one could need.

Now the Cubans are face to face with the fact that they will have to raise a large part of their foodstuffs. Breadless days, because of the lack of flour, have made them realize the possibilities of greater hardships, and now they find that Egyptian wheat can be grown here with as much ease as anywhere, and that from it can be milled a flour which, while it is not so white as that made from the Northern variety, is fully as nutritious and almost as palatable. The Government is therefore distributing Egyptian wheat for seed, and giving the farmers every encouragement in the growing of it.

Lardless days are also showing the Cubans that they can no longer depend upon the great American packing houses to supply their wants, and that it will pay them to devote a portion of their pastures to the raising of hogs, and they are going in for that on a far larger scale than they ever did before. The same is also true of beef cattle and food of all kinds.

The banks are realizing the importance of Cuba growing everything that she needs in the way of food, and one of the most prominent financial institutions on the island has called a meeting of planters and, after consultation with Government officials, is preparing to finance a great agricultural enterprise, nation-wide in extent, that will go far toward solving this country's food problem and thereby rendering it possible for the United States to increase the supplies needed for the European Allies.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair, not so cold Mon.; rain in e.; rain or snow in w. at night or Tues.; warmer; moderate s. winds, increasing Tues.

S. C.—Fair, not so cold Mon. Tues. rain, warmer; s. winds, increasing Mon. night.

Ga.—S. winds, increasing by Mon. night.

Fla.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. and e.; rain Mon. night and Tues. in n. w. and on Tues. in e. and n. e.; fair s.; warmer Tues. on Peninsula; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds, except s. e. over n. w., becoming fresh to moderately strong.

Ala.—Cloudy and warmer Mon., followed by rain. Tues. rain and slightly colder; fresh to moderately strong s. winds on coast, shifting to w.

Miss.—Rain and warmer Mon. Tues. clearing and somewhat colder; fresh to moderately strong s. winds, shifting to w.

Tenn.—Snow and warmer Mon. Tues. rain or snow.

Ky. and Ind.—Snow and somewhat warmer Mon. Tues. snow.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. snow; little change in temp.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; little change in temp.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon., followed by snow; warmer. Tues. probably snow.

Ill.—Snow and not so cold Mon.; Tues. probably unsettled.

Mo.—Snow Mon.; not so cold in e.; Tues. unsettled; probably snow.

Wis.—Cloudy in n. and w., probably snow in s. e. Mon.; not so cold in e.; Tues. probably unsettled.

Minn.—Fair Mon.; Tues. increasing cloudiness; probably snow in w. and s.; not much change in temperatures.

Iowa—Fair in w., probably snow in e. and c. Mon.; not so cold in e.; Tues. unsettled; probably snow.

N. and S. Dak and Neb.—Fair and continued cold Mon.; Tues. snow.

Kan.—Clearing in w., probably snow in e. Mon. Tues. snow; no decided change in temperature.

La.—Mon. cloudy and warmer. Tues. rain.

Ark.—Mon. rain or snow; warmer. Tues. rain; colder in w.

Okla.—Mon. rain or snow; colder in n. w. Tues. probably fair; colder.

E. Tex.—Mon. rain. Tues. probably fair in w.; rain in e.; colder in n. and w.

W. Tex.—Mon. rain or snow in n.; rain in s.; colder in n. and w. Tues. probably fair.

URGES PROTECTION OF NATION'S CREDIT

Pronouncement to Wilson Asks Government to Pay Its Obligations Promptly.

SHOWS SPECULATING PERIL

Credit Men's Defense Body Points to Need of Uniform and Adequate System in Departments.

The Credit Defense Committee of the National Association of Credit Men has addressed a pronouncement to President Wilson, members of the Cabinet, and the Council of National Defense, declaring that in order to protect the credit of the country the Government must ask and expect no better position than that of the small buyers in the payment of obligations incurred for delivery of supplies. The pronouncement points out the necessity for the Government to have in all its departments uniform and adequate systems that will permit prompt payment of all obligations to private concerns for war contracts.

"The protection and preservation of the credit system places upon every one and on the Government itself certain obligations," says the pronouncement. "No greater obligation rests upon the Government, the commercial and individual citizenship of the nation than to know and observe the principles which will maintain the soundness and stability of the credit system. No obligation more paramount and patriotic rests upon those at home, from the smallest to the greatest.

"The Government, as our largest borrower and buyer of merchandise, has a big part to play in the preservation of the credit system and must observe these principles: Not to strain the abilities of contractors for supplies because reason dictates that if a contractor undertakes to manufacture a product many times the extent of his capital he is speculating, and credit thereby used is possibly imperiled and ought not to be delivered out of safe channels.

Prompt Payment Asked.

"The financial abilities, as well as the character and business abilities of the contractor, should be investigated and nothing encouraged or permitted by the Government in any of its departments of a purely speculative character. The payment of obligations incurred for the purchase and delivery of supplies should be uniform and prompt in all departments. Insufficiency of clerical help, office system, or anything whatsoever should not be allowed or used as an explanation for delay in meeting obligations in strict agreement for the sale terms.

"In this feature the Government must ask and expect no better position than that of the smaller buyers. The principle is the same, and the offense with the larger buyer more embarrassing and distressing. Therefore, the necessity is all the greater for the Government in all of its departments to have uniform and adequate systems that will permit the prompt and orderly payment of its obligations.

"To suspend the payment of accounts for supplies delivered because an entire contract has not been fulfilled, when the failure is beyond the abilities of the contractor to prevent or remedy is a hardship and a strain on the credit system. The contractor under such a condition may be compelled to keep his own creditors waiting and possibly may fail entirely for the reason of the unpaid obligation. No condition should be attached to contracts entered into by the Government for supplies which would throw a greater risk on the contractor, and in the event that the condition is exercised might occasion a loss and perhaps an entire suspension of his abilities to pay. This is obviously a risk to the credit system.

"The credit system is the nation's chief weapon for the preservation of her commerce; the obtaining of supplies necessary for the successful conduct of the war, and is so intertwined into human affairs that any disturbance of it will spell distress. But its soundness and stability will give confidence and courage.

"The individual for his home and personal supplies should use but little credit. Purchases should be made on a cash or a nearly cash basis, because tying up credit for personal supplies is using that part which should be available for the nation and its business. The seller and buyer of merchandise and the borrower and lender of money should make and keep short terms and just as nearly as possible put the credit into a self-liquidating form.

Should Avoid Injury.

"Conditions should be known and avoided that would cause this injury; for, if sufficiently extensive or persisted in long eonugh, conditions unfavorable to the credit system might result in breaking it down completely, which means that no greater disaster could happen to the nation.

"There are two conditions or tendencies which principally must be prevented by prudent and intelligent practices. These are overstrain and loss of confidence. Overstrain is a condition resulting from too large a withdrawal of the available credit supply or by using too large a part of the available supply for obligations that are of too long a duration for speculation and unwise enterprises, or are not in a self-liquidating form.

"Overstrain can be avoided in two general ways: First, by using the available credit only as it is necessary for legitimate and well-conducted enterprises, and there is no more dangerous germ bred by war conditions than that of speculation. The sound use of credit for well organized purposes will save the soundness and stability of the credit system. Second, by keeping credit liquid. The very nature of credit indicates that it should not have too long a duration, but should be liquidated within a reasonable time and in an orderly fashion. A prompt and orderly liquidation keeps credit in a circulating condition and a supply sufficient for the proper and normal needs of business.

"War is now the nation's chief business. The way should be clear for a prompt and complete winning of the war, and everything necessary to that end should be arranged and given within the best and unselfish powers of the entire people."

Auctions. **Auctions.**

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Sales Days Friday and Saturday, Jan. 18th and 19th, at 2:30 P. M. Each Day.

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Auctions.

Ontario National Brick Co., Ltd., in Liquidation

The assets of the Company in Liquidation, including complete plant for the manufacture of bricks, situate at Cooksville, in the Province of Ontario, will be sold by auction to the highest bidder on the 22nd day of January, 1918, at three of the clock in the afternoon. The sale will be held at Cooksville.

The capacity is an annual production of 50 million bricks.

Situation—about 14 miles from Toronto. Hydro-electric power available.

The Plant is of modern gas burning equipment.

The Shale is a deposit of superior quality, with light over-burden of earth.

Full particulars thereof can be had upon application to E. A. Wright, Liquidator, 711 Transportation Building, Montreal, and to Ward Price, Limited, Auctioneers, 28 Wellington St., East, Toronto.

Public Sale.—Air compressors, two, 1,100 cubic feet each; Chicago pneumatic, two, large receivers, Monday, noon, Jan. 14, Broadway and 223d St. Rock Tunneling Machine Co.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN wanted, 679¼, 104 Whitman, and similar. Excello, 142 West 24th St.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH OR FLANNEL Wanted.—Pearl gray, Copenhagen, tan. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

CAMBRIC and MUSLIN Wanted.—Open for quantity; cheap grades. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

CLOTH BURELLA Wanted.—Open to buy all shades 711 for cash. L. Hochscein, 122 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at medium-sized, junior and ladies' Spring Coats; will furnish our own material if necessary. American Maid Coat Company, 87 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES, Job, Wanted.—Placing orders on coats, suits, and tailored dresses; better grade. Call all week, 12 West 27th, 17th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on coats and dresses of the better kind. 37 West 28th, 8th floor. Please use freight elevator.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at better grade of ladies' coats; placing stock orders. Avon Cloak Co., 126 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles; better kinds. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 521 Broadway. Saul Durst.

COATS AND DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, cash. Fourth floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Georgette and taffetas; open for large quantity. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on dresses and coats of better kind. 37 West 28th, 8th floor. Please use freight elevator.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for snappy Spring dresses. Call Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles in serge. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for serge and silks for cash. Madison Square 6050.

FUR TUNICS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantities of cheap fur edgings for cash. Megrin Bros., 164 West 25th St.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4978, 423 or other mills, rookie color. Telephone Gramercy 2929.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—In plaid effects; also changeable mulls. M. Weisman & Son, 118 West 22d.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

LADIES' NECKWEAR Wanted.—Will look at manufacturers' samples for export; millinery goods, tea aprons, boudoir caps, handbags, waists, knit goods, infants' wear, camisoles. Apply, letter only, M. J. Teller, Hotel McAlpin.

PAISLEYS Wanted.—Open for large quantity paisleys. P. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Helt & Sons are in the market for taupe poiret twills. 99 Madison Avenue.

POM POM Wanted, and kersey 15020, 0359, 11050, 544, 13046, 13045; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POPLIN Wanted.—Saxonia 8124, all colors, any quantity, for cash. Write or wire to Morris Polin, 1,030 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

RATINES Wanted.—Fancy preferred to solid colors, any quantity, to close at a price. G. Mehringer & Co., Inc., 352 4th Av.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantities; 11438, 54289, 7120, 104, 7301, S. B. G. L.; also heavy cloths. Hydol, 4,254 Madison Sq.

SERGES Wanted.—54-inch, French; open for quantity; spot cash. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway. Use 31st St. entrance.

SERGE Wanted.—Copen. for cash, or exchange for navy. J. Wasserman, 30 West 21st St.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 780, green; will exchange for black. Phone Farragut 3233.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301; large quantity; spot cash. Call Gramercy 1077.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—We pay cash for all colors. Chelsea 9056.

SERGE Wanted.—U. S. 235, duvet de laine 7575; all colors. Farragut 2616.

SILKS Wanted.—In stripes and plains, odd lots and jobs only; spot cash. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for Silvertones, all makes and shades; Buckley & Cohen burella, Spring shades. Farragut 6264.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for snappy styles of better grades. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity Garfield styles 4718 and 5010, black, navy, and taupe. Phone 3441 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spot cash; 11050, 544, 13046, all shades; Kersey 15020, all shades; poplins, serges, all shades, also broadcloths. Telephone Farragut 3655.

VELOUR Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 711, all shades, any quantity, $1.85 net cash. Farragut 3290.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight coating, any quality or quantity, cash. Farragut 2357.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 544, Wyandotte. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 2426.

VELOUR Wanted.—U. S. 153, American 15020; Kersey; all colors. Farragut 2616.

VELOUR CHECK Wanted.—Black and white. Farragut 3073.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs high-grade Georgettes and silks; open for large quantity at low price. The Fair, 225 4th Av.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy for cash quantity of Beach cloth; also Sicilian in all colors and quantities. T. Posner & Brother, 114 West 27th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Odd lots Winter woolens. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

Contracts Wanted.

GOVERNMENT Contract Work Wanted.—Have fully equipped sewing machine plant; leather goods. M 296 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—White broadcloth, botany; 50 inches; $2.80 net cash. Brustein & Butler, 404 4th Av.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ meltons and thibets. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

COATS.—Fur trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot to close out; exceptional values. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values, junior, misses, and ladies, $5.75-$21.50. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Velour, plush, fur trimmed, and plain, children's coats, January sale. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush, will close out 2,000 plush coats at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—500 velours, plushes, poplins, to close out; last lot; moving. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—300, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobs, juniors', misses', and ladies' to close out. Finkelstein, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $6 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—300 wool plaid sport coats at $2.62½. Ninth floor, 51 West 24th Street.

COATS.—Girls' Winter coats, velours, 8-16. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Georgette, tafetta, satin duchess, all colors; for immediate delivery. Markheim & Boosin, 44 East 23d. Gramercy 6480.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgette, taffeta of the better kind. Special offerings. S. J. Ronsheim, 225 5th Av. Madison Sq. 1689.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle's, 815, ivory and flesh, 92½ cents net cash. Madison Square 7715.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors; immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks; wonderful values and styles; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d Street.

DRESSES.—Special value in serge dresses from $6.75 up for immediate deliveries. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50; snappy models; to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9039.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, Jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, 500 immediate delivery, $7.50-$12.50, also $5.75-$15. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses; close out very reasonable. Seid, 145 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Lot of Taffeta dresses at sacrifice. 145 West 28th, 11th floor.

DURA SATIN.—200 pieces black, 55 cents yard, 8 per cent. for cash. Chelsea 8870.

EAR MUFFS, head shields; immediate delivery. The Randolph Co., 21 West 21st St. Gramercy 5310.

GABARDINE.—Lorraine, navy and black, No. 3617, for immediate delivery. Bedford Woolen Co., 2195 Madison Square.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 25 West 33d St. Greeley 37.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GINGHAM.—Amoskeag 19000, rouge stripes, checks, plaids; immediate delivery. Gramercy 4436.

GOWNS AND BLOUSES.—An exclusive shop of ladies' gowns and blouses would now like to sell all its left-over stock in bulk. Y 306 Times Annex.

JAPANESE GOODS.—Closing out; immediate delivery; sacrifice Japanese padded jackets, bathing robes, kimonos, art table linens, cotton crepe, Habutai silks. Phone Madison Square 449.

LEATHER.—Quantity imported novelty leather, seven designs, suitable bags, novelties. Vanderbilt 3240.

LINENS.—Imported mercerized, 36 inch, in all colors. Madison Square 7296.

MACHINES—12 Singer hemstitching, 2 buttonhole, 3 button sewers, 4 Metropolitan binders, 200 power tables, 15 cloth cutting machines, 20 motors. Madison Square 8077.

NECKWEAR.—Closing out big surplus stock; cash bueyrs call. Gold, 703 Broadway.

PLUSH.—100 peerless 50, peco 50, esquimette 50, baffinseal; reasonable. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS.—Will exchange three pieces of Copen poplin, Stevens for gray. 9 West 31st, Henry Leavy & Son, Madison Square 1921.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—American 06077 and 0360; all shades, any quantity; seasonable price. Telephone Spring 6893.

POPLINS.—American 06077, serges, Huebshman 41-103, and plushes to be sold at reasonable prices. Farragut 2648.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—8158, 6709½, 227, 228, and B. P. N. L. Sherman and Shagam, 215 4th Av.

POPLINS AMERICAN 06077.—Pekin tan, Copen. 90619, navy and black. Madison Square 448.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna, silk, fancy, flowered, colored, cheap, small, job, lining. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS.—Silk, wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

POPLINS, 90610, 6077, also Scotia cotton warp poplins. 4475 Gramercy.

RAINCOATS.—Rubberized woven shepherd checks, best quality, 30c. a yard; also double texture bombazine and oxford prints. Merit, 57 Hope St., Brooklyn. Phone Stagg 67.

SERGES AND PANAMAS.—All wool and cotton warp, American 6234, 0936, 6055, 609, 812, 9811, U. S. 849, Whitman's 9 and 99, Cleveland 0204, in navy and tan; Juilliard's 54289, 47116, 4421; W. F. X., W. T., C. F. S., C. S., V. S. L., 4040; C. S. G., W. S. G., 1210, 3650, 2654; chiffon panamas, P. N. A., 228; L. P. A., S. P. A., also American burella, trico cloth, and delhi. Telephone Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—7120, 104, 1464, 7301, 6234, Walworth, Newport's, Dunmore's, Stevens's 777 poplins, Henry L. Bunin, 348 Fourth Avenue. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES—Arlington 99, 106; Wonskuk 565; Amoskeag 6002, 7120; Gera 10715; Dunmor 0360, 0310, 0122; American D6234, 234. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—K. S. 38½, 1717 42½, 1209 46½, 1210 48½, 2654 72½, fastolite 54 inches 1.17½. D. and S. Woolen Exchange, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11433, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGE.—Broadhead worsted, No. 500, navy, for immediate delivery. Bedford Woolen Co., 2195 Madison Square.

SERGES in quantities, 1658, 34289, 7122, 528, 0936, 4040, 5500, C. S. G. 1210, 7614 S. B. G. L. 4476 Gramercy.

SERGE.—Arthur Joel's 9058 navy, American 6234 navy, Garfield 519, all shades. Telephone Farragut 9975.

SERGES.—150 pieces mannish, 36-inch, cotton warp, navy, black, Copenhagen; cheap. Greeley 4876.

SERGES.—809, 780, 104, 6301 poplin, 767; assorted colors. Phone 403 Chelsea.

SERGE.—Botany 11554, 16 pieces to close; navy and colors. Orchard 2749.

SERGE.—100 pieces of No. 6301 serge, $1.80 net. Telephone Greeley 2927.

SERGES.—4408; all colors. Franklin 1268.

SILKS.—Small quantities of satins and taffetas to close out cheap. 1,133 Broadway, Room 821.

SILKS.—For every trade; prices right. Kinstler & Co., 440 Fourth Avenue.

SILVERTONES.—All colors, prompt deliveries; serges, poplins, panamas, &c. Salembier, Levin & Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 8600.

SKIRTS.—350 discarded samples, serges, poplins, silks, plaids, and stripes; this season's models, at $2 each; also 500 assorted materials, at $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 7903.

SKIRTS.—Jobs in poplins, serges, $2.25; jobs for basement always on hand. Asner & Matzkin, 70 East Broadway.

SKIRTS.—The hit of the season, our Spring line; see it. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th St.

SNAP-FASTENERS, patent spring, for sale; sell patent, dies, machinery. Y 261 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Misses' snappiest chicken models in town. Lee Hepter & Co., 7 East 16th St.

SYLPH SATIN.—800 pieces black, 36 inch, at 55 cents yard; 500 pieces black, 32 inch, 47½ cents yard. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS, Georgettes, crepe de chines, and crepe meteors, all colors, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA.—Double dye, black; better quality; suitable for coats, skirts, and dresses. Telephone Madison Square 5945.

UMBRELLAS.—For department store special sale; immediate delivery; big values. Hulse Bros. & Daniel Co., 16 West 22d St.

VAL LACES.—Special assortments of Val laces and embroideries to close out. The Dry Goods Clearing House, 62 White St.

WAISTS.—200 dozen Georgette, and crepe de chine, to close out at a sacrifice. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

WOOLENS.—Quantity Spring velours and black worsted whip cord. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All high shades for delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 884 4th Av. Telephone Mad. Sq. 7745.

WOOL JERSEY, lightweight; all colors. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 26th St.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Hand knitting, wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d Street.

YARN.—Navy blue, four-ply, all wool, 5,000 to 6,000 lbs.; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk underwear. Butterfly Undergarment Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders with contractors. 38 West 32d St, Room 1506.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT BUYER, specialty cloak and suit establishment; one having experience with high-class concern. Y 348 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN for city to call on office trade with popular-priced line of coats and suits; one with good references only; also city man to call on jobbers' trade; all communications treated in strict confidence; strict commission basis. O 98 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man experienced in veiling and netting line to call on small retail trade in and about New York; salary. O 109 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on silk skirts, Southern territory; commission basis. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square 3876.

SALESMAN wanted, visiting army cantonments, to handle quick-selling novelties. Address P. O. Box 416, Savannah, Ga.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, thorough acquaintance with cloak, suit, dress cutting-up trade, at present connected with large woolen mill, wishes to make a change. T 13 Times.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, wants position in wholesale dresses, waists; highest references. H 176 Times.

ASK ICE HARVEST BY STATE.

Federation of Independent Voters Calls for $25,000 Appropriation.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters at a meeting in the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday requested Senator Robert Wagner to introduce bills in the Legislature authorizing an appropriation of $25,000 for harvesting Hudson River ice and selling it under State control at cost for the benefit of the poor.

It is claimed by the federation, which is said to include in its membership some twenty-eight civic organizations, that the harvesting of the ice will conserve the coal supply, which otherwise would be used for making artificial ice.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

RICHMOND BRICK CO. of 50 Church Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by these creditors: Lovell & Sheldon, $17,846, on notes for coal; Adam C. Keckeissen, $8,055, notes for coal, and Kings Transportation & Supply Co, $3,288, notes. It was alleged that the company permitted the Gaddy Belting Co. to obtain a preference by legal proceeding, by which a City Marshal levied on the company's office at 50 Church Street and advertised a sale for Jan. 14.

ARNOLD A. LEWIS, a clerk at 2,085 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,797 and no assets. He has only one creditor, the estate of Israel Meinhard.

SOPHIA JERCHOWER, trading as the Manhattan 5, 10, and 19 cents store at 371 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Morris Streusand.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 12.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court by Louis E. Le Winn, a jeweler and watch repairer at 305 Asylum Street, this city. The schedules show liabilities of $11,141 and assets consist of stock in trade valued at $1,000, machinery and tools $800, and one share of New England Protective Association $25.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 12.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Unitube Auto Radiator Company today. About $20,000 in claims is involved. The assets will total less than half that sum.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Ayers, Raymond F.—H. P. Michaelis	$5,411.00
Byrd, J. Hunter—G. A. Shears	1,058.85
Bullard, Albert H.—J. C. Wight	4,321.42
Black, Henry M., (Henry M. Black & Co.)—F. Aaron	109.45
Callaway, Mary—Gramway Co.	415.86
Craft, Pliny P.—C. L. Case	1,197.88
Deane, Zoe O.—John Wanamaker, New York	458.84
Demnitzer, Louis and Emma—A. Tuna	3,176.87
Estee's Studios Laboratories—A. Tish	11,757.12
Greenblatt, Harry—Joseph Stern & Son	307.43
Grubman, Israel—W. Cohen	216.15
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovinean Federation and Adolph Schoenholtz—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of City of New York	222.50
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovinean Federation and Moses Hauben—Same	221.59
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovincan Federation and Adolph Spiegel—Same	228.59
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovinean Federation and Adolph Leiman—Same	222.59
Katzman, Elsa—Cosmopolitan Bank	139.39
Miller, John H.—Weaver Ebling Automobile Co.	182.51
McKeon Realty Co.—Automatic Fire Alarm Co.	630.39
Maron, Frank A.—Lincoln Merchandise Co.	167.99
Neeman, Edward—H. Cohen	222.40
Perolin, Nomordust Co.—John A. Crowley Co., costs	109.35
Philippi, Adelbert—F. MacMonnies	2,029.27
Quigley, John J.—M. Silver	155.00
Rosenthal, Jacob S.—M. Rosenthal	5,047.23
Rosenthal, Alex. S.—Forbes & Co.	182.60
Rosenkranz, Max—Eagle Savings and Loan Co., costs	296.56
Schnell, Joseph C.—Winner Waist Co.	369.31
Sturm, Sarah and Simon—New York Trust Co	1,200.48
Sains, Louis, and Sadie Witriol—A. J. Katz	121.65
Volinetz, Max—H. Nathan et al.	115.68
Turner, Charles W.—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	898.88
Watkins, J. L., Jr.—Western Union Telegraph Co	151.05
Weiss, Frances—I. Price, costs	109.98

In Bronx County.

Adler, Otto—Mansfield Piano Co.	$195.63
Alliagro & Marrizzi Corp.—N. Y. Lub. Oil Co.	68.88
Bronx Realty Co.—A. H. Justa	552.67
Same—Same	19.91
Same—Same	552.67
Chapman, Charles J.—G. P. Anger	69.16
Forbes, Samuel—E. Smith, as executor	138.22
Gershbein, Benjamin—H. Brout	158.41
Heidenreich, Maurice—A. Hollander Embroidery Co.	217.42
Lang, Charles—Strathmore Worsted Mills	141.76
Lertora, Joseph—S. Lumiere	44.72
Mullen, Harry—M. Kurtin et al.	352.35
Metropolitan Motors Co.—Republic Rubber Co.	69.00
Tutt, Charles C.—E. V. Tutt	252.00
Lynch, John—F. Dunne	477.77

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Boyd, Sarah, gdn.—S. Birnbaum, Dec. 11, 1917	$109.20
Leland, Francis and Frank R.—H. A. R. Mills, July 12, 1912	189.59
Meyer, Chas. L.—Harvey Realty Co., Jan. 18, 1916	119.15
A. Bussing, Jan. 27, 1916	221.16

ENGLISH VENETIANS

32 in. and 54 in. Marquise de Luxe Finish.

For immediate and future delivery.

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. Inc.

Tel. Mad. Sq. 80. 44 East 25th St.

"Crepe Juliette"

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE

A *Georgette* of highest quality. When buying *Dresses* or *Waists* ask for it. It wears and washes wonderful.

NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA

CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

95 MADISON AVENUE - - - - NEW YORK

PUT SOLDIERS ON FARMS.

Australia's Plan to Aid Men Returned from the War.

The work of re-establishment in civil life of men returned from the war, as carried on in Australia, was explained yesterday at the Harvard Club by Crawford Vaughan, ex-Premier of Southern Australia.

"The principal problem," he said, "is concerned with the psychological effect of the open-air life of the trenches on men who have been used to indoor occupations. Many of them are reluctant to follow their old callings, which is not regarded as an unmixed evil since it does not necessitate such wholesale discharge of temporary workers as would otherwise be the case. Something like fifty per cent. of the men enlisted in South Australia have expressed their desire to settle on the land upon return. My Government decided that it was unwise to allot large blocks of land to inexperienced men so we established soldier training farms, where discharged soldiers are given free tuition for four or six months.

"Men are paid the same wages as they received when in military camp, with quarters and rations, these latter being doubled for married men. The best experts of the State agricultural departments are available, and at the end of the period the men are allotted blocks of land, either in irrigation areas or in general farming areas, varying from 20 to 500 acres according to the nature of the soil. A house and eight cows are given to each man. All this is in the way of advance, the maximum being $2,500, repayable in instalments at low rates of interest. The period of repayment extends over forty-two years.

"At present a number of discharged soldiers have been settled on the land and are making good. The privileges granted to Australian soldiers are given to British also, and while the State is responsible for expenditures, the commonwealth advances the money to the State. The case of men who desire to set up in business is met by a special repatriation board, which investigates each man's claim and is authoried to make advances as it sees fit. Out of funds provided by private subscription each married soldier is entitled to 125 worth of furniture.

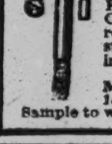
ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.; A. Rubel, Jr., dry goods, furn. goods; McAlpin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; M. Ellis, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Louis Bergman, Spring suits and Spring silk and serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Bro.; D. L. Greif, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bertheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, ready-to-wear, Spring; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; A. Hirsch, Mrs. Carney, Mrs. Krtizky, millinery; Park Av.
BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. M. Morris, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. M. Morris, ladies' garments; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Henry, cotton waists; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, hdfs.; 432 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Glick Bros.; S. Glick, woolens; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros; E. N. Beale, silks; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Kassokoff, ribbons, umbrellas; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. L. Millington, curtains, upholstery goods; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. Enright, silks, dress goods, velvets; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Proffitt, millinery; Miss Beatty, children's, juniors' coats, suits, dresses; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. C. Hutchings, laces, neckwear, notions; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Mrs. F. R. Tryon, ready-to-wear; H. Simon, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Rosenthal, notions; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, J. J. Rogers, youths', boys' clothing; J. H. Hawkins, D. R. Jenkins, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; G. J. Smith, dry goods; 309 6th Av.
CINCINNATI—The Fair Store Co.; B. H. Sheaman, millinery; 23 East 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; J. R. Tyroler, general mdse.; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovics, Spring suits; Mr. Altfeld, Spring silk, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mr. Hill, shoes; 19 East 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. R. Hill, shoes; 19 E. 24th; Latham.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; E. Stern, notions, fancy goods; 19 East 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; R. H. Green, shoes; 1,150 B'way; Latham.
DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, spring suits, dresses, jobs women's, juniors' Fall coats; Room 1,013, 1,150 B'way.
DENVER—Golden Eagle D. G. Co.; H. S. Bauman, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Shloss, silks, ribbons; M. Samish, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
DETROIT—The Emporium; R. H. Bessiere, draperies; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, men's, women's flannelette night gowns, pajamas; 200 5th Av.
EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
EASTON, Penn.—Rader & Bro.; R. K. Simonson, carpets, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d; Latham.
EL PASO—H. Krupp & Co.; H. Krupp, dry goods; 395 Broadway.
FINDLAY, Ohio—Charles D. Levy; Mr. Levy, Spring suits and Spring silk and serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—Hill's, Inc.; B. Volen, ready-to-wear; Claridge.
GRAND RAPIDS—The Stern Co.; A. Friedman, waists, petticoats, children's wear; 470 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; D. Kaufmann, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, jobs of coats, silk and serge dresses, children's coats and skirts; 72 Madison Av.
HOUSTON—Flaxman D. G. and Notion Co., Inc.; T. Flaxman, dry goods, notions, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Rink Cloak House; J. A. Rink, jobs coats; 470 4th Av.
JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Weinberg Bros.; J. Gilbert Brothers, merchandise manager, jobs ready-to-wear for men, women; McAlpin.
JOLIET, Ill.—Geo. A. Ducker Co.; J. S. Botts, jewelry, crockery; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Montgomery Ward & Co.; F. J. Deyo, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 309 6th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; F. L. Woosley, men's, boys' clothing; A. P. Dupuis, jewelry; 25 Madison Av.
KOKOMO—McDermitt, Dunn & Co.; W. J. Dunn, ready-to-wear; 1170 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; R. C. Masterson, gloves, hdkfs., leather goods; 404 4th Av.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles & Co.; H. J. Sarles, general mdse.; 105 Grand.
LOUISVILLE—Gibson Suit & Cloak Co.; M. I. Greenstein, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
MADISON, Wis.—Hill's, Inc.; B. Volen, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; Claridge.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; I. Ottenheimer, domestics; 1,150 B'way; Broztell.
MINNEAPOLIS—John W. Thomas & Co.; Miss H. M. Chapman, millinery; Holland House.
MINNEAPOLIS—The Leader Mercantile Co.; H. M. Higgins, jobs silk, serge dresses, furs, waists; Room 1500, 38 West 32d.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; Miss Grapes, ladies' wear; 1,239 B'way; Gregorian.
OGDEN—J. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; W. Douglas, notions; 256 Church.
OGDEN, Utah—John Scowcroft & Sons Co.; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; 258 Church.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; W. M. Burgess, mdse mgr.; 200 5th Av.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; L. C. Nash, mdse. manager; Miss Gale, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss Michaels, dresses, waists; Miss Durr, coats, suits, skirts; 200 5th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Mrs. Archer, coats, dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Lynch & Murphy; J. H. Durgin, women's ready-to-wear; York.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; M. Feldman, jobs coats; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; C. Kline, domestics; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; G. Kerngood, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; H. Heyman, misses' coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. H. Gilman, mfg. dept. women's neckwear; 43 Leonard.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteons, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, children's wear; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—J. B. Mosby & Co.; Miss C. Cunningham, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Hill's, Inc.; B. Volen, ready-to-wear; Claridge.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. C. Cohn & Co.; H. M. Cohn, tie silks; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reynolds, art goods; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. P. Briggs, crockery; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; F. S. Austin, wholesale toys; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. Livingston, cloths; 43 West 16th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss & Co.; N. L. La son, men's furn. goods; 377 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—H. L. Jackson Co.; H. L. Jackson, women's ready-to-wear; Algonquin.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bauer Bros. & Co.; C. J. Bauer, waist, wrapper materials; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Zobel Millinery Co.; J. W. Wolf, Miss Bissonette, millinery, silks, ribbons; Great Northern.
SAN FRANCISCO—L. Dinkelspiel Co.; S. Dinkelspiel, silks, cotton, dress goods, robes, blankets; 377 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—W. N. Moore D. G. Co.; A. A. Seitz, notions; M. O'Shaughnessy, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs Winter coats; 72 Madison Av.
SIOUX CITY—Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; A. G. Ferguson, dress goods; 358 B'way.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. Davidson, dry goods; Miss Weber, fancy goods; 1,261 B'way.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—H. F. McGee, dry goods; Collingwood.
SPOKANE.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; W. H. Gray, Miss M. Westervelt, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; B. Herzog, silk, cotton goods; 874 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; A. K. Miller, shirts, working clothing; 358 B'way; Great Northern.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reid, fancy goods; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. A. Marbes, gloves, furn. goods; 320 B'way; Herald Square.
TERRE HAUTE—P. Silver; ready-to-wear; Room 616, 1,269 B'way.
TORONTO, Ont.—Novelty Lace and Veiling Co.; M. J. Teller, wholesale neckwear, fancy goods, millinery; McAlpin.
TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; V. J. Crowner, hosiery, underwear; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods; 60 Worth.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 East 24th.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 E. 24th; Latham.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; H. H. Miller, carpets; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; F. A. Krim, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; E. L. McKelvey, gen'l mdse.; 1,270 Broadway.

Nearlinen TRADE MARK
British Manufacture
SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES BOYS' WASH-SUITS, EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS.
SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. NEW YORK

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE of BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, **$6.75**
American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined. **$11.50**
Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$13.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.



FOR ARMY & NAVY FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
FIT FOR ANY KIT
M.E.BERNHARDT(Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 25c ppd.

New Spring Styles in Silk & Serge Dresses **$6.75 UP**
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP DRESS CO.
134 West 37th.

"CHICKEN" DRESSES $10.50 to $18.50
Fancies, Serges, Georgettes, Taffetas
For Immediate Delivery
AARON ALPER
71 West 23d St. Masonic Bldg.
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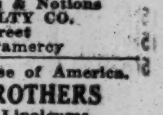
CHARLOTTE MILLS.
All Worsted Heavy Khaki Knitting Yarn. Immediate delivery. Wholesale only. Yarn Department.
I. SCHLESINGER & CO.
19 to 25 East 24th St. New York City.



'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
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Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS
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MILTON LICHTENSTEIN & CO., resident buyers, wish to announce their removal from 38 West 38d St. to the Astor Court Building, 25 West 33d St., which also has an entrance at 18-20 West 34th St., where they have an entire, newly equipped office, with greatly increased facilities.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
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LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

MATERIALS ADVANCE ON SPRING INQUIRY

Sand Up 60%, Common Brick 8 to 10%, Cement 3 Cents, and Hollow Tile Lists Withdrawn.

WINDOW GLASS UP, TOO

Steel Slowly Coming In Now—War Needs Stir Inquiry for Near Future Construction.

Sharp advances will be made today in practically all branches of the basic building material market.

As early as last September builders contemplating Spring building were advised to place their orders before the turn of the year, when the normal Spring inquiry gets under way, because prices on basic materials were sure to advance.

With the opening of this week prospective builders will find sand advanced 60 per cent., Hudson common brick 8 to 10 per cent., Portland cement up 3 cents a barrel in New York, hollow tile prices entirely withdrawn and window glass discounts shrunk to make a slight increase in price.

The most radical advance is in building sand. The quotation that has ruled with not more than 5-cent fluctuations for more than ten years has gone up to $1.25 a yard, wholesale, alongside of dock, New York, in 500-yard lots, from 50 cents.

This quotation covers delivery only up to and including March 15. Quotations are being made only on direct mail inquiry for actual purchases on delivery after that date. Hudson common brick, which has been held at $8 to $8.25, is now quoted at $9.

There is ample brick in the market for current needs, which are more or less restricted by weather conditions, but the river is frozen to Haverstraw and beyond, and manufacturers are not inclined to quote far into the future.

Raritan brick is not coming into the market. Long Island brick probably will reflect this new level, although very little of that brick is coming into the Bronx, Manhattan, or Brooklyn at the present time.

Large quantities of Long Island brick are to be specified in the Farmingdale industrial centre, of which J. B. Woodward of the Long Island Railroad is head, involving a new type of mill standardized dwellings to meet the present industrial housing problem.

In Newark cartage rates on brick have been advanced 25 per cent., and on all barreled goods the cost of cartage has advanced 5 cents a barrel. Newark, however, is not affected by the three-cent advance in the price of Portland cement quoted here, because the higher New York price is due to the allowance made recently to towing and lighterage companies operating in New York Harbor.

Sales departments of the hollow tile companies supplying the metropolitan district reveal the effect of the heavy midwinter Government requisitions against moderate reserves. One company, in canceling previous quotations, advises the trade that:

"Owing to the uncertainty of the fuel supply and delays in transportation it is necessary that we have full information as to the quantities of hollow tile required, date of shipment desired, &c., before naming a price.

"Quoting a price implies a promise of shipment which we are not willing to make unless we know that we have the tile required in stock or can substitute other tile which could be used for the same purpose.

"Will you kindly be governed accordingly, communicating with us before quoting, as upon some of our products the prices have increased?"

In some sizes Government orders on hollow tile have absorbed all available stocks, and scarcity of fuel and labor is making it impossible to replace it. Other sizes are available to builders, however, and it is with the idea of co-operating with architects and others specifying fireproofing material that the companies have sent out the notices.

In the sand department the jump from 50 cents a yard to $1.25 means that the wholesale cost of this material on the cart at dock is about $1.50, making the cost delivered, including cartage, haulage and 10 per cent. around $2.25, depending upon distance of job from dock. The following authorized statement appears in The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today:

"The increase in the price of building sand at this time is due to the fact that this is practically the only building commodity the price of which has not been advanced since the beginning of the European war, while every other material has gone up by leaps and bounds until the cost of procuring sand and delivering it to the New York market has become such that the producers find it necessary to make the increase which has just been announced. The unusual severity of the weather has made the operation of the floating equipment almost impossible and, where conducted, it is done under most extraordinary expense. The price of labor in the sand banks is no exception to the rule which marks a considerable advance in all lines of building material."

Inquiries on building work necessary to the prosecution of the war are looming large upon the Spring horizon and account for the early inquiry. Generally the Spring price situation does not reflect heavy inquiry until about the middle of February or the early part of March, but calls for prices for commercial industrial plant expansion in a market already being depleted by Government building material requirements, are establishing another of the many precedents that have featured the building material market since the country went to war.

Structural steel is beginning to come into the market in moderate quantities, and there are evidences that under Government control the building industry is not to be ruinously curtailed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION.
Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale heretofore advertised in this newspaper, to be held on January 14th, 1918, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 3, 1917, in an equity cause therein pending between The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, etc., as complainant, and Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants, (said decree having been approved and confirmed by decree entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, in the ancillary cause therein pending between the same complainant and said Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants) will be adjourned and postponed from the date originally appointed, to wit, January 14th, 1918, to February 1, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the same place, to wit, the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina. For full terms of sale and a description of the property so to be sold reference is made to said decree and said former advertisement, and any further information desired will be furnished by the undersigned Special Master.

January 2, 1918.

B. A. HAGOOD, Special Master,
Charleston, S. C.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, 37 Wall Street, New York.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Bondholders' Committee, and for Mortgage Receivers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.
MITCHELL & SMITH, Solicitors for Defendant Receivers, Charleston, S. C.
ARTHUR R. YOUNG, Solicitor for Defendant Company, Charleston, S. C.
KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, Solicitors for Complainant in Ancillary Cause, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S EAST SIDE Free School, 157 Henry Street, was established in 1900 to provide education and vocational training for poor crippled boys and girls. The organization has been successful in its efforts to help unfortunate children to help themselves, which is being accomplished by teaching the girls fine sewing and embroidery and the boys the better sort of card boxmaking. What is asked for is more employment for these young people. The School is ready to execute orders, and those who give the boys and girls the opportunity to earn their bread and butter at the same time prevent deficits in the working expenses of the organization, and will be thoroughly satisfied with the work done. Communications should be addressed to the Junior Workers' Committee, 157 Henry Street.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 483, Post Office Building.—General calendar.

Hudson Co<Barge Rebecca.
Taylor<Fram.
Re NY & Porto Rico.
Mayer<Mütschler.
3d Av Ry<Mills.
Aktieselskabet<Atlanten.
Daeche<US.
Stodart<Mutual Film.
Shredded Wheat Co<Humphrey Cornell.
Penn RR<Rosenfeld.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Hanbury<Hotel Op Co
Roberts<Cris.
Bealonowski<Erie RR.
Greenameyer<Marden, Orth & H Co.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Lederer<Kessler.
Allann<Druid SS Co.
US<NY C RR, (3.)
Dudick<Leh Val RR.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Lewis<Notman.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Jaderaczak<N Y C & H R RR.
Bentham<Zell.
Carroll<US & Australasia SS Co.
Gavin<Moses.
Longo<Edison Storage Battery Co.
Holden<United Fruit.
US<Goldstein.
Stupel<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Smith<Standard Sanitary Mfg Co.
Wright<Clyde SS Co
Tompkins<NY, N H & H RR.
Selden<CNY.
Thompson<NY C RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges.

Myna Wightman,
Peter A Hartigan,
Boris Karush,
Ferdinand Witl,
Baumeister & Froelich,
Esther Kaplan,
Hyman B Elster,
Robert K Mickey,
Fannie E Friedman,
Morris Jupiter,
Wm M Butler,
Henry E Bodenstein.
Under objections:
Cooper & Lipchausky,
Melodograph Corp.
Adjourned cases:
Moses Akelmacher,
Peter Mulvey,
H & L Fishgold,
Friedberg & Jaffe.
Motions:
Andrew Brose,
Jos I Frank.
Jewett Bros, (3,)
Earnest & Kling,
David Zigmar,
J Heichel,
A & H Weinreb,
Youdelman & Levi,
Frederick Stienen,
Joseph Laudesberg,
David Siegel,
Triton Phonograph,
I & L Novick,
Sellwell Dress Co,
Israel Friedman,
De Meth Co,
Loretta Corp,
Walls Natl Poster Service,
Henry Seltzer,
Friedman & Bros,
Louis Dienstag,
Bernard & Riegel,
Jewett Bros, (4,)
Kerr & Co,
Weiss & Litman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal calendar:

Michael Narullo,
Philips & Tworger, (2,)
Hamann & Tworger,
McLaughlin & Tworger,
Lewis & Tworger,
Tomasso Cambello,
John W Weifenbach,
John Stabwasser,
Harold Kronhoff,
Michael Imbriale.
Ella Zarza,
August Boettjer,
Mikito Ponosuk,
Henry Newman,
Joseph Dondero,
John Helfrich,
John Rudolf,
Geo C Goodman et al, (2,)
Loretto Decreny,
George Kershaw,
Paul Hennig.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Cramer et al<Grand Rapids Show Case.
Race<Krum.
Kavanaugh<Gould et al
Vogel<Int Ry Co.
Pharaoh as chief, &c<Benson et al.
Clarke<42d St, Manh & St Nicholas Ry.
Hitchings<NY, Bklyn & Manh Beach Ry.
Prey<Regnsburg & Sons.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Shallenberger<Porter et al.
Gen Rubber Co<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
United Distillers<Bright.
Dibble<Zimmerman.
Victor Flag Co<Artistic Dyeing Co.
Schiarone<Edelman.
Mirsky<M C D Borden & Sons.
Landau<Landau.
Langsam<Neuburg.
Menasha Woodenware<Landeck, (2.)
Douglas<Boston Transcript Co.
Flournoy<same.
Vetter<Erretl.
Leiterman<Theo Teedeman Co.
Malone<McCarthy.
Leone<Linch.
Vorisek<Vorisek.
Italian Imp Co<Bertolli.
Moskowitz<Moskowitz.
Am Exchange Nat Bk<Equitable Bldg.
Re Bernzweigs Hygrade Button Wks.
Wakefield Mills<Whitman Mills.
Collins<Gubelman.
Randolph<Beanley.
Watson<Paulson.
Hurmuze<Howe.
People ex rel Rofrano<Murphy.
Morris<Morris.
Re Stark & Co.
Sidney Blumenthal & Co<Archer.
Vulcanite Portland Cement Co<Hedden.
Fousek<Bohemian Arms Co.
Re Georgeopoulos.
Knudsen<Machinery Merchants, Inc.
Kellogg<Rosenstock.
Burden<Tanz.
Consalus<Robt Ray Cont Co.
De Bearn<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Levine<Levine.
Re Abrahams.
Burroughs<Massaro Macaroni Co.
Stein<A Kilpstein
Same<Giesel & Co.
Silverman<Potter.
Friedlander<Hartley.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Broadway Sav Inst<Brisk.
Buletti<Buletti.
Sachs<Gordon.
Partola Mfg<Lecours.
Rothman<Goelet.
Swechulis<Leh Val Coal Co.
Rochman<Goelet.
US Trust<Peerless Holding Co.
Bierman<Hartman.
Re Mary Anderson Candy Shops.
Harris<Hutton.
Dour<Met Mirror Works.
Yacyk<Lehigh Valley RR Co.
Romanofsky<Lehigh Valley R R.
Re Moghabghab.
Gabovitz<C I & Bklyn R R.
Chamberlain<Fagan.
Tucker<Weeks.
Seaman's Bk<Cent Bldg Imp & Inv.
Waxman<Burtis.
Lowther<Blumenkron
Pelanne<Sechestower.
Stoutenburg<Manilla Anchor Brewing Co.
Hatch<Rathbone.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Wagstaff.
Coudert<Campbell.
Knopf<Sherry.
NY County Nat Bk<Herrman.
Re Flaharty.
Burns, Jr<Boeger
Meyer Mach & Tool
McKee<Jenkins.
Knopf<Sherry.
Mitro<Lehigh Valley R R.
Sorace<Sorace.
Sun Printing & Pub<Int Paper Co.
Re Friedman.
Hartnett<De Jong.
Cont Varnish<Carr.
Halloway<Guile.
Kingsland<Well.
People<Bacola.
Beach<Aetna Life Ins.
Re Sjoo.
Harney Shoe<A H Ginzberg & Gordon.
Greenhut<Rotoprint Gravure Co.
All<All.
Bk for Sav<Schrenkeisen.
Cohen<Crossman Sherman & Co.
McManus<Granby Cor.
Mitchell H Mark Rlty<Hirsch.
Rosenberg<Zimmerman.
Halbrecht<Reitzfeld.
Same<Newman.
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Leighton<Leighton (3)
Solomon<Solomon.
Re Maltbie.
Vlasto<Enossis Pub Co. (3)
Kobre<Travelers Ins.
Birnbaum<Weintraub
Mandelbaum<Hafter.
NY Trust<Kahrs.
Landley<Camp.
Block<Koehler.
Case<Case.
Moses<Martin.
Northwestern Terra Cotta<Starkey Co.
Wallach<Brenner.
De Sherbinin<Brener & Woltz Co.
Soffer<Herd.
Barina<Christman Piano Co.
Anderson<Anderson.
Tashjian Carpet Cleaning Co<Warny.
Simpson<Simpson.
Jasper<Rozinski.
Grebner<Grebner.
Cole<Burno.
Farmers Loan & Trust<Wagstaff.
Rogers<Schroeder.
Re Keevessy.
Fanara<Fortuno.
Ross Waist Co<Dearman & Schwartz Co.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:

Begent[illegible]<Bulk.
Ginsberg<Bruckenfeld.
Towles<Towles.
Ennis<Chichester.
Hazelton<Whitney Yeast Co.
Cavanagh<Cartacoli & Co.
Krohnthal<Ranger.
NY Trust Co<Coles.
Factors Fire Ins Co<Whilden.
Millar<Millar.
Forte<Forte.
Geoghegan<Pheil.
Demurrer:
Grossman<Grossman, (3.)
Preferred causes:
Somberg<45th St Rty.
Kirshbaum<Prager.
Same<Leon.
Vitagraph Co of Am<Stewart.
General calendar:
Lardizabal<Valentine.
Schuersler<Riedinger.
Saacke<Cole.
Evers<Schutz.
Kruger<Kruger.
Moder<Moder.
Hercules Talk Mach<Extensive Mfg Co
Marx<Marx.
Bordenstein<Oppenheim.
Gagliardi<H. P. Rose.
Radin<Nat Surety Co.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Weiserbs<Weiserbs.
Stevenson<O'Conner.
Kroywen Rty Co<Wheeler-McD Elev Co, (2.)
Jones<Corn Exch Bk.
McMaster<Gould.
Sawilson<Sawilson.
Lawyers Adv Co<Bronx Star Pub Co.
Clevenger<Marshall.
Koch<Koch.
Nichols<Dey.
Mallach<Mallach.
Brenon Film Corp<Fox Film Corp.
Fox Film Corp<Brenon Film Corp.
Brenon<Fox Film Cor.
Sondheim<Aletre Amus Co.
Goldberg<Scharf.
D'Alessio<Altoria Rty & Con Co.
P G Tiling & Con Co<Leslie.
Pressprich<Queal.
Kobre<Kobre Assets Corp, (2.)
Ell<Fuchsman.
Eckert<Polhemus.
Koppelman<Koppelman.
Tucker<Fid T & T Co.
Baum<Stockwell.
Keppler<Keppler.
Lajotte<Lajotte.
Rieger<Rieger.
Gnus<Gnus.
Clemente<Clemente.
Stromberg Exp & Imp Co<Stromberg.
Rogers<Rogers.
K & B Film Co<Carron.
Brody<Freeman.
Josephowitz<Josephowitz.
Sederquist<Williston.
Kobre Assets Corp<Baker.
Punch & Judy Theatre<Sayre.
Mann<Mann.
Gross<Gross.
Kahn<Saperstein, (2.)
Am Wet Wash Ldry<Richter.
Lewis<Portale.
Nagle<Nagle.
Katzman<Katzman.
Heindsmann<Queens Land & T Co.
Buch<Buch.
Sherwood<Sinclair.
Forelle<Forelle.
Kings Co Lgt Co<Woodbury.
Canadian Agency<Assets Realiz'n Co.
Zinc Corp<same.
Grenfell<same.
Charter Trust & Agcy<same.
Brit-Can Gen Inv Co<same.
2d Indust Trust<same.
Indust & Gen Tr<same
Ivanhoe Gold Corp<same.
Trus, Exrs, & Secur Ins Corp<same.
Sproessig<Sproessig.
Tua<Tua.
Bonnefond<Bonnefond.
Blauman<Blauman.
Timmer<Timmer.
Stone<Town & Co Est
Openheim<Lowe.
Rosenberg<Internatl Ladies' Gar, &c, Un.
Dickerson<Menschel.
Muller<Muller.
Saltzman<Chapkewitz.
Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald.
Albano<Senner & K.
Sheiner<Hydro Bend Mfg Co.
Schneider<Frankel.
Taussig<Oppenheim.
Mendelson<Rosen.
Taylor<Kalter Merc.
Bleiman<Liebman Rty
Am & Brit Mfg Co<Hoadley.
Flanagan<Flanagan.
Lavigne<Greenwich Sav Bank.
Same<NY Sav Bk.
Same<German Sav Bk
Same<Harlem Sav Bk.
Same<Dry Dk Sav Ins
Same<Franklin Sav Bk
Same<Met Sav Bk.
Anteo<Friedman.
Alexander & Reid Co<Golod.
Mulcahy<Wiley.
Kassel<Rubin.
Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Clear.
PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Aetna Hosiery<Gallo.
Weene<Levine.
Bonfield<Bass.
Klinefeeter<Stevenson
Cohen<Wishkowsky.
Ferguson<Leveen.
Silver<Grand Tool & Machine Wks.
Firemen's Fund Ins Co of San F<Tobin.
Susq Silk Mills<Jacobson.
Jones<White.
Clear.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Bernhardt<Corduke.
Inq—Feld<Strathman (2.)
Inq—Montgomery<Davalos.
Inq—Townsend<Rafferty Cont.
Inq—Lanzareno<Barbara.
Inq—Malach<Pitkin Auto.
Inq—Smith<Nigro.
Hamilton Bldg<Rapid Transit Sub Const.
Cleary<Greenbaum Co.
Goldberg<Fogel.
Potozky<G Liss & Co.
Mekey<Peck Slip Auto, &c, Co.
Cohen<Sharfin (2.)
Karagazian<Regan.
Selig<5th Av Coach.
Daly<Wolf.
Acker<NY Rys.
Perlman<Kellogg.
Font<Schoenfield.
Castringno<Jacks.
Kozloff<Amorge, (2.)
Freeman<Stolzer.
Wishnak<Seabury Elevator Co, Inc.
Brady<CNY.
Twomey<Stand Arch.
A Strigan<NY & Q C RR.
O Strigan<same.
E Strigan<same.
Stigman<NY Rys.
Farrely<Corse.
Murphy<NY Rys.
Milonas<same.
Murphy<Becker's Aniline & Chem Wks.
Pucca<Fowler.
Mayer<Matherney & CNY.
Gomez<CNY.
A Cohen<CNY.
H Cohen<same.
D'Allessandro<Kimmelman, (2.)
Behan<Barrett.
Keller<Pick.
Rothkoff<W Ledman.
Same<A Ledman.
T Foster<Fioretti.
T A K Foster<same.
W Fleischmann<Raskin.
B Fleischmann<same.
Kravitz<Fleischmann.
Tesoriere<Bush.
Tesoriere, admr<same.
Murphy<McMahon.
Markowitz<NY Rys.
Marks<Daniels.
Halitzer<Hensle Const
Siegler<CNY.
Demaria<Whitridge.
Robertson<L I RR.
Pelzerman<Strumpf.
Corso<Steiner.
Spinelli<CNY and 2d Av Ry.
Meskill<Becker.
Donovan<Bigen.
Wiener<Frank.
Everett<Saugerties & NY Steamboat Co.
McTiernan<NY Rys.
Korn<Garland Refrigerator Co.
Sokoloff<Rosenberg.
Wachitinsky<Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Sullivan<Rivers.
Tilton<Brown.
Canfield<CNY.
Gavovitz<C I & Bklyn RR (2.)
Liston<Liggett.
Gubitosa<Staf.
Castelli<Hupfel's Sons
Brown<Forward Association.
Zack<Powers.
Redmond<Stowe Const
Nunes<Holding.
Migliaccio<Lord & Taylor.
Petkusz<Collins.
Mead<Moran Towing & Transp.
Weigert<Stark.
Nevins<Moore Bros.
Komis<NY Rys.
Bernheimer<Bergen.
Seal<Standard Arch.
Blumenreich<Klein's Brooklyn Express.
Larson<Martin.
Murtagh<Bedell Co.
Finn<Man Av Holding (2.)
Brand<Werner.
Porter<Bklyn H RR.
Dewey<Rivers.
Marley<Jacoby.
Friedman<Ryba.
Posner<Sarnoff.
Goff<Gottfried.
Stromfeld<Stauback.
Norwood<CNY.
McIlvaine<Goldberg Furn & Carpet Co.
Payn<Claredon Auto Service, Inc.
Barry<Cons Gas.
Dombardo<Leander Realty Co.
Solomon<Star Co.
Rosenblum<Oltroege Corp.
Liebowitz<Lesser.
Clifford<Sesholtz.
Garcia<Ocean SS Co of Savannah.
Zipper<Seman.
Cohen<Lowy.
Berkowsky<S Fuch and S Green.
Courture<H Horton and M Lewis.
Grady<NY Rys.
Miller<Linch.
Schechter<F & M Schaefer Brew Co.
Robinson<50 E 58 St.
Washburk<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Wincey<Mercantile Real Estate Co.
S Shapiro<Grand Delancey Co.
L Shapiro<same.
Cohen<Thayer.
Kotkin<Handy.
Barfna<Christman Piano Co.
Same<Maxwell Eng.
Beskowitz<Kresky.
I Weinblatt<Strauss.
H Weinblatt<same.
Sigman<Kiosk Cont.
Klaw<Kahan.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Prescott<O'Donohue.
Crown<H M Goldstein Co, Inc.
Stutz<Diamond Silk
Brill<Friedhof.
Farquharson<Rowland.
Alberti<Heineman.
John Monks & Sons<Rennolds.
Rennolds<John Monks & Sons.
Fritz<Smith-Worthington Co.
Sanguinetti<Wills.
Towne<Durkin.
Horowitz<Sekoson.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Assoc Press, (5.)
Katz<Alson.
Fid & Dep Co of Md<M & S Cont Co.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Associated Press.
Berger<Wiener.
Wollenberg<Shetland.
Same<Met Hldg Co.
Pitt<Reliance Ball Bearing Door Co.
Blossom<Chisholm.
Lanshein Bauman<Blue Ridge Furn Co.
Whilden & Hancock<Pac Coast Casualty.
Neville<Philips.
Start Bank<Aachen & Munich Fire Ins.
Goodwin<Mirror Films, Inc.
Egger<Trondel.
People, &c<Lowenstein.
Same<Relkin.
Same<Shernoff.
Paul Gerli & Co, Inc<Talcott, Inc.
Pinkerton<Hopkins.
Rosenberg<Am Burlesque Assn.
Krischer<Schwartz Herrman Steel Wks.
Stein<Giesel & Co.
Ruppert<Galasso.
Loose & Wiles Bis<Washburn.
Thomas<Butterworth Judson Co, Inc.
Almiral<CNY.
Otto & Sons, Inc<Elco Co.
Mitchell<O & C CO Corp.
Manzolino<Cotton.
Berman<Gen Acc, Fire & Life Assn.
Case on.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
McGuire<A A Volk.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Swift & Co<3d Av RR, (2.)
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brukner<Kennedy.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Margulies<N Y C Int Ry.
Grossfeld<Seldman.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Queens Co Water Co<CNY.
Smith<Chapin Home for the Aged.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sisson<Victor Hotel.
Same<Garthe.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate:
Meyer Borut.
Wills for probate:
Henrietta Low King,
Charles Holscher,
James A J O'Brien,
Sarah E Jackson,
Solon Berrick,
Herman Jacob,
Solon Berrick,
Herman Jacob,
Ramon Guiteras,
Ernestine Bluhm,
Charles P Rogers,
Joseph G Hill.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate:
Jacob Appell.
Contested wills:
William Marshall,
Bridget O'Sullivan,
Katherine F Lindemann,
John Doran,
Charles J Brounley,
Mary C Hossack,
Bridget Henley,
George L Davidson,
Philip Daly.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Livingston Radiator Mfg Co<Chinitz,
De Salva<Bernstein.
Silverberg<Weinstein.
Fishman<Alter.
Grossman<Braus.
Kennedy & Co<Gilligan.
Jaffe<Auslander.
Economu Ritsos Co<A Rosalsky & Bro.
Schlesinger<Colabella.
Goldblatt<Longacre Const Co.
Tappenbeck<Sparks.
Wittenstein<McManus.
Swift<Martini.
Squire<Int Brewing.
Wilson Corp<Halco Bldg.
Stang<Hirsch & Wadro.
Garfinkel<Read.
Katz<Goodman.
Griffie<Maher.
Bickerstaff<Rosen.
Federal Parquetry Mfg<Hallenbeck.
Silver<Seidel (2.)
Hammond<Dailey & Ivins.
Quinn<Oceanside Imp.
Posner<Goldstein.
Jos Stern & Sons, Inc<Farber.
Robbins Mfg<Carey.
Gingold<Gottfried.
Grolier Socy of London<Pearl.
Garcis<Koller's Hotel.
Gimbel Bros<Levy.
Winkler<Haynes.
Chapman<Weiss.
Goldman<Penn RR.
Wells<Alpers.
Bianco<A & L Realty & Const Co.
Stow<Stow.
Saxe<Bogert.
Seidman<Rutchik.
Posner<State Bank.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kelner<Green.
De Suzia<NY Rys.
Pfeiffer<N Y, O & W RR, (2.)
Zimberg<Etagloc Holding Co.
Gardner<42d St &c Ry.
Goodman<same.
Bobbe<same.
Biblowitz<Isaac, (3.)
Kamis<Stonemor Rty.
Kierzrkoff<Dry Dock & B'way B RR.
Rothkopf<NY Rys.
Bickel<Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry.
Abney<Algonquin Hotel Co.
Bookstaver<Ford Motor Co.
Blank<N Y Rys.
Getter<same.
Giblin<Fleit.
Mitchell<Musical M P Union.
Orange<N Y Rys.
Schwartz<same.
Greenberg<same.
Oklavec<Frederick.
Grossman<Fliessler.
Rothbardt<Orkin.
Storz<N Y Rys.
Ahearn<Ratz.
Sarner<N Y Rys.
Klang<same.
Rock<Leventhal Co.
Jochum<McRann.
Jackofsky<Gordon.
Kemok<D. Stevenson Brew Co.
Bruno<Fine.
Weiss<N Y Rys.
Mittman<Reich.
Healy<Adler.
Bond<Prescott.
Goldberg<Swan.
Shaff<Brenner.
Lobschitz<Kahn.
Cohen<Friedman
Greenberg<Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co.
Lax<NY Rys.
Marcovitz<H O H Co.
Nieberg<Adrian.
Dorfman<Lion Brew of NYC.
Lynch<Ginsberg.
Tolle<Hansburg.
Samuels<Sipkin.
Heileman<Francini.
Ruckser<Stand Arch.
Aronson<Crone.
Jacobs<Muller & Co.
Grossman<NY Rys.
Krauss<Laig.
George Backer Const Co<Wightman.
Wollins<Wilton Mfg.
Epstein<NY Rys.
Rottenberg<Madero Bros, Inc.
Keegins<Wilson.
Glummule<NY Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Michelson<Sommer.
Schwartzreich<Baumont-Bash.
Vought<Bedell Co.
Wentworth<Reisenwebers.
Messner<Clendenning.
Lediver<Park.
Higgins<Silverman.
Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Bihler<Normandy Walt Co.
H & T Const Co<170 Bldg Co.
Smith<H. A. Roman & Co.
Lightner<Hartmann Blanchard Co
Standard Underwear Co<Nat Surety Co.
Cohen<Kunstreich.
Martin<Ship Const & Trading Co.
Thiel<same.
Wiesenberg<Standard Market Co.
Hopf & Daxon, Inc<Shenfeld.
Bauer<Sheppard Co.
Finkelstein<Syken.
Friedland<White.
Morgan<Sagamore Water Co.
Woodruff<Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brew.
Canfield<Jochen.
Cohen<Sheckert.
Vogue Silk Co<Majestic Mfg Co.
Elkind<HD Broas, Inc
Shlivek<Siegelstein.
Tergowinck<Levine.
Federal Parquetry Mfg Co<Hallenbeck.
Rosenbaum<Eisner (2)
Liebling, Inc<Barrett.
Sternberg<Schein.
Mulchnick<Meyerowitz
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPMERE COURT — Greenbaum, J.—Toole<Gross—A Walker Otis.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Steinhoff<Backer.
McSorley<D'Auria Const Co.
German Hosp<Hart.
Cramer<Erickson.
Same<Fordham Rlty
Edgar<Barron.
Diener<Cerf.
Stewart<Stewart.
Thebault<Potter.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Belmer<Belmer.
Re CNY.
Mahoney<Schulz.
Cosby<Schoen.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Lynch<Union Ry.
Shields<Int R T, (2.)
Weiss<Goldstein.
Crystal<Germansky.
Fox<Nat Hld Co, (2.)
Same<McOwen.
Zarefsky<Daly.
Richer<Ruppert.
Legedino<Stubenvoll Bros.
Levy<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Goodman<Int R T.
Goldryer<Murphy.
Schwartz<Young, (2.)
White<NYC Int R T.
Simpkins<Barrick Pub
Clark<Terwilliger.
Scarariotte<Cebrelli.
Conway<Union Ry.
Sealy<Alkoff.
Carlyle<Union Ry.
Golding<Gibson, Inc.
Dorfman<B H R R (2)
Armstrong<Gerken.
Herzog<Levy.
Czech<Inter R T Co.
McGuirk<Union Ry.
Winship<Lehigh Val. R R (2).
Greenberg<Inter R T
Soslovsky<Richards.
Harrington<3d Av RR
Lazar<Inter R T Co.
Santoro<St Constantones G O Church.
Vogel<Puritan Steam Laundry.
Mahr<Loeb.
Levy<Inter R T Co.
Opperman<Parks & Co
Rose<Lefebor.
Held<Hillman.
Scala<NY Rys.
Flood<CNY.
Dunn<N Y Rys.
Herter<Title G & T
Smoleroff<Jackson Const Co.
Rishin<So Blvd R R.
Friedlande<Bonnem.
Shandley<Colt-Stratton Co., Inc.
Guarion<Adams.
Ferrara<Rex Baking.
Kaiser<CNY.
Stern<Bing, Jr.
Lang<Gormley.
Frankel<Inter R T Co.
Mulligan<Union Ry.
Hornstein<same.
Oseasohn<L I R R.
Sacks<Adler.
Aranowitz<Goldstein.
Danzig<Litwin.
Baar<H J & S, Inc.
Ward<Dengler Bros.
Dunn<Rieley & Sons Trucking Co.
Cosmopolitan Bk<Weyand.
Greene<N Y Rys
Doyle<Conohan.
Marks<Moe.
Sidelnick<Karp.
Menaker<Union Ry.
Ward<Fengler Bros.
Trebof<NY Cent R R.
Heuerman<Haney.
Album<West El R R.
Smith<Ruppert (2).
Wenk<Morgenstern.
Thorn<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Farrell<N Y Tel Co.
Speyer<Trask Bldg Co.
McGuirk<Union Ry.
Narisco<Lebanon Hosp
Reichchott<Union Ry. (2.)
Conlan<same.
Berman<Bandes.
Smoleroff<Johnson.
Newman<Eureka Rlty
Poulsen<Mangels (2).
Watner<Union Ry.
Torpey<same (2).
Yohalme<Page.
Jacobehunas<Apmann.
Miller<Met Distrib.
McCormick<Inter R T
Breinin<Woolworth Co
Fitzgerald<Sherman.
Mulligan<Inter R T
Weller, Jr<A Larson & Sons.
Mulligan<Terry.
Korendwitz<Kirsch.
Illich, Jr<3d Av R R
Korendowitz<Kirsch.
Kiney<N Y Rys Co.

Highest number reached in regular order 1,317.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Corbett<Corbett.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motions—Estates of:
Edward C Brennan,
William Simpson,
Anna Indorf,
Elizabeth Walker.
Wills for probate:
David Wolf Rosenfeld,
Lena Arnold,
Josephine Ast.
Accountings—Estates of:
Nellie McCloskey or Ellen McCloskey
Maurice Nemeroff.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Putnam, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Heinze, &c<Fullerton, &c.
Enumerated day calendar.

Titus<Bassi.
Re Titus.
Meyer<United Beef Co
Re Housman.
Trani<Gerard.
Snyder<Snyder.
Kearne<NY, NH & H RR.
Carney<Penn Realty.
Campbell<Pullman Co
Vil of Peekskill<Putnam Traction Co.
People<Pellegrino.
McGarry<O'Connell.
Nitch<McCann.
Fuller<Bradley Co.
Halsko<Leh Coal Co.
Roseff<Beals.
Schrader<Schrader.
Blenis<Freeman.
Swift<Eagle Loan Co.
Dunn<same.
Koerzenasz<Lehigh Cement Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Weller<Weller.
Weinstein<Clark.
Rogafsky<Anderson.
Hedges<Pioneer Iron Works.
D Rush<Nass El RR.
J T Rush<same.
Grandlun<same.
Casello<NY Cons RR.
Otto<B H RR.
Willett<same.
Cameron<Bklyn Union Pub Co.
Frankenthaler<Horsehead Shoe Co, Inc.
Lacentria<American Sugar Refining Co.
Abrams<Cherey.
Schneider<F & M Const Co.
Susskind<Susskind.
Re Montonya.
US Fid & Guar<Paino.
Storey<Storey.
Wadler<Markoff.
Gains<Huyler.
Waldron<Waldron.
Moody<Meyer.
Sheridan<Sheridan.
M H Day<Kastenhuber.
M E Day<same.
Pern<Harris H Uris Iron Works.
Combert<Tankoos.
Leavitt<Leavitt.
Kerr<NY & Q C Ry.
Flatbush Boys' Club<Controller NY City.
Heyderman<Rothstein, Rosenberg & Salny.
Re E 7th St, (New Era Homes Corp.)
Re E 26th St, (Colonial Imp & Exp Co)
Balzer<Balzer.
Howard<Howard.
Krause<Krisler.
A W Hard, Jr<E W Hard.
Same<S E Hard.
Hundemann<Hundemann.
Church<Gordan.
Foreman<Guedalia & Co.
Hagenaers<Gross.
Boro Bank<Williams.
Friedlander<Potts.
Henderson<Henderson.
Hamilton Trust Co<Seidman.
Block<Block.
Seitz<<<Gibbs.
Same<Eichorn.
Eisenberg<Lehrfeld.
Wistenitz<Goldman.
Re Herscowitz, (Spiegel.)

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Baliunas<Baliunas.
Palagonia<CNY.
Olson<Eagle Savs & L Co.
Rosen<Turner.
Fevola<Fevola.
Simon<Himmelstein.
Gately<Gately.
Consumers Coal & Ice Co<CNY.
Pure Oil Co<Reichelson.
Audley Clark Co<W F Plass & Bro.
Epstein<Werbelowsky.
Schweitzer<Voight.
Katoo (and 34 other cases)<Eagle Sav & L Co.
Averall<Gibraltar Const Co.
Matras<Matras.
Spaulding<Stolowitz.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Healey<Healey.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 585.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Matheson<B H RR.
Sugarman et al<Elmhurst Manor.
Holmes<C I & B RR.
Kwasniewski<Kelly.
Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co.
Polishook<B H RR.
Moehring<Olace.
Zittloesen<B H RR.
Bernascheff Bldg Co<Ohio Farmers' Co.
Yglesia<Loew's Enterprises.
Reil<N Y Cons RR.
Seeth<Heister.
Zubrickie<Phil & R Coal Co.
Dalton<CNY.
Stanhope Const Co<CNY.
Johnson<Bogel.
Ulm<Juditsky.
Cassin<Stillman Delehanty Ferris Co.
Rose<Mentleon.
Goldberg<Nassau RR.
Behan<N Y Cons RR.
Kitvani<Diamond Dairy Co.
Alexis<Antonopulos.
Sweeney<Weiner.
Ryder<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Leighton<B H RR.
Anderson<Nassau RR.
McCambridge<Appel.
Finkelstein<Sudman.
Waitkus<Leh Val Coal
Jeffrey<Miller.
Diahy<Saba & ano.
Stonaitis<Bennett.
Glaser<C I & B RR.
Baker<B H RR.
Samuels<Eagle Iron Works & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Crealey<Whitridge.
Feiss<Stout.
Cade<Engels & ano.
Fleischman<Nass RR.
Monash<Rlty Assoc.
Mason<Transit Dev.
Bell<Leprestre, Miller & Co.
Klein<Williams et al.
Grothe<Nass RR.
Eckhardt<same.
Ahrens<Ed El Ill Co.
Cahill<N Y Rys.
Goldstein<Myer.
Bernstein<C I & B RR
Young<Sachs.
Siskind<N Y Cons RR
Hiller<Shapiro.
Ragona<L I RR.
Krebs<Mfrs Trust Co.
Fay & ano<Liberty Nat Bk of N Y.
Springfield Nat Bk<Breitung et al.
Rothman<Willmont Rty Co.
Schwarting<Staten Isl Midl Ry.
Wolfson<Peterson.
Olsen<Stand Oil Co.
Lonzo<B H RR.
Savarese<Bernstein & ano.
McConnell<Star Co.
Wmbgs Scrap Plumbrs Co<McLaughlin.
Mesemer<Caribbean Shipping Co.
Donovan<Cameron.
Brody<Eiseman et al.
De Luca<Bkl Un Gas.
Todaro<same.
Brand<Meyer Co. & ano.
Duffy<Enger.
Huisking<Rottenberg.
Betzel<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8272.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Delia Desralt,
Mary Williams,
Henry Green,
Kathryne Heed,
Charles Gregory,
Thomas Garvey,
George W Campbell,
G W Magee.
Accounting of:
Maria Gelston,
Anna A Driggs,
Phoebe R Bergen,
William Howan,
I Mounsant,
Jeronemus Underhill,
John Adams,
Emma Wilbur,
Hazeldine Hamilton,
Henry O Hoffman,
Horatio M Stratton,
William Kassick,
James Tedford,
Margaret Brancaleoni,
Ellen Clair,
Catherine Dubos,
J D Carey,
Herman Rubsanan.
Estates of:
Sarah Shermauser,
Charlotte Kellog,
Zaediti infants,
Louis Diemer,
Mannix infants,
Louis A Arnoff.
Contested calendar:
Mary C Dugan.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.

Carrington<Israel.
Ergenzinger<N Y Cons RR.
Stonaitis<C I & B RR.
Lally<Diamond Dairy.
Gugliucci<McCaffertys & Sons.
Kuchenbecker<B H RR & ano.
Webb<Nassau El RR.
Gordon<same.
Gottesfield<McDermott
Young<B H RR.
Saccal<Braunck.
Landsberg<Feld.
Auditore<Muldoon.
Wallace<B H RR.
Testa<Bklyn Union Gas Co.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 629.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J., at 10 A. M.

Glasser<Loughran.
Lewis<Connors Bros Co et al.
Whitney Hotel<John Auer & Sons.
Butterworth<Butterworth.
1st Young Men's Cracow Benev As No 1<Rubenstein.
Ocean El Ry Co<Connolly as Pres of Queens & CNY.
Kohdiek<Mesle et al.
Wadler<Kleinman et al.
Seitz<Bossard et al.
Same<Lodico et al.
Berchansky<Asinoff.
Coopersmith<Coopersmith.
Trent<Truett & ano.
Wren, as trustee<Worrall & ano.
Gertler<Sack & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Trent<Truett & ano.
Havens<Hanford et al
Ungerland<Ungerland.
Wadler<Markoff et al.
Josias<Schwed.
Firemi<Kaminski.
CNY<Stratton & ano.
Phillips<Phillips et al.
Roberts<Rein & ano.
Conliss<CNY et al.
Glaser<Glaser.
Raphael<Raphael.
Kruger<20th Av Rlty Corp & ano.
Wadsworth<Wadsworth.
Losea<Losea.
Ferguson<Ferguson.
Kopelman & ano<Aronoff & ano.
Mona<Mona.
Baer<Baer.
Soffel<Soffel.
Bechamps<Bechamps et al.
Case, as admr<Zachow et al.
Kambourian, an infant<Kambourian.
Healy<Healy et al.
Bull<Bull.
Hosking, an infant<Hosking.
Davis<Molle & ano.
Fox Film Corp<Hirschman et al.
Levin<Wilmap Bldg Corp et al.
Zunino<De Luca et al.
Wadler<Rumore et al.
Natl Enamel & Stamp Co<Purdy et al.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co<Ahern.
Zunino<De Luca et al.
Solot<Solot.
US Drainage & Ir<Degnon Cont Co.
Clay<Clay.
Cummings<Gold Theatre Corp et al.
Soderberry<Laurelton Land Co.
Schultheis, as admx<Bauerdorff.
Dooley<Dooley.

Highest number is 585.
TRIAL TERM — Part I.—Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.

Wildenberger<Ridgewood Nat Bank.
McMahon<Christian.
Ellerman<Mack & ano
Henry, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Sieber, an inf<Jenner.
Stein<NY Cons RR.
Bilowit<same.
Deutsch<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Murphy<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Behrman<Green.
Sheputis, an inf<Hecht
Lorenzo, as admr<Manhat Stm Bakery & ano.
Danell, as extrx<Clifton Con Co.
Roesner<I R T.
Kempler<same.
Polirka<B H RR et al.
Anderson<Kirkpatrick
Greenhill<Foster & Stewart Co, Inc.
Broderick<B, Q Co & Sub RR & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Crosthwaite<So Surety
Marcus<B, Q Co & Sub RR et al.
Flammia<Touroff & Karp.
Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co, Inc.
Appiccella<Dinn & ano
Flahive, as admx<L I RR.
Ripinsky<Knott.
Tilton<Leviton & ano.
Mignon<M Baird Cont Co.
Coyle<NY Cons RR.
Clifford<B H RR.
Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co.
Daley, an infant<B H RR Co.
Beatty, as admx<Beatty et al.
Chopping<Vallin.
Fream<Cranford Co.
Jamaica Water Supply Co<N Y Mun Ry Cor et al.
Morris<Smith.
Leavy, an infant<Greilich.
Schwab<Thompson & ano.
Pasika<Knabbe.
Donowski<Pullman Co
Gliemann<CNY.
Johann & Sons Co<Linch.
Friel, an inf<Pippitone

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2127.
TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ernst<B H RR. (2.)
Herchenroeder<L I RR
Lee<Ott.
Duspiva<B H RR.
Engel<same.
Butterfield<same.
Pfirrmann<same.
Curran<same.
Skeuse<Lewis.
Moore<B, Q Co & S Ry
Motions:
Pfirrmann<B H RR.
Curran<same.
Butterfield<same.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Clark, J.

CNY<N Y & Rich Gas
Schneider<Schneider.
Kling<Kling.
Cronn Lands Corp of S I<Rourke, McKeon & Am Title & Trust.
O'Connor<Lanigan.
Hutter<Bendus.
Horner<Bethlehem Orphan & Hall Orphan Asylum.
Schneider & Sun Fireproof Sash & Door Co.
Eadie & Comtors<Monahan & Licursi.
Baker<Farm House Corp.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GORDON DETWILER INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK, INC.—Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 154 Nassau St., Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of about 40,000 soldiers' books of French instruction, also copyright of same; charts of instruction in French and Spanish, 20 mahogany desks, 600 auditorium chairs, revolving chairs, and other office furniture, safe, and a very fine cash register.

RICHARD J. D. KEATING, Receiver.
ARTHUR FRANK, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES S. POST and BENJAMIN WIGDEROWITZ, individually and as co-partners trading as "Broadway Dress Co.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 107 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, coats, piece goods, linings, trimmings, machines, furniture, safe, fixtures, &c.

H. A. HEROLD, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN FOX, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse Co., 6 First Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general line of household furniture, comprising buffets, dressers, chiffoniers, china closets, tables, chairs, beds, &c.

GEORGE E. WELLER, Receiver.
ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LANCASTER BUTTER SEPARATOR CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at Innovation Trunk Co., 3 Canal Place, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Separators, Churns, Cartons, Containers, Ice Boxes, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.

OLIVER L. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until further notice.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIZZIE CUMMINS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 557 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hats, dresses, robes, fixtures, &c., also the Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises.

JOHN V. COGGEY, Receiver.
SIEGEL, CORN & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at 88 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Straw Braids, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.

H. C. TURNER, Trustee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John St., New York.

Above sale adjourned until Friday, January 18th, same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SOHN.—Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 218 Ninth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of household furniture, tables, chairs, beds, mirrors, sideboards, fixtures, etc.

ALEXANDER LEVINE, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$60

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Mountain Lakes

Healthful Mountain Air. Established, Select Community.
800 Feet Elevation. Two Picturesque Lakes. 350 Homes.
Golf and Country Clubs—Ideal Year Round Climate.
EASY COMMUTATION. FINEST EXPRESS SERVICE.

THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN.
PLOT 100X120 FT.
PRICE $8,000. LITTLE CASH, BALANCE ON VERY EASY TERMS —NO MORE THAN RENT.

Charming 11-room house, with 3 tiled baths; huge living room, 28 ft long, with beautiful old-fashioned open fireplaces, and spacious balconies are features. Everything modern and new—electric light, steam heat parquet floors; all conveniences. Compare with any $12,500 house anywhere.

Photos of this and other houses on request. MOUNTAIN LAKES, Sec'ty 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521—Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Six-Story Loft Building
334 Stanton St.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WILL ASSIST IN IMPROVING.
A. L. LIBMAN,
112 W. 46th St. Phone 4613 Bryant.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

BROOKLYN.

Dean St. near New York Ave.
Three-story American basement house, fully and finely furnished. COAL SUPPLY sufficient for Winter. Rent $100 per month. Apply
EDWARD LYONS,
531 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.
Phone Bedford 3000.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

B'WAY CORNER STORE
FOR RENT.
No. 1651, N. W. Cor. of 51st St.
TERMS ATTRACTIVE.
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone Plaza 270.

LOFT
Exceptional Light, permanent 3 sides. MODERATE Rent
11 West 25th St. Adjacent to 5th Ave.
Pinehurst Holding Co. 802 W. 181st St. Nich. 9889

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; all improvements; convenient to all car lines; lease to responsible tenants only; $30 up. Apply 345 Lenox Av., or H. BIERHOFF, 2,036 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS
all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.
Maid Service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

71ST, 250 WEST.—DOCTOR'S HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An entire floor in the
NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BUILDING,
174 Fulton St.,
Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal;
Suitable for offices; exceptional light.
WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents,
on premises.

Will sublet part of high-class gown shop on West 57th St., near 5th Av., for underwear, suit, waist, or any other kindred departments. Mr. Rogers, care Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 6200.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 60TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Loft, light, airy, steam heat, freight elevator; also power; near all bridges, ferries, and railroads; 7,000 sq. ft.; rent reasonable. Century Fireproof Door Co., 300 Richardson St., Brooklyn. 4671 Greenpoint.

FOUR light floors to let in loft building, steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Lofts to let, 8,000 or 16,000 square feet, up-to-date factory, all improvements; good help centre. L. Druckerman, Woodhaven, N. Y. Tel. 2600 Richmond Hill.

Desk room in newly furnished office, stenographic, telephone service included; references exchanged. Apply Merton G. Gordon, Singer Bldg.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; high class building, 5th Av., 34th St. O 159 Times.

Light loft, 60x100, for manufacturing purposes; steam heat; electric elevator. Twinem, 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL LOFT, 71 GOLD ST.,
with power hoist; rent $35.
A. H. MATHEWS, 181 Broadway.

Lofts to sublease at 164 5th Av.; ideal for show or stock room. Inquire Boniger, 73 5th Av., or your own broker.

Desk room; use telephone and warehouse; suitable for Custom House broker, lawyer, or forwarding agent. Suite 30, 116 Broad St.

At 437 5th Av., private office; light, heat, service; sign priv.; anteroom furnished; ideal location. Room 904.

Loft, 401-405 East 91st St.; light four sides, 75 by 96. Inquire premises. 2180 Lenox.

Attractive offices to sublet; central location. Brett, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Accountants.—Deskroom to let in Flatiron Building, Room 2002. Gramercy 2076.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat; elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Store, two large show windows. 101 East 16th St., near 4th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25,396.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH and RAY FREEMAN, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said bankrupts are given notice that, on January 2d, 1918, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 24th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement, about 45,000 square feet, equipped with power plant, 150 H. P.; best location Brooklyn for obtaining help and shipping facilities; also five-story and basement modern loft building. Inquire Victor Mirsky, 60 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 656 Stagg.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement; about 45,000 square feet; equipped with power plant, 150 H. P.; best location Brooklyn for obtaining help and shipping facilities; also five-story and basement modern loft building. Inquire Victor Mirsky, 60 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 656 Stagg.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Furnished-room house for sale; electricity, parquet floor; net profit $165. 54 West 75th St.

New Jersey.

I have a quaint, delightful, year-round home of 9 rooms, beautifully decorated inside and out, located close to D., L. & W. R.R. Sta., in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section, very convenient commuting to N. Y. C.; ready to occupy; for sale at $2,000 on easy terms and $5,000 on first mortgage. It has 9 rooms and 2 baths, and overlooks 2 beautiful lakes nearby.
Personal, P. O. Box 529, N. Y. C.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

45TH ST., 2 EAST, (Hotel Lorraine.)—To sublet, small furnished apartment, very attractive.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

78TH ST., 42 East, corner Madison Av.—New, light, elevator apartment; 1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments, two rooms, private bath; elevator service.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished three-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 1,210.—5 rooms, completely furnished; $70 monthly; immediate possession. Lenox 6131.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $175. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractive non-housekeeping apartment, one reception, two bedrooms, and bath, suitable for bachelors. Telephone Bryant 6488.

51ST ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, $9 weekly; also single room.

51ST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable two rooms, bath; electricity; service; $90. Circle 2883.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet front elevator apartment 3 rooms, kitchenette, exquisitely furnished in mahogany, Chickering baby grand; lease until October, $100, responsible party. Mason.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, with maid, for six weeks or two months; suitable for one person. Apt. 4C. Circle 3593.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Sell or sublet beautiful 8-room, 2-bath, first-class apartment. Plaza 1848. La Mar.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Studio, 2 beautifully furnished rooms and bath; open fireplace; maid service; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Columbus 9415.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautiful one or two room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred; references. Columbus 368.

72D ST., (near West End Av.)—An exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished. Telephone Columbus 5525.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Four-room, furnished, complete; gas and heat. Schuyler 5520. Martin.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, 3-6 large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $110-$150.

91ST, 215 WEST.—High-class, complete housekeeping apartment, four large, light rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; complete, $200. Apt. 87.

92D ST., West. — Handsomely furnished apartment, five rooms, bath; all light; piano; sacrifice $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, bath; running water in bedrooms; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola. Apt. 9.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

106TH ST., 238 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—A very beautiful 7-room apartment in high-class elevator house. Inquire Larkin, on premises.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished andl decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

BROADWAY, 3,671, (Apartment 46.)—Sublet immediately, six rooms, furnished; exclusive elevator apartment.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, well furnished elevator apartments; the kind that appeal to persons of discriminating tastes; $125 up. Robert A. Martin, Times Bldg. Bryant 3233.

FIFTIETH.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; apartment sublet, $100. Columbus 6186.

FIVE ROOMS of my fully equipped, refined home, living, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, exclusive apartment; $125. O 74 Times.

FROM Jan. 25, completely and handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 10th floor; overlooking Park. Phone Plaza 6958.

Handsomely furnished corner apartment to sublet cheap; Madison Av., in the 80s; eight sunny rooms, perfectly heated, 6 months, $1,000; $1,500 per year. Telephone Lenox 3223.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Well furnished five-room apartment, Winter months or longer. Phone Bryant 3745, between 11 and 5. Audubon 3902 after 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, facing Hudson; $15. Immediately.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

Unfurnished—East Side.

PARK AV., 446.—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; reasonable rent. Plaza 6149.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure; French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground-floor studio with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

53D, 46 WEST.—Two-room apartment; kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; $150; references.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment, new, well heated, modern house, $65, ready immediate occupancy. Circle 811.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 6 rooms; $60; facing Cathedral St. John.

FOR RENT. — New studio apartment, never been occupied; 3 rooms, kitchenette; located Central Park South. Terms and particulars, O 58 Times.

TO SUBLET.—Choice apartment of two desirable rooms and bath, unfurnished; attractive terms. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA, the newest large apartment hotel on upper west side. 250 West 103d St., half block from subway express station.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Painter's large studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sublet furnished; six months. H 128 Times.

HAVE EXCEPTIONAL TENANT, 4-6 rooms, elevator, south of 110th; $125-$150. Martin Agency, Bryant 3233.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

THREE or four room, modern, below 59th St.; state floor, price, exposure, service. Ritch, 109 Leroy St.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; modern; preferably 23d-60th Sts., Lexington; reference. H 172 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 124 EAST.—For gentlemen, exceptionally nice, large south room; bath; telephone.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private bath, heat and fireplaces, kitchenette; excellent service.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor, single; French family.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Comfortably, neatly furnished rooms; homelike; all improvements; telephone.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam, electricity; board optional; also smaller room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractively furnished room with bath; large unfurnished room; music allowed. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 537.—Single room, adjoining bath, $5; near 54th St.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; gentleman; $11.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive; en suite; private bath; steam, electricity; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single room; private house; reference; gentleman.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room for bachelor; small parlor, studio; references.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, front room; piano; warm, homelike.

53D, 46 WEST.—Single room, southern exposure, steam heat, electricity; $8 weekly; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

57TH ST., 130 WEST.—BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. H. HAYES, 990 CIRCLE, OR INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove; references. Apt. 20.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, private apartment, bath; steam heat, electricity; no other roomers. Columbus 8843.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large room, electricity, hot, cold water, bath adjoining; references; gentlemen.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; steam, electricity, water; reasonable; owner's management.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, 'phone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nice back parlor; private bath, kitchenette; front room; twin beds.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; electricity; reference.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4, $6, $8, $10.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, electricity. Phone Columbus 8265.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, bath; convenient location; select residence; $8-$9.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; electricity.

75TH St., 181 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Ross.

76TH, 133 WEST. — Immaculately clean, large, sunny front; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; foyer, hall, gas, electricity, parquet; private bath; southern exposure; doctor, musician; business couple.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, private bath, with kitchenette; also small room.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nice parlor; private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; gentlemen or couples; good heat; $6-$7.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room connecting; electricity, bath, telephone.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

78TH, 173 WEST.—Sunny, absolutely clean, two front rooms, bath, $8. Welch.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—Magnificent second floor suite; private bath; comforts; reference required; private home.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, private elevator apartment. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

80TH, 225 WEST.—High-class elevator; one room and bath. See phone operator.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apt. 6 South.)—2 rooms, single, en suite; breakfast optional.

81ST, 160 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room; running hot, cold water; $2.50.

82D, 134 WEST. — Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen; business people preferred.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Large, light room, kitchenette, reception parlor; telephone; continuous hot water.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Excellent home for refined young man, with private family; congenial surroundings; Pianola; $8; meals optional.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; private family; $8 weekly. Flato.

86TH, (528 West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 23 WEST,
Medium, sunny rooms; high class.

87TH, 205 WEST.—Suite (front) in private family; well appointed, well heated; suitable for one or two; references. Wastjen.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
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Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
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Lost and Found	50c
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Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5 to $15; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

93D, 258 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat, continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

93D, 270 WEST.—Warm parlor floor; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; service; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Comfortable, large, warm, sunny room; private bath, hot water; telephone; kitchenette; residence.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; electricity; gentleman. Academy 1936.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; running water, adjoining bath; 7th floor.

111TH, 241 WEST.—Furnished room, electricity, telephone, elevator; gentleman preferred; reference. Apt. 18.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful large, warm, front room, suitable 1 or 2; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 10, call mornings.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room; private adult family. Graham.

116TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, southern exposure; suitable two; private house.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; modern apartment; $7, $6, $4. McCague.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; southern exposure. Apartment 1-A.

122D, 520 WEST.—Three well-furnished double, single front; elevator. 5 F. W.

127TH, 225 WEST.—Front room, heated, water, telephone; private residence; reference exchanged.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences, warm and clean; near subway.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive, warm, outside suite; handsome view; $50-$75. Turner.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; electricity, running water, elevator. Harrington.

BROADWAY, 2,469.—Desirable room; electricity, telephone; $3.50; gentleman. Call evenings, Apartment 27.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; all modern conveniences. Mayer.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Attractive two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 26.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (115th St.,) "The Columbia."—Large, well-heated room; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

REFINED private family, having beautifully appointed apartment on Central Park West, offers large front room, unexcelled view, all modern conveniences, elevator; $8 to permanent gentleman. Telephone Riverside 5345.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Drive; 3-room apartment. 2130 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive 2-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful outside, southern suite; fireplace; reasonable. Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room; twin beds; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 25.—Comfortable, warm room, bath adjoining; elevator; private family. Hawley.

Two charming bedrooms for gentlemen, in newly furnished high-class apt., near Broadway and 116th St. subway; small family; unusual opportunity for one or two desiring the best. H 426 Times Annex.

TWO LARGE, beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable for physician, dentist, or one or two business men; one block from 96th St. subway. Burke. Riverside 6212.

WEST END AV., 438, (80th.)—Two attractive rooms, single or together, bath adjoining; suitable business woman or student; private residence.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with kitchenette, in exclusive residence; heat guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Apartment 5N. Schuyler 3283.

WEST END AV. AND 80TH ST.—Perfectly appointed room in private family; exclusive elevator apartment. Tel. Schuyler 6718.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior suite for cultured gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV. 664.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; running water; twin beds.

WILL SHARE WITH YOUNG MEN, HIGH-CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN. SCHUYLER 8265.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; large, attractive room; references. Main 755.

SPENCER PLACE, 18, attractive room, half block Franklin Avenue L. Decatur 4952.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room and bath within easy walking distance of Times Square wanted in private family with no other lodger, by man who can furnish, and requires, satisfactory references. Write, stating price and location, to Y 276 Times Annex.

Young man, room, breakfast, small private family, Washington Square, Chelsea; terms. T 89 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, elevator, electricity; sunny room; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Refined home, second floor front; large and hall rooms, with board; references.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, beautiful second floor suite, private bath; other rooms; excellent home table; steam, electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.
Small room; southern exposure; running water.

88TH, 125 WEST.—Large room; private bath; one single room; parlor dining; references.

96TH ST., (341 WEST END AV.)
Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

97TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms, bath; electricity; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large, steam-heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements; kosher table board.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; new management; thoroughly renovated, bright rooms; suites, bath adjoining, $8-$12; singly, $15-$20, two, including meals. 2757 Audubon. Mrs. Mates.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 158th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Fully equipped; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC touring, purchased September, 1917; perfect condition; many extras; bargain; going to France. Phone Mr. Seeley, John 5575.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
Seven-passenger, guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC, 1917, coupe, 4-passenger, guaranteed. J. G. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also runabout and landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, like new, $975; trade considered. Owner. Phone 422 Main.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS SPECIAL, almost new, Model 35-B; same as sold at Automobile Show; two spare tires; many extras; must sell. Call Owner, Prospect 5121.

CHANDLER limousine; very fine shape; $900. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

CHUMMY Roadster, 1917; wire wheels; in fine shape. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CONVERTIBLE SEDAN, new paint, up to the minute. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800.

DANIELS BROUGHAM, late 1916, wire wheels, in beautiful condition. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE touring, elegant condition; good chance. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800.

FIAT 1915 "55" touring, Summer and Winter tops; bargain. T. S., 1,909 Foster Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 town car; newly painted; cheap. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, Sedan; bargain; first class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917, 5-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

JEFFREYS 5-passenger Sedan, $750.
R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LANCIA 1916 Special 4-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE "6-38" landaulet; like new; $2,250. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring, also roadster and limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER Brougham Sport 5-passenger closed body, cost $2,000, practically new; will sacrifice. Can be seen at Miller, Hicks & Hewitt, 509 West 56th, or telephone H. B. Day, Franklin 6170.

MITCHELL TOURING, 7-PASSENGER, as good as new; make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, late 1916, run 5,000 miles, in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone Decatur—4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at a cost of $1,000; all equipped; two extra new tires, lap robe, full set of tools; ready for the road, A1 condition; any demonstration; $1,000. AM. METER CO., 561 West 47th St.

PACKARD limousine, 2-38, for sale, in splendid condition, with touring body separate; can be seen Apthorp Garage. Telephone Owner, 624 Broad.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 H. P.
PIERCE-ARROW (1917 landaulet, 48 H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5-passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

REO 1916, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger; quick, $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 4 passenger, 1917 model; owner will sacrifice for quick sale account leaving city. Phone Holland House, Room 316, Sunday or Monday.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, 8-cylinder, 4-passenger; used 3 months; owner leaving city; sacrifice for less than half cost. Phone Holland House, Room 316.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

S. G. V. beautiful town car, latest model; rare bargain. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS TOURING 1917, 4-cylinder, good as new; make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS KNIGHT "8" touring, 1917; newly painted. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

STEARNS-Knight Touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ RUNABOUT,
late model, fully equipped, newly painted; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

STUTZ RUNABOUT, 1914, excellent condition; make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; like new; $1,500. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS KNIGHT "88" Sedan 1917. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster, Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (New.)
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1917 DODGE Touring, (like new.)
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring; Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

1916 and 1917 5-passenger tourning; elegant condition: light, economical. Willys, Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Motor Trucks.

AUTO trucking; trucks to hire, day and night. Telephone Canal—3920.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, limousine, for hire, hour, day; monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 weekly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Repairing.

Automobiles japanned, 7 days; radio process; japanning every character. Astoria 1475. Fickling Enameling Corp., Long Island City.

AUTOMOBILE painting, upholstering, repairing of all kinds. Elite Co., 136 West 52. Circle 6118.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, earning $20 per week, wishes to make a change for advancement; experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, stenographer; possessing ability and initiative. Address J. G., care Brandmark, 217 East 22d St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; above average; correspondent, secretary; well educated; moderate. H 440 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, 21, French Parisian, educated musician, no English, would like situation in good family; best references. E 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, typist, capable of taking full charge, desires position with reputable concern. E 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, capable, willing worker; experienced; understands double entry system. P 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced double entry, controlling accounts. B 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; $20. T 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced double entry; capable and willing worker. P 202 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—French teacher, highly educated; best references as visiting governess. E 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knows business thoroughly, desires responsible position; credits, collections; $20. E 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced; capable of taking charge of office; $20. E 82 Times.

COOK, first class. Call 20 West 99th St. Tel. River. 8503, care Dawkins.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling, out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

EXPERIENCED WORKER, highest references, wants position demanding efficiency and executive ability; familiar with magazine and book publishing. Miss V. Doane, 341 West 51st St.

FILE CLERK AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Thorough knowledge of all systems; neat appearance; best references; moderate salary. G 369 Times Downtown.

FINNISH GIRL wants position, laundress, private family; references. Janitor, 84 West 103d St.

GOOD SERVANT, 22, desires place, New York, maid, waitress, nurse, or general servant small family; best of references. Write 152 Church St., Asheville, N. C.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English subjects, Latin, French school; college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

HOUSEWORKER.—Irish Protestant wants day's work cleaning, (no washing,) regularly. Telephone 694 Academy.

HOUSEWORK.—Spanish girl for general housework; little English; good reference. J. Pendas, 676 2d Av.

NURSE.—Trained infants' nurse; English; age 40; write C. D., Y. W. C. A. Bldg., Yonkers.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Want opportunity to work with BIG PEOPLE; have ability, energy, and application and can qualify as office manager; have experience in newspaper work, also printing. P 381 Times Downtown.

RESPECTABLE GIRL to assist in house work; can remodel and make new dresses. David, 413 East 84th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Italian, graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $10. Miss S., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience brokerage and commercial, familiar with all office details; willing and efficient; $18-$20; A1 references. Box 31, 3,013 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, of good address; college graduate, technical and financial; first-class references; $22. P 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate, 6 years' experience; general commercial lines; unusually competent; A1 references; $20. B 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $18. B 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Seven years' practical experience; thorough knowledge office work; $18-$20. A 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 20; 3 years' experience, efficient, willing worker; references. B 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; thoroughly competent; high school graduate; $18. P 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; rapid, accurate, efficient; references; salary $18. B 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist desires evening position; technical and mercantile experience. P 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; college education; $18. Telephone Morningside 2806, Apartment 22.

STENOGRAPHER.—2 years' practical experience; willing worker; references; $12. P 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; references; American; $15. B 236 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Switchboard Operator, thorough knowledge of office routine, and experienced, accurate; not afraid of work. B. B. Scheiber, 263 Henry St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years with export firm; competent, conscientious; desires change. P 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly efficient, desires position requiring brains and ability; best references. S 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; Wadleigh graduate; rapid; accurate; excellent references; $15. S 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 9 years' experience; initiative; highest credentials; $25. G 352 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants; 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, (25,) university graduate, married, 1½ years' public accountancy experience, doing junior and senior work, desires to connect with permanent staff of C. P. A. firm. E 4 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Office Manager.—Financial and cost statistician with an analytical mind desires position; draft exempt; unusual qualifications and references; salary $30. G 367 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 23, draft exempt, three years' practical bookkeeping and auditing experience, desires position as junior accountant. J. Optricher, 346 East 67th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

AMERICAN, 25, exempted, desires position where he can earn living, learn business, and prove his value. P 300 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or credit man's assistant, young man, 18, educated. P 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, age 28; married; thoroughly competent; modern methods; controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements. E 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) U. S. Army honorable discharge; high school graduate; accustomed to responsibility; $22. P 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 24; 7 years' experience; excellent references; employed at present with large auto company; salary $25-$27. H 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, beginner, young man, 18, wishes position with advancement. T 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, high school graduate, accountancy student, desires position. G 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; double entry; experienced; references; accounting student. Delit, 138 East 117th.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; best references. P 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant, young man, 17, present employed; excellent references. T 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, exempt; competent, reliable; double entry; best reference; $22. S 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) eleven years trial balances, cashier, credits; start $35. T 1 Times.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT, &c.—YOUNG MAN, 22, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION AS ASSISTANT BUYER OR OTHERWISE; KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH. P 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner giving up car seeks position for chauffeur; very careful driver, mechanic; absolutely honest and reliable; colored; smart; $25. Phone Murray Hill 6155.

CHAUFFEUR, single, experienced, 6 years as mechanic, 2 years in garage; careful driver; willing to go anywhere; free from draft. Macke, 152 West 129th.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, 26, exempt; safe driver; mechanical experience; 5 years' private references; willing. H. Braden, 10 West 64th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, (33,) wishes position, private family; best city references. Rhinelander 4165.

COUPLE, young, South German, wish position small family or bachelor; only country; excellent cook, butler. Meder, 219 East 81st.

ESTIMATOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
General utility man, age 39, large practical experience; good draftsman, quantity surveyor; salary according to ability. S 151 Times.

GARDENER, (47,) married, no children; experienced in all branches; first-class references. Address Charles Smith, care of Madley & Smythe, 491 5th Av.

GENTLEMAN of unquestioned capacity, integrity, and intellect desires to represent A1 concern where his extended acquaintance with trade in Baltimore and Maryland will be considered an asset. Y 284 Times Annex.

HAVE sound business training; age 35; married; university education; sober and athletic; accustomed meeting and serving executives; have secretarial and traffic experience; seek opportunity where initiative, loyalty, and ambition to climb are factors toward success rather than nepotism; excellent references. S 135 Times.

MAN of 40, that has had much experience as an organizer, is desirous of becoming identified with business where industry and application will count; can handle correspondence; highest references; steady habits. S 81 Times.

MAN, 36, executive ability, desiresp position bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. B 203 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, STOCKROOM, experienced, A1 references, wishes a steady position. P 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—College man, 27, good appearance, exempt, connected with leading wine importing house for five years, wishes position as salesman; moderate salary to start; highest references. H 122 Times.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with manufacturers or brokers of hosiery, underwear, shirts, and kindred lines; age 32; married; references. P. Arnold, General Delivery, Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH HIGH-CLASS CONCERN; 32 YEARS OLD, MARRIED, COLLEGE EDUCATION; SALARY. S 138 TIMES.

SALESMAN, thorough acquaintance with cloak, suit, dress cutting-up trade, at present connected with large woolen mill, wishes to make a change. T 13 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling Pennsylvania and Connecticut, wants side line in ladies' wear or shirt waists. Address Halle, 506 West 177th St.

SALESMAN, experienced infants' wear, city, vicinity, seeks connection. Flur, 10 West 118th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, city and road; first-class man; exempt. E. E., 180 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, EXPORT.—Young man, intelligent, experienced in all office routine, desires position where hard work and good results are appreciated; export shipping clerk preferred. E 81 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and packer, experienced, good worker, desires position. E 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 10 years' experience, thoroughly competent, desires position with advancement; $25-$28. P 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, university graduate, tactful, energetic, desires position with opportunity. B 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; salary $20. B 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; competent; knowledge bookkeeping, Spanish. B. London, 568 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; rapid typewriter; also knowledge of bookkeeping. H 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER or clerical work, afternoons; man past draft age. B 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, desires work evenings. J. M. Ruiz, 262 West 121st St.

SUPERINTENDENT, engineer high-class apartment; good presence; excellent mechanic; no incumbrances. Phone 6805 Schuyler.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Three years' commercial-central office experience; busy board preferred. G 362 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING.
Experienced operators will consider evening work, any quantity; results guaranteed. P 250 Times Downtown.

VALET, butler, cook; work half day; experienced; Japanese student. 330 East 57th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced as salesman, desires position with future. P 305 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG BRAZILIAN GENTLEMAN, (26,) married, just arrived from Brasil, speaks, writes French, Portuguese, Spanish, and some English, too, would like position in this city or outside; knows very well the principal commercial centres of Brasil. Address letters, M. Motta, 61 West 96th St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) exempt, desires position with reliable concern; has traveled extensively throughout Brazil and Argentina; speaks and writes Portuguese, English, Bohemian; A1 references; can operate typewriter. A. Figner, 1,518 Avenue A.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) American, desires position with commercial house, with advancement; 3 years' high school experience; best references. L. Goldsmith, 1,811 Palisade Place, Bronx. Tel. 3655W Tremont.

YOUNG MAN, 19, four years' business experience, seeks position where active work will bring advancement. Address Max Harris, 914 Simpson St., Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 22, High School of Commerce graduate, experienced in silk underwear, desires position with advancement. Gabriel Bickart, 109 West 53d St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) exempt, fourth year mech. engineering, drawing acquaintance, start drawing engineering line. S. Schatz, 1,061 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires to connect with commercial establishment, where ability is appreciated; $12. Salzman, 400 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt, initiative, ambitious, desires to connect with progressive concern; executive and selling experience. P 297 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, refined, educated, office routine, correspondence and sales experience, desires position offering advancement. H 173 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, American, desires clerical position with reliable concern. P 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt from draft, familiar with every detail of office routine, wishes position. E 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with salesmanship experience, desires position with reliable concern. S 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, bookkeeping knowledge, desires reliable position. P 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; salesman, executive ability, initiative, tact; highest credentials. S 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, draft exempt; drafting knowledge; also business experience; salary $15. L. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, desires position with advancement; excellent references. B 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position with firm where advancement is assured. Benjamin Katcher, 103 Debevoise St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, 7 years' business experience, desires position with reliable concern. J., 2,057 8th Av., store.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) desires position, commercial house; experienced. Mittleman, 1,579 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) experienced bookkeeper, typist, advancing position. 137 Goerck St., Klein.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position salesman's assistant, city or outside. S 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with advancement; knows bookkeeping. P 239 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Must write exceptionally good hand, verticle style preferred; $2 per thousand; give sample of writing. T 41 Times.

AGENCY MANAGER.—Large clothing house wants to engage bright woman to take entire charge of selling agency; must be capable of answering and attending to all salesmen's correspondence and records; woman familiar with territory preferred. O 163 Times.

BILL AND ORDER CLERK, ELLIOT FISCHER OPERATOR; PERMANENT. 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double entry, capable taking full charge of large active office in silk business; high salary to right party. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady understanding controlling accounts; must be accurate and quick at figures; state full particulars. A. S., 210 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; numerous unfilled positions; register fee. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Former experience; state full experience, reference, and salary. M 376 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Girl wanted for chamber and parlor work in small private family; must sleep at home. 163 East 37th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with knowledge of household management, to work with children in Jewish orphanage out of town; full maintenance and $40 monthly to start; advancement. Optical store, 2 West 125th St., 9:30 A. M.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COOK.—Girl wanted for good plain cooking in small private family; must do the laundry. 163 East 87th St.

EXECUTIVE
TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE OF 60 CLERKS FOR OLD-ESTABLISHED PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURER. SHOULD BE FULLY CAPABLE OF HANDLING BILLING, COSTS, PAYROLL, ORDERS, AND STATISTICS. NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING; MODERN EQUIPMENT; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS. CALL MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8 P. M., AT THE MARTINIQUE HOTEL AND ASK FOR MR. A. C. JACKSON.

GLASS WORKERS,
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN, EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HAND SEWERS.—Steady work. Haas Soeurs, 648 Madison Av.

LABORATORIES
of the American Druggists' Syndicate have good, permanent positions open for girls and women; excellent working conditions; restaurant; salary $7; piece work after two weeks; competent women earning $12 weekly. Apply American Druggists' Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

MILLINERS, trimmers, preparers; long season; large, airy workroom. Haas Soeurs, 648 Madison Av.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Leading Jewish periodical offers fine opportunity to capable, energetic subscription producer; experience not essential; salary and commission. Address, stating qualifications and references, T 38 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town positions to represent high-class toilet goods line; salary and commission. Call between 11 and 1. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADIES for needlework store, experienced in this line; state particulars about previous positions and age. F. K., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for private office; about three years' experience; must be accurate; state experience, age, nationality of parents, salary required. Apply by letter only Byrne, 159 Metropolitan Tower.

STENOGRAPHER, for permanent position by a reliable concern in Jersey City; must be at least 22 years, capable, and have had two years' experience; state age, race, education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Address 28 Bostwick Av., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, filing clerk, and office assistant; must be experienced, accurate at figures, reside in Brooklyn. Charles Fischer String Co., 473 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, industrious; splendid opportunity for advancement; large publishing house; $12 to start; apply early. Broadway Music Corporation, 145 W. 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER; Royal typewriter; make herself generally useful in garment showroom; neat appearance. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assist clerical work; good handwriting. Seidemann Insurance, 1,515 3d Av., (85th.)

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO. CAN OFFER DESIRABLE POSITIONS TO A NUMBER OF GIRLS OVER 17 YEARS OF AGE; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS, LUNCHROOM, REST ROOMS, HYGIENIC CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT; PROMOTIONS RAPID TO AMBITIOUS EMPLOYES; BONUS PAID FOR GOOD SERVICE. APPLY JERSEY CITY REFINERY, WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS., JERSEY CITY; BROOKLYN REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 2D ST., BROOKLYN.

TYPIST, &c.—Young lady, 20 to 25, as record clerk, typist; one with some previous experience preferred. E 79 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

ACCOUNTANT or ASSISTANT, English-Spanish, for railroad in Santo Domingo, $150 monthly; English stenographer, $16; Spanish stenographer, $20; English-Spanish stenographer, $25-$30; governess for Cuba, $45-$50; also French governess; other positions open. The Beers Agency, 401 Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerical, switchboard; many openings. Call immediately, Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone, typists; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration. Miss Lynch Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AIRPLANE MECHANIC as instructor for aviation school in New York City; thorough knowledge of airplane construction, planes, fusilage, landing, chassis, wiring, truing up, controls, etc. Write full experience and salary required, Box O 35 Times.

AMERICAN young man wanted; knowledge bookkeeping; chance to advance; first-class house. P 288 Times Downtown.

ASSEMBLERS ON INSTRUMENTS; CAPABLE MEN ONLY; REFERENCES REQUIRED. J. K., 110 TIMES.

A VERY responsible and long-established out of town firm desires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in the laboratory supply business; one who is competent to make estimates on chemicals and chemical apparatus, answer correspondence, and act as general assistant to the manager; the position is permanent; a very liberal salary will be paid to start, and this opening will give the right man an almost unlimited opportunity for advancement; applications, to be considered, must give full information regarding qualifications, age, character, and experience; all applications held strictly confidential. Address Y 225 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who understands typewriting and profit and loss account; apply by letter, stating salary and experience. R. D. Borsmann, 1,269 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced manufacturing; knowledge costs, auto body manufacturing preferred; salary $25. H 439 Times Annex.

BOYS WANTED.
Boys to start at bottom in large insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement to the right boys; ability will be recognized and every chance given to improve position and salary; experience unnecessary, but high school education preferred; must be energetic, clean cut, and willing; applications must be made in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, education, and previous experience, if any. O 137 Times.

BOY
wanted for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, to S. J. T., Room 301, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY.—Messenger and office boy in large publishing house; hours 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.; good chance for advancement; salary $7 to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., third floor.

BOY.—Bright boy to start at the bottom and work for advancement. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to P. O. Box 746, New York.

BOY, 14-16 years, in office of a large importing and manufacturing house; excellent chance for future advancement. Address T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York.

BOY.
Order department; good wages; excellent prospects for advancement; steady employment. E. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

BOYS wanted to assist in our office and make themselves generally useful. Call at Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must come well recommended. B 212 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large corporation offers splendid opportunity for bright boy; good advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY in law office; willing and industrious; $6 or $7. Call 111 Broadway, Room 1601, at 9:30.

BOY wanted, to run errands and make himself useful. Froman & Hacker, 406 West 31st.

BOYS, 14-16, for office and stock. Apply Cashier, P. O. Box 105, Station F.

BUTLER.—Small family wintering at Palm Beach wants well-trained butler, not over 40; industrious and with good habits and personal references. Apply 115 East 29th, between 10 and 12.

CASHIER IN LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY; MAN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY. A 357 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASHIER IN LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY; MAN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY. BOX A 357 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Young man, about 20, with office experience; must have good references. Call Partola Manufacturing Co., 160 2d Av.

CLERK familiar with cost, payroll, and general office work. W. F. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

CORRESPONDENT familiar with adjustments of merchants' complaints by mail and the handling and filing of transportation claims, wanted by large wholesale mercantile house; state experience and salary. M 377 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted to take charge of cost and general accounting in large chocolate works located near Syracuse, N. Y.; state age, salary, &c. M 361 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

DRAFTSMEN of ability wanted, capable of doing jig and fixture, tool, and gauge work; references required. Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Norwich, Conn.

ENGINEERING SECRETARY.
Wanted at once, young man, 25 to 35 years old, experienced in compiling reports, data, and general clerical work in connection with large industrial plant, construction and equipment work; must be A1 stenographer and typist; position in State of Alabama; good salary and all transportation expenses paid; preferably exempt from draft. Call or write 11th floor, 360 Madison Av.

HEARN,
14TH ST., WEST OF FIFTH AV.,
requires
tall, bright young men over 18 years of age as
WAGON BOYS.
Good pay, permanent positions, quick advancement.

HEARN,
14TH ST., WEST OF FIFTH AV.,
requires
EXPERIENCED DRIVERS.
Apply 4th floor, 9 A. M.

JOINERS, on ladies' silk dresses; steady position. Max B. Nonas, 18 West 21st.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS and toolmakers wanted, qualified to do jig and fixture work; references required. Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Norwich, Conn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORphans' Home and Asylum will be held at the home, Convent Av. and 135th St., on Monday, Jan. 14th, 1918, at 1 o'clock.

JOHN McMURRON.—RELATIVES OF JOHN McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Grabill, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN wanted, first-class; one acquainted coffee shipping details preferred; must have good references. P 352 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MOLDERS in stove foundry; non-union; steady work; good pay; no labor trouble. Manufacturers' Foundry Co., Sinking Spring, Penn.

PIPE MEN.—Capable men, able to describe, estimate, or inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own hand writing, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 253 Times Annex.

PORTER WANTED FOR WORK IN A TEA PACKING PLANT; GOOD PLACE FOR RIGHT MAN. APPLY A. SANDERS, 483 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

REPRESENTATIVE for local territory; must be thoroughly familiar with brass lines; commission basis. Y 293 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, first class; good established trade for Western territory; handle popular line misses' cloaks, suits; commission basis. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th.

SALESMEN WANTED.
We want men who are anxious to better themselves to join our city and our outside sales force at once; we need for development honest, ambitious men to whom we will give ample training and guaranteed drawing account while fitting themselves for a position which now pays men $100 and more per week. This organization gives you a square deal. Our Jan. 1 campaign is unique and a hustler can fit himself to make big money by getting into communication with us at once. H. A. Yost, 236 4th Av., 14th floor, (near 22d St.)

SALESMAN WANTED
for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money; commission and bonus; excellent opportunity for prominent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Room 38, Central Union Gas Company, 148th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Take Bronx Park subway express to 149th St. and 3d Av.

SALESMEN (2,) OF EDUCATION AND LARGE VARIED EXPERIENCE FOR PERMANENT $10,000 A YEAR (AND ADVANCEMENT) POSITIONS VACANT OWING TO WAR; SOME TEACHING EXPERIENCE REQUIRED; DRAWING ACCOUNT; COMMISSION; REPLIES, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND AGE CONSIDERED ONLY. H 160 TIMES.

SALESMEN (2) of education and large, varied experience for permanent $10,000-a-year (and advancement) positions, vacant owing to war; some teaching experience required; drawing account, commission; replies giving experience and age considered only. H 161 Times.

SALESMAN for city to call on office trade with popular-priced line of coats and suits; one with good references only; also city man to call on jobbers' trade; all communications treated in strict confidence; strict commission basis. O 98 Times.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proven selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; drawing account against commission. Address in confidence, A. B., 58 Times.

SALESMEN.—Now is the time to make connections with a corporation of international reputation handling a staple article which is in great demand; drawing account against commission and transportation paid. M. A., 58 Times.

SALESMEN for high-grade specialty; exclusive territory, city or country; can make big money; commission basis. Call in person, mornings, American Slicing Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a line of infants' dresses and coats, to call on infant stores for New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey; commission basis. Koch & Jacobs, 100 Grand St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to call upon out-of-town buyers of Western territory for toilet and notion goods; commission basis. Reply O 162 Times.

SALESMAN, automobile, with wholesale experience; only those with good, successful records need apply; salary and commission. O 92 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on silk skirts, Southern territory; commission basis. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square 3876.

SALESMEN wanted to sell a 7 per cent. preferred stock of operating company; commission basis only. Y 292 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Possessing real selling ability and good, clean record. Wilke's retail cigar and pipe store, 287 Broadway.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 48 Times.

SHEET METAL SALESMAN.
Only first-class man who has an established business in Manhattan; state salary expected and detail experience in full; all applications strictly confidential. Y 325 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK.—Experienced in muslin underwear factory; references required. Apt & Zuckerman, 37 West 20th.

TEXTILE SALESMAN REQUIRED FOR Calcutta; must have thorough knowledge of textiles, also experience in British India; age over 31, preferably without incumbrances; salary and probably commission; state fullest particulars in first letter; only first-class applications considered. P 316 Times Downtown.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.

First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS

and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.

Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subjects, with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Although temperatures are still much below the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains, they are considerably higher than on Saturday, except in New England and along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts. In the Far West temperatures remain nearly normal.

Pressure is again low throughout the Rocky Mountain region and the districts to the westward, with quite general snow and rain, and there was also some snow in Arkansas, Missouri, Southern Illinois, the west portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

The southern section of the Rocky Mountain disturbance will move eastward, attended Monday by rains in the Gulf States and snow in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, continuing Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, and extending into the lake region and the Middle and South Atlantic States, with rain in the lower district.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic—fresh to strong west, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic—moderate west, becoming variable; South Atlantic—gentle to moderate, shifting, becoming southeast Monday night.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, not so cold Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably snow by night.

Southern New England—Fair Monday, slightly warmer. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday. Tuesday snow.

Western New York—Generally fair and slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday cloudy, probably snow in west.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
3 A. M.	10	20	4 P. M.	11	35
6 A. M.	7	23	6 P. M.	12	45
9 A. M.	5	27	9 P. M.	11	39
12 M.	9	32	11 P. M.	13	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 10; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 5; at 8 P. M. it was 11. Maximum temperature, 15 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 5 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.79 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:19|Sun sets..4:51|Moon sets..7:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:30	9:04	2:20	3:02
Governors Island	8:44	9:19	2:46	3:28
Hell Gate	10:32	11:04	4:36	5:07

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 12:

STEAMSHIPS.

Atland, (Sw.)
Crofton Hall, (Br.)
Gen. H. F. Hodges, (Am.)
Mielero, (Am.)
Pinemore, (Br.)
Pearl Shell, (Am.))
Prince George, (Br.)
Turcoman, (Br.)

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
7:40—639 6 St.; Max Teheler	Slight
8:35—789 Broadway; E. E. Goldberg	Slight
9:30—46 St., East River, (scow)	Slight
11:05—35 Essex St.; Eva Wolfphal	Slight
11:50—446 W. 22 St.; Mrs. Bruce	Slight
P. M.	
1:30—137 E. 63 St.; Dr. McMillan	Slight
2:25—19 E. 71 St.; Geo. Richardson	Slight
2:25—453 E. 183 St.; Frank Richter	Slight
2:45—513 E. 83 St.; Mamie Mulcahey	Slight
3:55—119 W. 25 St.; Abraham Bauman	Slight
4:15—290 Brook Av.; Philip Lavine	Slight
4:30—253 W. 74 St.; Thos. Buddington	Slight
5:30—230 E. 99 St.; New York Clothing Supply Co.	Slight
5:35—90 Gansevoort St.; Manhattan Refrigerator Co.	Slight
8:30—17-20 Fulton Av.; M. Margolias	Slight
9:00—364 Grand St.; Jacob Smith	$1,500
9:15—116 W. 133 St.; Grace Campbell	Slight
11:50—239 E. 112 St.; Thomas Cambela	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY CAN ADD THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF EMPLOYES TO ITS FORCES: COPPERSMITHS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, MACHINISTS, RIGGERS, CHAUFFEURS, ELEVATOR OPERATORS, SUGAR BOILERS, WATER TENDERS, FIREMEN, CARPENTERS, PIPE FITTERS, HELPERS TO THE ABOVE, ALSO LABORERS; BONUS PAID FOR GOOD SERVICE. APPLY JERSEY CITY REFINERY, WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS., JERSEY CITY; BROOKLYN REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 2D ST., BROOKLYN.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St, Willis Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious; knowledge of prices in hardware and mill supply business; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. W. B., 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16-17 years, intelligent and ambitious; office work. Apply 10:30 Monday morning, Room 720, 2 Rector St.

100 YOUNG MEN
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 21; MUST HAVE SOME MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE AND BE WILLING WORKERS; GOOD PAY AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

Employment Agencies.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT
For Washington; unusual opportunity; no salary limit; only clean-cut and capable young men need apply. Call Monday, Cooperative Agency, 25 Beaver St.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practioners; chiropratic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRATIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed—men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNER WITH $5,000 NEEDED; DOLL MANUFACTURER FOR PAST 8 YEARS; PLANT READY FOR BUSINESS; TAKEN ORDER FOR 1918. ADDRESS R. F., 398 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Well-established business, dyeing, cleaning; excellent reasons for disposing of same; price $17,500; terms reasonable. R. R., 85 Times.

Silk mill in Paterson, has 50 looms and space for 100, in perfect running condition, for sale. W. H., 239 Times Downtown.

Caterer wanted in non-housekeeping apartment on Madison Av., soutreast corner of 78th St.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Counters, tables, time clock, Mosler Safe, platform truck, wall fixtures, traveling ladders, desks, &c. Store, 6 West 33d St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted, second-hand card recording time clock, entirely automatic. Goodman Collar Co., 80 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TWELVE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,898 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1916 of 973,402 agate lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

BEGIN JEWISH DRIVE AMID ENTHUSIASM

Three Big Meetings Mark Opening of Campaign for Relief of the Needy.

NOW SEE 100,000 MEMBERS

Felix M. Warburg Gives Credit to Manny Strauss as Originator of the Federation.

Three large halls were required last night to hold the outpouring of Jewish men and women who met to lay the foundation of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which entered upon its campaign for 50,000 members.

It was originally planned to give a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, but the enthusiasm aroused by the purposes of the federation produced such a response from Jews that two other gatherings were necessary. The speakers first addressed an enthusiastic assemblage of 1,100 persons on the nineteenth floor of the Hotel Biltmore. They next spoke to 500 on another floor of the Biltmore and to 500 at the Ritz-Carlton. It was said that the total of 2,100 in the three places was larger than the attendance at any dinner ever held by Jews anywhere.

The numbers and enthusiasm encouraged the leaders of the movement to predict that, instead of 50,000, at least 100,000 members would be brought into the federation. It was pointed out in a stirring address by Dr. Stephen S. Wise that the size, personnel, and spirit of the three gatherings formed the answer for those who had predicted there was danger that, if all the Jews formed an organization to support all of their charities, they might lose personal interest and give perfunctory support to their philanthropies.

Dr. Wise struck a patriotic note when he said that he saw in the popularity and support which the idea of the federation had aroused, evidence of a worldwide movement. He said that it meant not only that the Jews of New York recognized the merit of a great idea, but that they had caught the spirit of President Wilson and other great leaders, who were calling on America to wage a war for freedom and justice for the world. Justice and freedom for all nations, which was the aim of America in the war, was being translated in this campaign, he said, to a movement for freedom, independence, and democracy for all Jews.

"The federation of our charities will make possible at last the beginning of a mighty, resistless war against the preventable, curable evil of poverty in the world. The Jews of New York tonight are unitedly and whole-heartedly under the generalship of the men in command of this campaign."

Pointing out that all classes of Jews, reformers, radical, orthodox, Zionists, nationalists, and internationalists, were united to make Jewish charity their common cause, Rabbi Wise said that for once all the Jews at the meeting were Jews without the need of any further descriptive adjective.

Give Credit to Warburg.

H. B. Rosen, Abram Elkus, and other speakers gave the chief credit for the federation, whose success was looked upon as an established fact, to Felix M. Warburg, who presided at the principal section of the dinner. They told how he had gathered hundreds of Jews together at conference after conference and had stirred them so that the majority or the Jewish men of large affairs, as well as thousands of Jews of all classes, were now devoting all their time and energy to making a great achievement of the proposed organization, which will furnish the means of existence in whole or in part to 484 Jewish charitable organizations and institutions.

Mr. Warburg named Manny Strauss as the originator of the movement, and also said that Mr. Strauss was the father of war savings stamps and thrift stamps.

"I am going to take the liberty of mentioning one who usually objects to having us do so," said Mr. Warburg. "I mean Manny Strauss of the Executive Membership Council, who has done more than any other person to stimulate the social conscience of this city and of this country. For this and for his foresight and organization ability the Jewish community owes to him a deep debt of gratitude.

"I remember two years ago when he came here a perfect stranger, he told us at the Jewish War Relief meeting that $5,000,000 would be raised the first year, $10,000,000 the second year. That his predictions were fulfilled you all know.

"When we started very few of you knew what part he took in the last year's campaign, but the man who came to the office knew a great deal. It was many months before the war when he came to me with another proposition. By that time I got used to hearing his plans and seeing one after another come true, and some of us became interested. When war was declared, in the same way he did not hesitate to give his ideas, his plans, and his detailed report to the Government, and today many of you are seeing war savings stamps and thrift stamps. Many of the fundamental principles in it are his. I consider that we are fortunate to have the benefit of his advice.

"Everybody has seen statements of our small beginning, our growth in institutions from twenty-one to nearly a hundred, and also the growth in demands by those institutions to $5,041,828.41 for 1918.

"Last year we asked for $2,000,000 and 9,000 people furnished $2,100,000. Since then we have increased to 21,000 members and subscribers. You have seen the newspaper statements that the institutions are asking for $5,041,828.41. Of this our present 21,000 members and subscribers may be expected to give $2,514,837.92. The institutions expect from city subsidies and other sources $1,986,438.91, leaving uncovered about $500,000, which we hope to get in new and increased membership."

Means Much to the Sick.

Jacob Wertheim said that the meeting was the first real step ever taken toward welding all Jews into a body animated by the same spirit, and that it meant much to the sick and suffering of their race, because they would receive help in the future not from large givers only, but from the rank and file of New York Jews.

There was much applause when Mr. Wertheim, in speaking of the worldwide activities of the Jews, said:

"And England is sending to this country Lord Reading, that great Jew."

Jacob H. Schiff, who was reported to have left his home in spite of being ill to attend the meeting was received with cheers and the diners stood up when he walked through the hall to his seat. When he was called on later in the evening, he said:

"Just think of it. Four weeks ago yesterday the Jews of New York successfully ended the drive for $5,000,000, and now the Jews of New York, under the leadership of Mr. Warburg, start another drive for 50,000 members.

"But what is 50,000 members? If you had said 100,000 members, I would have said that that at least was something worth while, but 50,000 is nothing. See what the Jews in New York have gone through. See what they have done. See what they can do, if they are united and drive together for one cause. I know this will end like our drive for relief, in a blessing. I wish you success."

Speeches of four minutes were made by heads of large institutions, which will be supported by the Federation, and by other leaders of the membership campaign. Those who are working for memberships were told that the campaign was strictly for members, and that gifts of money were not to be asked.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

REWARD for information relating to mink robe, sealskin scarf, fox muff, workbag containing knitting, velvet hat, one tire with cover; auto stolen at 49th and Broadway, abandoned at St. Nicholas Av. and 165th. Telephone 8893 Plaza.

LOST.—$100 reward; at or in front Criterion Theatre, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, cluster earring, fresh water pearl surrounded by 10 diamonds. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Presumably in taxi, Sunday night, between the Rivoli Theatre and 307 West 79th St., a gold meshbag, containing small change; reward. Return to 519 West End Av., care of Keighly.

LOST.—If chauffeur taking two ladies from Bellevue Hospital to Hotel Flanders, at 5 o'clock, Saturday P. M., will return muff he will receive suitable reward. Hotel Flanders, Apartment 98.

LOST.—Diamond and Pearl watch bracelet, Broadway, near 99th or 79th St., Sunday, Jan. 13, about 2:30 P. M.; very liberal reward to finder. Kobler, 230 West 79th. Tel. 2592 Schuyler.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, between 29th and 5th Av. and the Lyceum Theatre, open-faced gold watch; initials H. S.; reward. Sheffield, 323 West 83d.

LOST.—FUR COATS, 27th Street 8th Ave. Friday night (package 3 Hudson Seal Coats Skunk Borders) LIBERAL REWARD. S 122 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday night, platinum ring, with diamond and six small sapphires; liberal reward, no questions asked. S 142 Times.

LOST.—$20 reward for diamond pin, 8 shape; lost Jan. 11, between 235 East 50th St. and 5 West 107th via 3d Av. and 59th St. cars and 9th Av. "L." Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Pearl necklace, Friday evening, between Metropolitan Opera House and 54th St.; reward on return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST.—Bunch of keys, on gold key ring, one key on ring, marked 34, between Pine and Nassau Sts. and Equitable Building. Cable, 34 Pine St.

LOST.—Mink cape, taxi, New Year's night, from Healy's, 145th. Will finder please phone again, 3460 Stuyvesant, Keane's apartment?

LOST.—Alpha Delta Phi pin, marked "Morgan T. Riley, Columbia, 1914." Reward for its return to 416 West 13th St. Phone Chelsea 600.

LOST.—Hotel Astor, Wednesday, handbag containing diamond bracelet; liberal reward. Apartment 5F, 656 West 162d. Audubon 9807.

LOST.—Park Av., Friday evening, black satin slipper, with rhinestone buckle; reward if returned to Mrs. Post, 955 Park Av.

LOST.—String of pearls on 6th Av. elevated, between 10:30 and 11:15 Sunday morning; liberal reward. Return O 164 Times.

LOST.—Natural fox scarf, Wednesday, Hudson Terminal to John St. subway entrance; reward. 76 Vermilyea Av., Apt. 52.

LOST.—At Carnegie Hall, Sunday afternoon, sable fur neckpiece. Please return Superintendent Carnegie Hall. Reward.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, between Broadway, 49th, Longacre Theatre. Melrose 963J. Reward.

LOST.—One diamond screw earring; liberal reward. Return Holland House, Room 321.

$500 REWARD.

Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier Hotel Martinique.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Jerry, young Irish terrier, from Grady, 550 West 140th. Reward.

SEVEN AMERICANS WIN HONORS FOR HEROISM

Six Receive French War Cross and Another, Already Decorated, Is Severely Wounded.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Jan. 11.—Among the military decorations awarded today to airmen of a famous French "groupe de combat" was a War Cross for Corporal Benjamin Stuart Walcott of Washington, who has been missing since Dec. 12. The medal was received on his behalf by members of his squadron, and will be sent to his father. The citation accompanying the medal reads:

"Corporal Walcott, an American who volunteered for the duration of the war, and a young pilot of admirable spirit and courage, on Dec. 12, 1917, attacked an enemy airplane. He pursued it four kilometers behind the German lines, where he brought it down. He was in turn attacked by three other monoplanes, and was driven down."

Corporal Walcott had been at the front only a few weeks when the fight took place. He was regarded as an excellent pilot. No news of his fate has been received.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—In the attack carried out last week by the Foreign Legion in the neighborhood of Flirey, in which the German positions were penetrated to a depth of half a mile along a section of a mile, Grenadier Ivan Nock, one of the few Americans remaining in the Legion, was wounded severely in the right arm. Amputation of the arm probably will be necessary. A Hollander, who is a fellow member of the Legion, writes:

"Needless to say, Nock fought like a hero. All the Americans I have known in the Legion are extraordinary fighters."

Grenadier Nock is a young engineer from Baltimore. He was wounded several times previously, winning the War Cross and two citations. After being wounded the time before the last he attempted unsuccessfully to enter the American Army in France.

The American Field Service has just received word that War Crosses have been awarded by the French Army of the Orient to five members of the section which recently returned from the Balkans. The men are William Emerson, Henry B. Palmer, and Marquand Walker, all Harvard students and residents of New York; Edwin H. English of New Haven, Conn., a Yale student, and Jacques Magnini of the University of Paris.

The medals were awarded for courageous action in removing wounded men in the region of Monastir between December, 1916, and October, 1917, and especially in the period of heavy bombardment between March and August of last year.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS MANY

23 Bodies Recovered from British Coal Pit—137 Still Entombed.

HALMEREND, England, Jan. 13.—The latest reports from official sources show that many perished in the explosion which occurred in a mine pit here yesterday morning. Of the 247 workers in the pit at the time of the disaster, eighty-seven have been rescued alive, and twenty-three bodies have been found. There is only a slender hope that any of those still entombed can survive.

Rescue brigades have been working incessantly in relays day and night with oxygen supplies, but the various passages are everywhere blocked with wreckage. Nearly all the victims were young men and boys.

HELD FOR SELLING LIQUOR.

Former New Rochelle Saloon Keeper, Once Raided, Accused by Soldier.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—William Barr, who at the time Marshal McCarthy raided saloons here several weeks ago conducted a saloon at 79 Drake Avenue, and who was one of those arrested by the Marshal, was arrested again today charged with selling liquor to a soldier in violation of the proclamation of President Wilson. Since New Rochelle was ordered "dry" Barr's place has changed its name, and is now known as the Neptune Lunch Room. Private Greathouse of Fort Slocum says he went into Barr's lunch room and bought liquor. He then caused the arrest of the proprietor, who was arraigned before Judge Swinburne and held for examination tomorrow.

SOCIALISTS FIGHT STATE WAR LAWS

Ten Members at Albany to Work for Repeal of Local Conscription.

OPPOSE DRILL IN SCHOOLS

"We Are Neutral in This War on General Principles," Says Leader Shiplacoff.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Assemblyman Abraham I. Shiplacoff of Kings, Socialist leader in the Lower House, let it be known today that the Socialist delegation in the Assembly intends to work for the repeal of the State conscription law, the Welsh-Slater act making military training in the schools compulsory, and the Brown act permitting the employment of children of school age on farms in this State during the war.

These laws are among the big war measures to which the Whitman Administration "points with pride." The Socialist leader of the Assembly, talking to a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES, pronounced all of them unnecessary and unwise legislation.

"I want to deny that any of the ten Socialists in the Assembly are pro-German," said Mr. Shiplacoff. "We are for peace—no, not peace at any cost—but for peace, and on general principles we are neutral in this world war. To glance at the laws placed on the statute books of this State during the last two years one would think that the Republican Administration at Albany was presuming to teach the Democratic Administration at Washington how to conduct the war.

"The conscription law enacted in the last hours of the Legislature of 1916 is absolutely unnecessary. It has never been applied so far. At best, conscription is a Federal function.

"We are going to ask for the repeal of the military training law, because we do not believe military ideas ought to be instilled into the minds of the youth in our public schools. We are going to demand the repeal of the Brown law, because we do not believe that the school children of the State should be made victims of this war."

Frequent Socialist Conferences.

Mr. Shiplacoff and his nine colleagues are located in comfortable leased quarters in an apartment house on Elm Street, directly opposite the Executive Mansion. Here the Socialists hold daily conferences and keep in touch with Socialists throughout the State. Mr. Shiplacoff asserted that the Socialist Party had won many new adherents during the last year, and he did not hesitate to say that it was largely due to the stand the Socialists had taken in relation to war legislation.

Mr. Shiplacoff, who has served in the Assembly two years, represents the Twenty-third District of Kings. With him in the Assembly are two other members from Kings, four from New York, and three from Bronx. The two from Kings are William M. Figenbaum, who is listed in the legislative manual as a "statistician and journalist," and Joseph A. Whitehorn, a lawyer, who has had one year's service in the lower house. The members from New York are William Karlin, lawyer; Elmer Rosenberg, coat cutter; Louis Waldman, civil engineer, and August Claessens, teacher. The Socialist Assemblymen from Bronx are Samuel Orr, lawyer; Benjamin Gitlow, storekeeper, and Charles B. Garfinkel, salesman.

Here is a survey of the legislation the Socialists intend to father at the present session:

Repeal of war measures.

Repeal of State constabulary law.

Elimination of night work by bakers.

Abolition of capital punishment.

Bill providing half fare on street cars and subway for school children.

Abolition of the present State Food Commission and creation of a new commission of three members, to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Municipal ownership of public utilities in first and second class cities.

Initiative, referendum, and recall.

Prevention of occupational diseases.

Mr. Shiplacoff was asked if there was any significance in the selection of a Socialist community house so close to the Governor's palatial abode.

"No," said the Socialist leader as he looked out through the window into the spacious grounds surrounding the mansion. "There is no danger of any of our boys becoming regular visitors over there, or even going across the street, unless we are sent for. You never can tell what may happen, though."

Claims "Negative Gains."

In the two years he has served in the Assembly Mr. Shiplacoff has been successful in pressing to final passage but one bill. This as a measure to do away with the "third degree," and found favor with the Democrats.

"I don't suppose that can be called positive progress," said the Socialist leader. "But I have made some 'negative gains.'"

Mr. Shiplacoff smiled when reference was made to the obvious determination of the Republican majority to put a curb on any demand the Socialists might make for "slow roll calls" with a view of placing their colleagues of other party faiths on record in votes on social welfare measures.

"We do not come here to obstruct or impede legislation," he said. "We come here to co-operate whenever possible, and to do something for the State."

The ten Socialists sat silent in their seats the other evening when the Assembly adopted a resolution indorsing President Wilson's war aims. When Mr. Shiplacoff was told that Assemblyman Frederick A. Wells of Kings, the "scrappy" Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs, kept his eyes on them as the vote was taken, he merely smiled and said something about Wells being about as "narrow-minded as a soldier."

SAVED U-BOAT CHASER.

Daniels Commends Bravery of a Seaman—Jacob Jones Men Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Daniels has commended Frank Marsh, a machinist's mate, of the Naval Reserve, for courageous action in extinguishing a fire on a submarine chaser which threatened to destroy the vessel and other craft lying alongside.

After the engine-room force had been driven out by gas fumes, Marsh descended to the engine-room and threw on the fire several cans of an extinguishing preparation. A little later volumes of dense black smoke arose, caused by burning oil in the base of the starboard engine. This fire could not be reached from the port holes or skylights, and Marsh again descended to the engine-room with a salt water hose and extinguished the flames.

Marsh enlisted at Boston on Oct. 19, 1917, giving as his next of kin his wife, Mrs. Mary Marsh, Winthrop, Mass.

Secretary Daniels has also sent letters of commendation to the following enlisted men of the Jacob Jones for heroism following the torpedoing of that vessel on Dec. 6:

Charles Charlesworth, boatswain's mate, first-class; wife, Anna C. Charlesworth, 401 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

Philip J. Burger, seaman, second class; mother, Elizabeth Burger, 28 Eleventh Street, Lansingburgh, N. Y.

L. J. Kelly, chief electrician, home address not given.

Howard U. Chase, Quartermaster, third class; father, George C. Chase, 65 Centre Street, Nantucket, Mass.

Harry L. Gibson, chief boatswain's mate; wife, Susan G. Gibson, 5,911 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Edward Meier, water tender, next of kin, Mrs. Mary Meier, 205 North Monroe Street, Bay City, Mich.

CAN'T "CUSS" ARMY MULES.

Drivers in France Must Relinquish Their Traditional Vocabulary.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—Pity the poor mule-skinner! He is now prevented by a general order just issued from swearing at those Missouri products which the soldier knows as "hay burners," and it is hard, according to the drivers—very hard.

The order does not provide severe punishment for muleteers breaking it, and it does not make it absolutely necessary for them to coax a mule with soft caresses instead of harsh language such as army drivers say the animals understand. It merely suggests, in effect, that mules, like horses, will respond better to kindness than to "cusses."

"I am now treating this mule like he was a brother," said a red-faced "skinner" today. "But I know it's no good. I believe in living up to orders and suggestions to the letter, but I'm from Missouri. I've been around mules all my life, and I never saw one that didn't like to be cussed at. Old Aristides there has been cocking his ears at me for three days because the worst I have said to him has been d——."

DUTCH ENVOY'S BIG TASK.

He Must Repair Diplomatic Errors Here, Says Prof. van Hamel.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The new Dutch Minister to the United States, Augustus Phillips, who is soon to sail on his mission, is receiving a great deal of advice and many suggestions and requests from individuals and mercantile institutions with interests in America.

"The new Minister goes to confront an onerous and somewhat thankless task," says Professor J. A. van Hamel, a legal authority, in the Amsterdammer Weekblad. "It will tax severely his capabilities as a negotiator. There has been much bungling in America on account of our clumsy and flaccid diplomacy, and we are reaping the bitter fruits of the total neglect of American public opinion."

The writer advises the Minister to make a tour of the United States to acquaint the people with Holland's position.

Queen Wilhelmina received the Minister in audience the other day, and he has been the guest of honor at various farewell banquets. He will sail on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam on Wednesday.

13 AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

Teuton Agency Reports Insignificant Results for December.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The official German news agency says that Entente aviators made thirteen air raids on Germany in December, six on industrial districts of Lorraine and Luxemburg, and seven on Freiburg, Baden, Mannheim, Saarbrucken, and Zweibrucken.

Except the interruption of operations at an iron works, caused by the dropping of a bomb on a gas tank, the results are said to have been insignificant. Seven persons were killed and thirty-one injured, including several French prisoners of war. One of the raiders was brought down.

WARNS LIVE STOCK OWNERS

Houston Forbids Sale of Grazing Permits in National Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Houston is notifying all holders of permits for grazing live stock on the national forests that the payment of any bonus or allowance for waiver of the grazing privilege in connection with sales of livestock or ranch properties will be cause for revocation of the permit.

A regulation governing the use of the national forests for grazing privileges provides that permits will be granted only for the exclusive use and benefit of the owners of the stock, and will be forfeited if sold or transferred in any manner or for any conisderation. To protect permittees who may wish to dispose of their property against the losses which sacrifice sales would involve it has been customary to allow continued use of the national forest ranges by the new owners.

Without some provision for this, the Forest Service grazing officials point out, holders of permits who wish to go out of business, would not be able to obtain a fair value for their property. But the procedure has aimed throughout at such a safeguarding of the situation as would prevent the acquisition of anything approaching vested rights in the public property by private individuals or companies.

Owing to the great and ever-growing demand for use of the forest ranges, which is now in most regions far beyond their capacity, the grazing privilege is of large value. Upon the national forests the Government applies a system of regulated use designed to encourage production, promote the upbuilding of the country along healthy lines, and give the greatest good to the greatest number, but makes only a moderate charge for the grazing permits.

Secretary Houston says, in warning the range users, that the payment of bonuses or the giving of any consideration to procure the filing of a waiver of the grazing privilege is prohibited, that "such a payment would be a consideration for a privilege the granting of which is wholly within the discretion of the Government, and for which no one is entitled to receive compensation." Therefore, any such payment will be "sufficient cause for the revocation of permit or forfeiture of all grazing preferences based upon the purchase of permitted stock."

MEXICAN MISSION ARRESTED IN BRAZIL

Authorities Decided That Delegates Were More German Than Mexican.

HAD NOTICE NOT TO COME

Proposed Latin American Congress Had Been Called Off—Another Mission Off to Japan.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 13.—The Foreign Office intimates that the Mexican delegation, consisting largely of military men, aviators and newspaper correspondents, which came to Argentina ostensibly to attend the proposed congress of neutral Latin-American nations, must have a secret mission, which is unknown even at the Foreign Office. It is said that ample notification was given of the postponement of the congress. Several of the Mexicans are openly pro-German.

Passengers on the ship on which the Mexicans came say that the delegates were placed under arrest at Bahia and were denied entrance to other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian authorities taking the ground that the mission was more German than Mexican.

As the invitation was withdrawn when the neutral congress was postponed, it is said that the Mexicans probably will not be treated as guests of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Luis Cabrera, former Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, heads the Mexican delegation now at Buenos Aires. His departure for Argentina was followed closely by publication of the Luxburg cable dispatches, in one of which the German Chargé at Buenos Aires reported to Berlin that the Argentine President had agreed to seek an anti-North American alliance with other Latin American countries.

Cabrera came to Washington last month to negotiate for a relaxation of the American export embargoes to let foodstuffs go into Mexico. When he found that he would have to deal with the War Trade Board instead of having his negotiations directly with Secretary Lansing, he was greatly incensed, and left Washington without the formality of good-byes to the State Department. Shortly afterward it was learned that he was sailing from New York for Buenos Aires.

Little is known here about the proposed Latin American Congress, now postponed. Diplomatic observers have attributed the project to the activities of Luxburg in Argentina and the notorious Eckart, German Minister at Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12.—Numbers of military and political leaders are gathering in Mexico City. Alfonso Siller, former sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, who went abroad last February to reorganize the Mexican consulates in Germany and Austria, arrived today. General Francisco Murguia, Military Commander of the Northern district; General Salvador Alvarado from Yucatan, General Juan Mendez from Oaxaca, General Amaro from Durango, and Governor Arnulfo Gonzales from Chihuahua are either here or on the way.

President Carranza remains at his headquarters at Pachuca, whence he makes short trips. The time of his return to the capital is uncertain.

A PACIFIC PORT, Jan. 13.—A mission said to have been appointed by General Carranza to go to Japan to purchase arms and munitions for Mexico, conclude a loan and to negotiate a treaty between the two nations, sailed from here today.

The mission is headed by General Benjamin Bouchez, former Chief of Staff of the Mexican Army, and Juan T. Burns, formerly Mexican Consul General in New York. Burns is said to be under a $10,000 bond to the United States in connection with the alleged violation of an embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico.

NAVY ORDERS SMOKE BOXES

Urges Merchantmen to Buy Anti-Submarine Apparatus from du Ponts

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department is having manufactured by the du Pont Company smoke boxes suitable for use by merchant vessels as a means of escape from attacking submarines. Merchant vessels desiring to procure these smoke boxes may obtain them from the du Pont Company. The cost will be approximately as follows:

Smoke funnels, $125 each; phosphorus, $1.75 a pound; smoke boxes, $25 each.

The smoke funnel is for the production of smoke on board the vessel, and requires only the fuel for its continued use. The smoke boxes are for throwing overboard, and, once used, cannot be recovered.

The Navy Department is preparing to issue smoke boxes to all vessels carrying armed guards, and has announced as its policy that smoke-producing apparatus for the use of merchant vessels should be available for every vessel desiring to purchase it. It is urged that merchant vessels give prompt and favorable consideration to the desirability of purchasing smoke-producing apparatus.

The war instructions for merchant vessels of the United States, issued by the Navy Department, contain directions for the use of smoke-producing apparatus, and the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department issues a pamphlet dealing with the particular type of smoke-producing apparatus manufactured by the du Pont Company.

RESENTS BUENZ CONVICTION

Koelnische Zeitung Says He Is a Victim of Wilsonian Neutrality!

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.—Referring to the affirmation of the conviction of Karl Buenz, former managing director in America of the Hamburg-American Line, the Kölnische Zeitung says that he is only another victim of "Wilsonian neutrality," remarking that from the scanty report received in Germany it is not possible to ascertain of what crime Buenz and his three companions were guilty. It argues that if such serious punishment is merely inflicted for provisioning German cruisers the public should be reminded of the report of "a certain harbor master of New York."

The Zeitung then refers to the report of Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York, who asserted that British cruisers were receiving provisions from boats sent out from New York Harbor. The American Government, says the paper, ignored these reports, and the press threw them into the wastepaper basket, only the then anti-British Washington Post publishing them.

"Mr. Wilson's American neutrality is wonderful!" says the editor. "There will probably be an opportunity to discuss this later."

29 NEW NAVY OFFICERS.

Daniels Announces Selection of Assistant Engineers by Competition

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight that twenty-nine candidates who passed a recent examination had been appointed to fill nine vacancies and twenty temporary places in the grade of assistant civil engineers in the navy. They have the rank of Lieutenant. The 233 candidates who took the preliminary examination represented 65 colleges, universities, and technical schools, coming from 37 States and from England, Canada, Russia, France, Switzerland, and the territory of Hawaii. Of this number 80 passed the preliminary examination and were authorized to appear at Washington for the final. Out of the 73 reporting 23 failed to qualify physically, leaving 50 to compete in the written examination.

Twenty-nine of these, representing nineteen colleges and coming from twelve States, qualified in this final test. The permanent appointees are:

Mack, William Angas, Baltimore.
Combs, Lewis Barton, Rensselaer, N. Y.
Dunlap, Vernon Rea, Philadelphia.
ing 23 failed to qualify physically, leav-
Horsley, George William, Cleveland.
Manning, John Joseph, Troy, N. Y.
McManus, Valentine Joseph, Troy, N. Y.
Nelson, Arthur Lindsay, Boston.
Pollard, William A., Jr., East Orange, N. J.

The temporary appointees are:

Addicks, Frank Floris, Bronx.
Bear, Herbert Stanley, Columbus, Ohio.
Disset, Andrew Gustave, Washington, D. C.
Brinkmeyer, Henry, Jr., Prescott, Ariz.
Cotter, Carl Henry, Flint, Mich.
Eberhard, Arthur Charles, Allentown, Penn.
Fritch, Carl Fowler, Brooklyn.
Griffen, Ira Purdy, Mason City, Iowa.
Hartung, Theron Abbott, Detroit.
Hyde, Louis Brossy, Quantico, Va.
Johnson, Charles Reid, Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Harold West, Geneva, N. Y.
McLellan, Robert Leston, Dorchester, Mass.
McTigue, John Burlinson, Washington, D.C.
Moeller, Lewis Nicholas, New York.
Nyland, Fritz Charles, U. S. S. Isis.
Overesch, Henry B., Jr., Lafayette, Ind.
Praeger, Emil, Brooklyn.
Riddle, Charles Douglas, Electric, N. C.
Thornburg, Lewis, South Bethlehem, Penn.

EXPECT AMERICAN GRAIN.

Swiss Declined Offer of Help from the Teutons.

BERNE, Jan. 13.—According to recent messages received here, the first consignment of American grain for Switzerland has been forwarded and it is expected with impatience.

Already some disappointment has been expressed, Swiss newspapers stating that Germany and Austria offered five thousand wagon loads of grain to break the shortage, but that the Swiss Government declined the offer because of the American shipment.

$126,572 IN TRAFFIC FINES.

11,906 Persons Arraigned in Court in 1917 for Violations.

Magistrate House yesterday made public Traffic Court figures for 1917, which showed that a total of $126,572 in fines were collected and 11,906 arraignments took place during the year. Three hundred and sixty-two offenders received prison sentences without the alternative of a fine. In December $8,907 in fines were collected and 838 cases handled, 100 were committed in default of payment of fines, 20 imprisoned for nonpayment of fines, and 14 without the alternative of fines.

During December there were 175 first, 16 second, and 1 third offender of speeding, 45 violations of overtaking street cars as a first offense and one as a second offense, 32 reckless drivers, 52 smoking motor vehicles, 17 unlicensed chauffeurs, 47 automobiles with improper number plates, and 3 felony cases.

Strikes Cause Disorder in Colombia.

BOTOGA, Colombia, Jan. 13.—Martial law has been declared in the departments on the Atlantic Coast on account of strikes. The Government is confident that order will be restored soon. The strikes have no political significance, and the remainder of the country is quiet.

The MERCANTILE
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115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Established 1870

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Philip A. S. Franklin	Frank A. Vanderlip
Albert H. Wiggin	

EARLY ADVERTISING COPY.

Alteration made by the United States Government in the times of the departure of early morning mail and express trains necessitates the dispatch of copies of The New York Times one hour in advance of previous schedules, and therefore advertisers and agents are urged to send in copy by 6 P. M. daily. Disappointment will be the result of delay.

N-O-W Now!!

Most of the clothing merchants are telling you that prices are going up—that it's good business to buy *NOW*—at present prices, even when no reductions have been made.

And it's all true.

But even the professional clothing buyer gets a shock when the situation is brought home to him in concrete figures.

The other morning one of our Overcoat lines was getting badly broken in sizes—Overcoats that we reduced to $33—and which were $35 and $40 before this Sale started.

So we tried to fill in from Hart Schaffner & Marx.

But we didn't! For we couldn't get a coat of this kind and quality that we could sell short of $48.

So there you are. The $33 line is still short in some sizes—but a great variety at this price is still on.

And at $19.50, $23, $28, $38 and $43 there are proportionate values.

Yes—it's good business to buy *NOW*—and the now-er the better.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122nd
Open Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Clemons, Custom Tailor
Suiting Remnant Sale, $19.50

YOU have made up your mind, as a loyal American, to think and talk Optimism, yet, right now, you may be *keeping from ordering a Suit* that you wished you owned, for one of the following reasons:

"Business is bad;" "Living is high;" "The Second Military Draft is on;" "Wages haven't gone up in New York;" "Liberty Bonds have cleaned me out;" "The Government will clap on more War Taxes;" "The Germans may capture New York." Pick out any excuse you like from the foregoing list. One is as sensible or as silly as the other.

Knowing that you've possibly determined *not to buy now*, I have determined to *make you buy* by extraordinary values in Suits to individual measure, that Human Nature, Human Thrift and your Right-Hand Trousers Pocket *can't possibly resist.*

Every Remnant in My Stock Formerly Priced Up to $33, Now Reduced to $19.50

My regular customers will come as a matter of course. This advertisement is directed at those men who are only acquainted with me *in print*, and whom I invite to meet me in the *store* to satisfy themselves whether I'm simply a tailor of fine phrases or fine clothes.

Remnants of former $50, $45, $40 and $35 Suitings to close out at $27.50

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

Pre-War Prices Have Returned

It's a mark-down sale, of course,—a special-inducement sale—a want-to-dispose-of-material sale, of course. But it's just as truly a big-value chance to equalize your expenditure sale.

$30 to $50 materials have been reduced from $5 to $20. Our standard of making has not been changed. Our guarantee for fit, finish and satisfaction still accompanies every suit we make. Fabrics are strictly *all-wool*. Look in at either store and see. To measure only.

Many $30 to $35 materials now $25
Many $40 to $50 materials now $30

Army Officers' Uniforms
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
At Very Reasonable Prices

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Economy often sharpens a dollar to cut with a keener and more effective edge.* Arnheim Axioms